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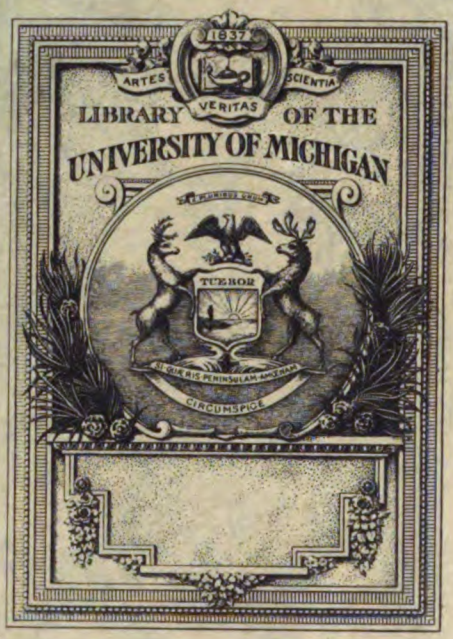

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Thomas Trotwood Moore

TENNESSEE

The Volunteer State

1769—1923

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME II

CHICAGO NASHVILLE
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1923

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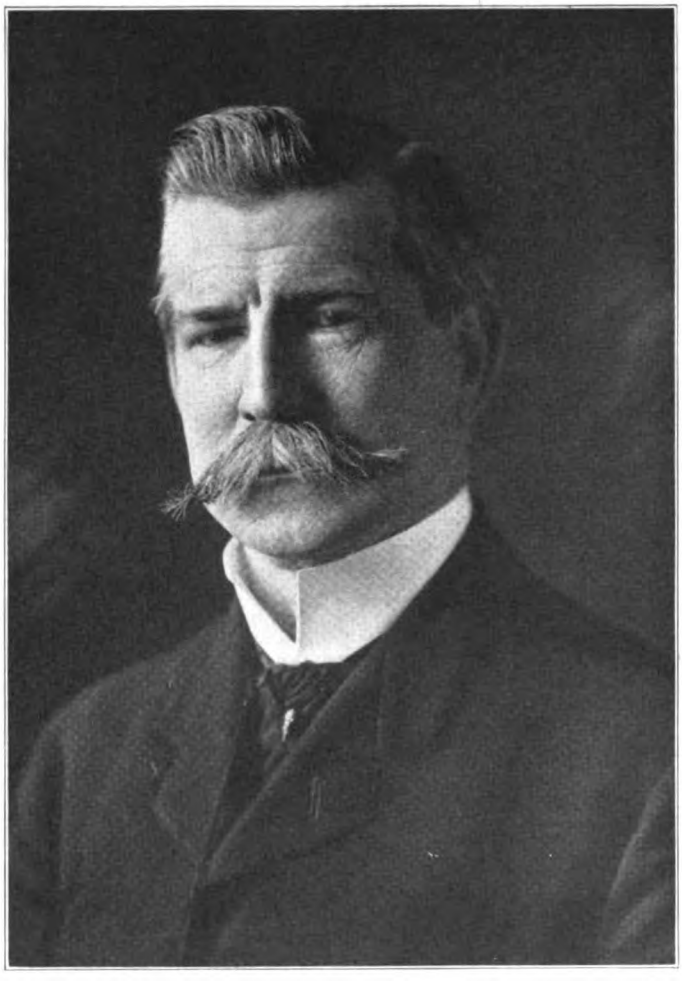

GENERAL LUKE E. WRIGHT

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BIOGRAPHICAL

LUKE EDWARD WRIGHT.

The consensus of public opinion accorded General Luke Edward Wright the foremost position among the citizens of Memphis and many there are who regarded him as first among the citizens of the state of Tennessee. A lawyer of pronounced ability, ex-governor of the Philippine Islands, ambassador to Japan, secretary of war in President Roosevelt's cabinet, builder and promoter of the growth and greatness of Memphis, he left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of city, state and country in a manner that time cannot efface. He was born in the town of Pulaski, Giles county, Tennessee, on the 29th of August, 1846, a son of Judge Archibald Wright, who was also a distinguished member of the Tennessee bar and at one time a member of the supreme court of the state. He was born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1809, his father being John Wright, a farmer by occupation, who was a native of North Carolina and represented an old family of Scotch lineage. John Wright removed from the Old North state to Maury county, Tennessee, where he became a well-to-do farmer as well as an honored pioneer settler of the state. After a time he took up his abode in Giles county, where he lived to an advanced age, lacking only a few months of being a centenarian at the time of his death. His son, Judge Archibald Wright, removed to Memphis in 1850 and for many years was recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of this city, both prior to and subsequent to the Civil war. In young manhood he wedded Mary Elizabeth Eldridge, who was born in Giles county and was ten years his junior. She was a daughter of Dr. Elisha Eldridge, a practicing physician, who was graduated from Dartmouth College. He was a native of New Hampshire and of English lineage and he wedded a Miss Dillon, who was of Irish descent. Their daughter, Mrs. Wright, was seventy-seven years of age when she passed away in Memphis, while the death of her husband, Judge Archibald Wright, occurred in this city in 1884, when he was seventy-six years of age.

Luke E. Wright made his home in Memphis from 1850, or from the time when he was a lad of four years. He attended the city schools and with the inauguration of the Civil war his elder brother, Eldridge, enlisted, becoming an artillery officer, while Luke, then about fifteen years of age, joined his brother's battery. He enlisted June 4, 1861, in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Senior Tennessee Regiment, and later became lieutenant of artillery attached to Breckinridge's and Bates' divisions. He participated in many hotly contested engagements and at Stone River he saw his brother Eldridge fall, giving his life for the cause in which he believed. General Wright participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and other sanguinary conflicts and was in the fighting from Dalton to Atlanta, being wounded in the last named engagement. He was in the battles of Franklin and Nashville and was in the defenses at Mobile.

When the war was over General Wright became a student in the University of Mississippi, pursuing the literary course, and later he read law in his father's office, having the benefit of a great teacher, for Judge Wright was familiar with the law in all its branches and made his son read Coke and Blackstone, grounding him in the philosophies and principles that are the essence and the heart of the legal system of the English speaking people. Following his admission to the bar he became a partner of his father and at a period following the war when the republican vote was due to carry Memphis, he became a candidate for attorney general on the democratic ticket and was elected, being but twenty-four years of age at the time. He served for eight years and it was this service that won for him the title of general, by which he was ever afterward known, despite his efforts to shake it off. In both hemispheres he was called General Wright, notwithstanding his frequent protests against the use of the term. With his retirement from office he resumed the practice of law in connection with his father, being for many years a partner in the firm of Wright, Folkes & Wright,

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composed of Judge Archibald Wright, Hon. William C. Folkes and Luke E. Wright. Mr. Folkes was a son-in-law of Judge Wright and thus the partnership was maintained by members of the family. He afterward became one of the supreme judges of the state and was regarded as a distinguished jurist, as well as a prominent attorney. Following the death of his father Luke E. Wright became a law partner of the Hon. Thomas B. Turley, a former United States senator, and the firm of Turley & Wright existed for a dozen years or more, after which Luke E. Wright admitted his eldest son, Eldridge Wright, to a partnership. The latter was a graduate of the University of Virginia and before his untimely death in a railroad wreck in 1910, when he was forty years of age, he had become one of Tennessee's foremost lawyers. The name of Luke E. Wright is associated with some of the most important litigation that was tried in the courts of the state and with the exception of the periods of his service in the Philippines, in Japan and in Washington he remained in the active practice of law in Memphis until a few weeks prior to his demise. In this connection one of the local papers at the time of his death wrote: "Until he went to his home never to return, a few weeks ago, his legal mind was as keen and as supple as that of an inquiring youth. He kept up with the development of the law. He was as familiar with new decisions as he was with old ones. But when he discussed law with friends or with other lawyers it was the findings of the mind of a man, trained in the school of My Lord Coke, and not one merely filled with cases. It might be said that as a lawyer General Wright, more than most men, knew what the law ought to be. But the law was merely one of the activities of this many-minded man. He was distinguished in other avenues where the brain is the ruling force. General Wright's public service as a private citizen is unique. We do not overstate it when we say that he did more for the city of Memphis than any other man that ever lived or died in it. When the fever of 1878 and 1879 swept over this city General Wright remained in Memphis. The story of his service is well told by Keating and Judge Young. It was a time when strong men went to pieces. Nothing like that epidemic ever struck a modern city. General Wright became a member of a citizens' committee and later a relief committee. Before long he dominated both committees. He directed the affairs of the city, he looked out for doctors, nurses supplies and occasionally he visited the bedside of a dying friend. In the full vigor of young manhood he went up and down the streets of the stricken town by night and by day. He never lost his nerve. Through hospitals, among the dead and among the dying he went serenely about the tragic work. The forces of lawlessness in these terrible times occasionally attempted to break loose. One day, when rations were being served, a bully in black, instigated by a white ruffian, attacked a colored sentry at the commissary entrance. Young says it was probably an attempt of a general rush to overcome the small force and loot the stores. The sentry shot his assailant; then arose a wail of women, then a mob began to gather. It looked as if there was going to be trouble. General Wright came from a building, stood on a box and publicly commended the negro sentry for discharging his duty. He commended the negro soldiers for their good behavior. He then told the mob that any depredations of thieves or any attempt at mob violence would be stopped and that sufficient military men would be brought into action to destroy the whole force. The historian says there was no more trouble. The white ruffian who inspired the attack disappeared. From that time on the lawlessly inclined remained quiet. We of the present generation have forgotten many of the splendid men who served Memphis in 1878 and 1879, but so long as Memphis has traditions the great work that General Wright did in those days will be recalled. In 1879 there was talk of abandoning Memphis. A call for a meeting for all refugees was sent out. They gathered in St. Louis. General Wright went from Memphis to Nashville and from Nashville to St. Louis. Many men were cast down. Others thought of establishing themselves in other cities. There was some speech making of a pessimistic sort. General Wright interrupted the proceedings with a resolution which ran as follows: 'Resolved that Memphis will be recreated and rebuilt by the people of Memphis.' The terseness of the resolution and its sharpness startled the crowd into action. The previous question was put. It was carried and the men in the convention became enthusiastic. They returned to Memphis. The work of rebuilding began. A new and greater Memphis was reborn. General Wright, Colonel Gantt and other lawyers assisted materially in framing the charter of the taxing district. They cooperated in the adjustment of the city's debt. Through the several years that followed General Wright often directed the legal work necessary to the proper functioning of the very unique charter that the taxing district worked under. All this he did without fee. General Wright was not a rich man. His family was large. He might then have

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reaped more from his private practice had he given all of his time to it, but his splendid wife and he were willing to make every sacrifice for the welfare of their city and for their fellow citizens. Historians like Judge Young and men who know Memphis, looking back over fifty years, would say that Luke E. Wright did so much in his capacity as a private citizen for the welfare of this city and its people in times of peril that rightly he could be acclaimed the first citizen of Memphis, if citizenship is to be measured by the standard of unselfish service."

Not only did General Wright serve his city and state but became a national figure when in 1900 President McKinley appointed him a member of the Philippine commission, of which Judge William Howard Taft was chairman. This commission, composed of five members, reached Manila in June, 1900, and on the 4th of July, 1901, Mr. Taft was made governor of the Philippines. In October of that year he became ill and soon afterward returned to the United States, at which time Mr. Wright was made acting governor of the Islands. Upon Judge Taft's return to the Philippines in 1902, Mr. Wright returned to the United States on leave of absence and at the conclusion of his visit to his native land resumed his post of duty in the Philippines and soon afterward was appointed governor general of the Islands by President Roosevelt as the successor of Governor Taft, who had been made secretary of war. Mr. Wright served in that position for two years and four months. Returning home again on leave in 1905, he was then appointed United States ambassador to Japan by President Roosevelt and served in that position in the Flowery Kingdom for about fourteen months. Upon the resignation of William Howard Taft as secretary of war in order to become presidential candidate in 1908, Mr. Wright was appointed his successor in the cabinet position and served as such until the close of the Roosevelt administration, when he returned to Memphis and resumed his law practice. His work in the Philippines was of a most important character. America knew little of her colonial possessions and the Filipinos not only spoke a strange language but many languages. The civil law of Spain was the rule in the Islands and the cultured people there had been trained in a university older than that of any in America. It was necessary for the commission to reconcile conflicting systems of law, to break down racial and national prejudices and to rule wisely and well a people, some of whom loved order, while others were in all degrees of savagery. There were also conflicts between the civil power and the army that was already established in the Philippines and it was here that General Wright's previous experience as a soldier served him in good stead, as he proved a mediating force between the civil and military authorities. When he left the Islands to become ambassador to Japan he had succeeded in establishing a stable government and he left a peaceful land and a prosperous treasury. No civil administration over a colony was ever more successful than his. The love that Theodore Roosevelt had for General Wright was manifest in the way he addressed him as "Good Old Luke," and through his appointment of his friend as first ambassador to Japan. He was also in that country at a trying period, when Japan, flushed with her victory over Russia, had become a world power and was demanding equal rights with the great powers of the world and a recognition of equality with the Aryan race. The question of Japanese immigration in California had already become acute. The Japanese insisted that if the people of the United States should bar out their people, it should do the same to the immigrants from western Europe. It was General Wright who finally evolved a plan providing that wherein we did not admit certain classes from Japan that country need not admit similar classes from America. Thus the Japanese had the principle, while America had the practical privilege of the agreement. General Pershing was aid to General Wright during his service as Japan's ambassador. On the conclusion of his service in that position President Roosevelt invited General Wright to become the successor of Taft in his cabinet as secretary of war and again his early military training proved extremely useful for him, enabling him quickly to come to an understanding with army officers and to meet military problems, both from the civilian's and from the soldier's viewpoint. It was during this time that the aeroplane was in its infancy and General Wright furthered the flying machine, recognizing much of what its value might be to the country. At the close of the Roosevelt administration General Wright returned to Memphis and again became head of the law firm of Wright & Wright, so continuing until the death of his son Eldridge, after which the firm became Wright, Miles, Waring & Walker.

Not only did General Wright figure conspicuously and honorably in connection with the history of the Tennessee bar and with the annals of the nation but in many ways furthered the welfare and upbuilding of Memphis. When the Mercantile Bank, of which he was one of the directors, failed, General Wright said: "I am going to see to it, if it

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is humanly possible, that all of the poor people, at least, who had money in this bank, get it." Without any legal responsibility, even without a moral responsibility, he contributed from his own private resources a large sum for this purpose and impressed his views on others with the result that depositors who had as much as one thousand dollars received the amount in full, while the larger depositors were reimbursed to an extent that made their losses practically negligible. It was also General Wright who saved the Memphis Street Railway when in the fall of 1890 it seemed that it was bound for destruction. A loan from A. M. Billings of Chicago had formerly financed the enterprise, and about the time when railway systems were being converted from mule power to electric power and Mr. Billings had made up his mind to accept part loss for the money he had loaned and close the transaction, General Wright induced him to visit Memphis, where he spent several days, making a thorough survey of the city and surrounding territory. Although he was then a very old man, he decided that if General Wright would look after legal matters he, Billings, would buy the Memphis street car system outright, reconstruct and rehabilitate it, which he did, and thus the railway system of Memphis was electrified in advance of many systems in other cities of the country. Another important public act of General Wright was his supervision of the first big drive to secure funds to erect the splendid Y. M. C. A. building of the city. He was also a stockholder and director of the Commercial Publishing Company from its organization until he went to the Philippines and he again became a director after his return from service abroad and in Washington.

In 1868 Mr. Wright was married to Miss Katherine Middleton Semmes, a daughter of Admiral Raphael Semmes of the Confederate States navy. Three of their children survive: Anne, who is now Mrs. John H. Watkins of New York city; Raphael Semmes, a farmer of Mississippi; and Katrina, who is the wife of Colonel Charles D. Palmer, also of New York.

In his later years General Wright largely found recreation in golf and recognized the value of outdoor exercise in keeping physically fit. His service to his government was of most important character and he was regarded as the peer of the ablest statesmen of the country, yet he felt that the pursuits of private life were in themselves abundantly worthy of his best efforts and was content to be known as an able representative of that profession in which advancement depends upon individual effort, industry and capability, becoming recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of the south. When he passed away The Commercial Appeal of November 18, 1922, said editorially: "Few other men in this country engaging in so many activities as General Luke E. Wright, discharged their duty with such eminent ability. He was a man of great common sense and splendid poise. He was direct, but he was never untactful. He was a wise man. Through all the years of his life General Wright's career was one of public and private service. * * * In the politics of Tennessee, General Wright, when he was active, stood always for what was decent and clean. He insisted that if his state incurred an honest debt it must be paid to the last cent. This has to do with the famous fight in Tennessee when many people favored a repudiation of certain obligations, but a strong group in the state insisted that Tennessee should repudiate nothing that was a lawful or moral obligation. General Wright's national career is part of the history of this country. He went to the Philippines as one of the first five commissioners. He was active when the control of the Islands was passed from the military to the civil forces. Later General Wright became chairman of the commission. Under a change in the method of government, General Wright was the first governor-general of the Islands. When he left the Islands there was behind him a splendid record of constructive work. More than any other man he brought about a state of order among the people and prosperity in the Islands' commerce. Going from the Philippines to Japan, as first ambassador, following the Russo-Japanese war, General Wright found many difficult questions pressing for solution. With the same tact that marked everything he did as a private or public citizen, General Wright soon brought about a friendly understanding between the two countries. Leaving Japan, General Wright went into the cabinet of President Roosevelt. His career as secretary of war was brief, but the imprint of things he did is definite and clear, even today. General Wright was a man of commanding intellectual powers. His ability to analyze was great. It was easy for him to reduce the most difficult questions to their simple dominant parts. The element of surprise never threw him off his feet. In no crisis did he lose his poise. In the court room, before a witness and a jury, General Wright was alert and farseeing. He had a way of getting along easily with hostile witnesses. Before a jury he was simple, direct and forceful. He made facts plain. In courts of chancery and in high courts,

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before great judges, he was serene, convincing and always courteous. The philosophy of the law delighted General Wright. He was proud of the profession. The nearest to anger we ever saw him was when some lawyer was unfaithful to the canons of equity. One of the secrets of General Wright's great success as a lawyer and a counsellor was his absolute freedom from prejudice, his willingness to see the merit of the opposite side of the proposition and his ability to measure it at its real value. In conducting a lawsuit he had more of the manner of a man summing up than that of an advocate for one side. As a statesman General Wright's record is a part of the splendid history of this country. He knew world history and world politics. He knew the notions, the weaknesses and the prejudices of nations. That he succeeded in the larger affairs of international diplomacy is due greatly to that superb common sense which marked everything he did. As a scholar General Wright was unique among men. Always a busy man, he found time to read. He read law; he read history; he read novels. Until this autumn he kept in touch with the latest literary movements. The World war interested him and it was illuminating to hear him sum up after reading all the post-war criticisms that were worth attention. Since the days of the founding of the Commercial, General Wright was a stockholder and most of the time a director. At the time of his death he was vice president of the Commercial Publishing Company. He looked upon the paper as an institution apart from any business interests he may have had in it. He was interested in its success. He wanted it to be of service. He wanted it in all transactions of journalism always to be free and always to speak its own voice, uninfluenced by outside opinions and undeflected from the right course by any selfish motive. As a lawyer General Wright had much to do with public utility corporations and other large public enterprises whose activities make news, but never in his whole career did he suggest that anything be omitted or anything be written that might favor the cause of any client or any institution that he represented as attorney. And thus it was throughout the entire life of the man. Everything that he did was done under the impulse of the highest probity. Summing up his career a few days ago, a lifelong friend said: 'General Wright is the wisest man I ever saw. He has more common sense than any other man I ever met.' In his personal relations General Wright was kindly. Outwardly he was serene and even tempered. If he had troubles he bore them in the inner recesses of his heart. If a burden bore heavily on him, General Wright gave no outward sign. Worldly honors did not make General Wright proud. Despising arrogance himself, he resented it in others. He was not austere. The humblest man could come and talk freely to him and just as he was gentle and kind with these he bore himself firmly and steadily before the great ones of the earth. He was generous. Money meant little to him except to use it for those close by ties of blood, for friends in need and for the unfortunate about whom he may have known little except that they were unfortunate. Luke E. Wright, W. B. Mallory and W. J. Crawford were in the days of the hard struggles of The Commercial Appeal its towers of strength. Captain Mallory in the full ripeness of old age passed away two years ago. General Wright now goes down into the valley of mysteries. Mr. Crawford is the sole survivor of that splendid trio. It can be said of General Wright that no other man gave more of his great talent to his city, to his neighbors and to his nation than he did. As a citizen his place will not be filled in Memphis. He goes down to death measuring up in all things to the full standard required of a gentleman, a citizen, a friend and the father of a family."

GENERAL JOHN ADAMS.

General John Adams was born in Giles county, Tennessee, in 1825 and died on the battlefield of Franklin, November 30, 1864. He was graduated from West Point and served in the Mexican War. He enlisted immediately upon the outbreak of the War between the States. It is a remarkable tribute to General Adams that he was the only general of the Confederacy whose body and horse were both found on the breastworks of the enemy, both shot to death in the very presence of the Union forces. The Federal officer who observed his fall said: General Adams rode up to our works and, cheering his men, made an attempt to leap his horse over them. The horse fell upon the top of the embankment and the general was caught under him, pierced with bullets. As soon as the charge was repulsed our men sprang over the works and lifted the horse, while others dragged the general from under him. He was perfectly conscious and knew

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his fate. He asked for water, as all dying men do in battle as the life-blood drips from the body. One of my men gave him a canteen of water, while another brought an armful of cotton from an old gin nearby and made him a pillow. The general gallantly thanked him, and in answer to our expressions of sorrow at his sad fate he said, 'It is the fate of a soldier to die for his country,' and expired. He is one of the five general officers of Tennessee selected to be honored with a statue on Stone Mountain, Ga.

H. CLAY EVANS.

One of the most conspicuous and honorable names in Tennessee history is that of the late H. Clay Evans of Chattanooga. "The greatest republican of the south" is the descriptive phrase which has often been applied to him and which he well merited. His greatness, however, was not confined to republicanism or politics, but was of wide range and infinite variety. As a public official, a diplomat, an educator, a manufacturer, a financier, an executive, or as a plain, home-loving business man, his activities were inspired by a fine courage, strong convictions, indomitable industry and unswerving loyalty to principle. He was also a man of kindly nature, with great capacity for friendship, and so he had, as he deserved to have, many friends. It is true that he had enemies, for he lived and moved in a time of bitter partisan politics, but as General Bragg said of Grover Cleveland, "We love him for the enemies he has made"—and for many other reasons, among them for the friends he made. H. Clay Evans was a man who was wise in counsel, prompt and forceful in action, and in all a notable executive. The unrelenting foe of humbug and pretense, and of that which was unworthy or base, his great ambition was to make right and truth prevail. His integrity was intellectual as well as moral, and by it his whole nature and all his actions and decisions were influenced and controlled. He was a good man, a true friend and a faithful and gallant soldier in the great and never-ending battle for righteousness. He accepted the high honors which came to him with becoming modesty and he accepted defeat as a gentleman should. However, when defeat was tinged with fraud and dishonesty, he retaliated with every force he commanded and with such vigor as to compel the wholesome respect of his most prejudiced enemies.

H. Clay Evans came to Chattanooga at a time when the village had literally been ground underfoot by two opposing armies. The ravages of the war between the states had left little except rows of straggling houses and buildings bordering torn and almost impassable streets. In this gloomy outlook, however, he visualized a greater Chattanooga; he had faith in the ultimate development of the city. After his resultant decision to make this his home he kept this faith by exerting every possible effort to bring about this growth. He came to Chattanooga in 1864, and with the exception of the few years he spent on the Texas border, as a public official in Washington, and as a diplomat in London, he resided here until his death.

Henry Clay Evans was born in Juniata county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1843, and was the son of Jesse B. and Anna (Single) Evans. Jesse B. Evans was a farmer by occupation and in 1848 removed with his family to Lafayette county, Wisconsin. His death occurred in Montana in 1869, where he was temporarily making his home.

In the public schools of Wisconsin, H. Clay Evans received his boyhood education. The war broke out when he was just completing his schooling. He enlisted as a private in Company A, Forty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In October, 1864, he was assigned to a clerkship in the United States army and was stationed in Chattanooga under Major Thomas J. Carlisle, chief of the Quartermaster Corps. From here he was ordered to Texas and on the southern border he served two years. He then returned to Chattanooga, which he had determined upon as his future home, and entered upon the constructive career which was to terminate only with his death, over a half century later.

Upon his return to Chattanooga, in 1870, Mr. Evans inaugurated his career as a manufacturer by becoming identified with the Wasson Car Works, which afterward became the Chattanooga Car & Foundry Company. For two years he controlled the affairs of this company, then became connected with the Roane Iron Company, and filled successively the positions of superintendent, secretary, treasurer, vice president and general manager. He remained with this company for a period of ten years. From

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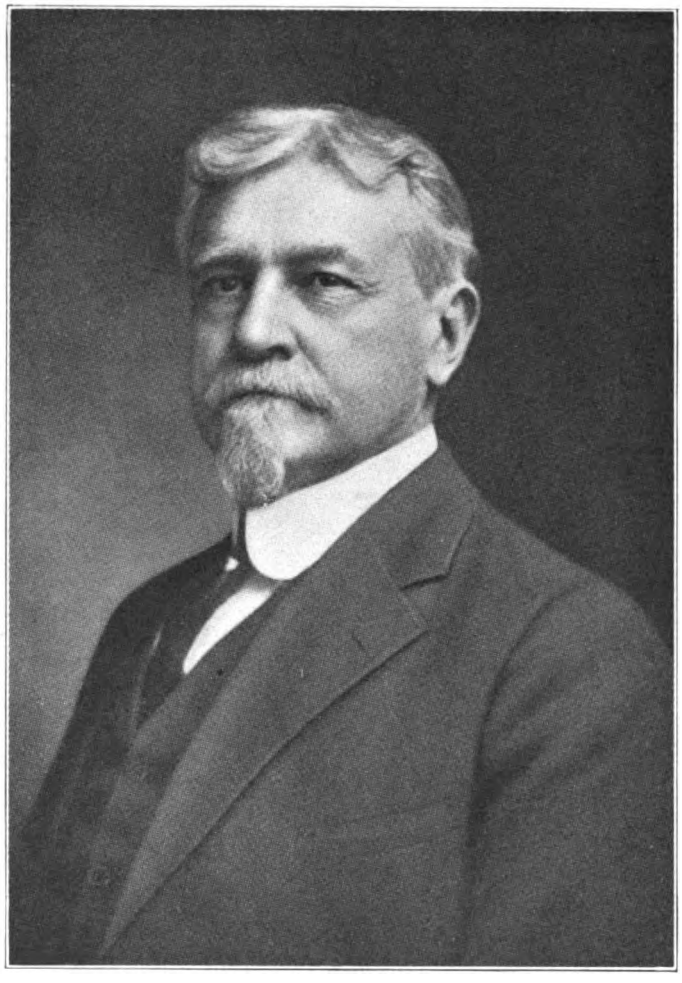

H. CLAY EVANS

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ADELAIDE DURAND EVANS

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1884 to 1885 Mr. Evans was cashier of the First National Bank and in this institution was closely associated with T. G. Montague, who had succeeded W. P. Rathburn as president. After a year in the capacity of bank cashier Mr. Evans resigned, once more to resume his connection with the Chattanooga Car & Foundry Company. He maintained his interest in this company until a decade or so before his death, when, upon returning from England and desiring to take life more leisurely, he finally sold the property which he had developed, to the Lucey Manufacturing Company. As a manufacturer he was one of the most successful of a group which included industrial giants. The extensive manufacturing district of the present day, Chattanooga is, in a sense, a monument to the genius of such men as Mr. Evans. Without their early struggles, ideals and unbounded faith, such a satisfactory industrial condition could not have been realized. Virtually all of them, among them such associates of Mr. Evans as Chamberlain, Isbester, Giles, Herron and Llewellyn, have passed from earthly scenes, but their works live. Mr. Evans gave his attention to many other financial investments and during the later years of his life gave particular attention to his duties as chairman of the board of directors of the American Trust & Banking Company, of which he was one of the original incorporators. This gave him the opportunity to keep in close relation with local affairs, with none of the arduous duties which he had borne for so many years previously.

To return to the account of Mr. Evans' political life, it may be said that he began taking an active interest in public life very soon after his return to Chattanooga in 1870. As early as 1872 he was elected one of the city school commissioners and assisted in organizing the public school system of Chattanooga. In 1873 he was elected alderman from his own ward, the fourth. He served a total of five terms in the city council. He was twice elected mayor of Chattanooga, the first time in 1881, and it was during his incumbency that he inaugurated the custom of planting shade trees in the streets of the city. When Chattanooga adopted the commission form of government Mr. Evans was chosen, in April, 1911, one of the five commissioners. As president of the board of commissioners he subsequently gave of his efforts and influence to many phases of civic and educational growth. While holding public office in Chattanooga, Mr. Evans conducted his work only with the interests of the community at heart. Personal gain or petty politics never inspired his actions. Those who were closely associated with him knew that he welcomed cooperation from every citizen of the community, without regard for partisan politics. Withal he was known and will be remembered as a clean, high-minded and conscientious public servant.

In the year 1888 Mr. Evans became the republican nominee to represent his district in congress. His democratic opponent was Creed F. Bates. Mr. Evans was elected, although his district was nominally democratic, by an overwhelming majority. This is just one indication of the esteem in which he was held by the citizens. In the succeeding congress, the fifty-first, he won the reputation of being the most able republican who ever came out of the south to the floor of the house. He clung to the principles of his party with the utmost fidelity and it was this intense loyalty to his political contemporaries which eventually wrought against him in his contest for reelection. The celebrated Lodge "force bill" is one of the high lights of congressional history. Mr. Evans did not believe in the spirit of this bill, but in harmony with the dictates of his party and in contradiction to his personal judgment, he voted with the ayes. The democrats had bitterly opposed this bill and when Mr. Evans became a candidate to succeed himself they opened their hostile campaign with his affirmative vote as their most effective weapon. The democratic candidate, H. C. Snodgrass, was accordingly carried through at the ensuing election.

Despite his defeat at the polls in his home district Mr. Evans was destined for further public honors. His ability was such that it could not be cast aside and he was soon recognized by signal honor from the administration. In 1893 he was chosen by President Harrison to be first assistant postmaster-general. The late John Wanamaker of Philadelphia, noted merchant, was the postmaster-general. That Mr. Evans was successful in his new position has been indicated in many ways, not the least of which has been the many published accounts in the press of the country. Of pertinent interest was the brief statement of the Hon. John B. Brownlow in the course of a newspaper account. He wrote: "For twenty-four years I was in the general post office at Washington. During that time I became familiar with the history of the department from the days of Benjamin Franklin, its first head, and I assert that the most efficient first assistant postmaster-general the department ever had was that carpet-bagger, the Hon. H. Clay Evans. During the few months he held office he greatly improved the mail

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service and reduced expenses. * * * His record in Washington was a credit to Chattanooga and to Tennessee."

The most eventful occurrence in the life of H. Clay Evans, from a political viewpoint, was the gubernatorial campaign of the year 1894. The incidents of this memorable contest well illustrate how the political game has been played at odd and diverse times in the old Volunteer State. Mr. Evans was in that year the choice of the republican party for governor of Tennessee. Running against him on the democratic ticket was Judge Peter Turney, an eloquent, able and gifted politician popularly known as the "old commoner of the state" and "Tennessee's grand old democrat." A. L. Mims was also a candidate on an independent ticket. The election was held on the 6th of November, after a campaign of unusual vigor and intensity. The vote reported by the committee of tellers appointed by the legislature showed the following count: Evans, one hundred and five thousand one hundred and four; Turney, one hundred and four thousand three hundred and fifty-six; Mims, twenty-three thousand and eighty-eight; scattering, thirty-eight. This gave Mr. Evans a bona fide plurality of seven hundred and forty-eight votes, carrying with it the honor of being the choice of the people for the next governor of the state. Then came the aftermath. Judge Turney and his democratic adherents immediately contested the election and declared that "illegal and fraudulent ballots" had been cast in sufficient number for Evans to make his plurality on the face of the returns a fraudulent one. The forty-ninth general assembly, sitting in joint session, heard this charge of the defeated contestant, also his claim that a recount of the votes in the ninety-six counties of the state gave a plurality to the democratic candidate instead of the republican. The result was that a democratic legislature, prejudiced and, to use the most charitable term, tyrannical, declared Judge Turney elected, thus depriving Mr. Evans of the honor which he had fairly won at the polls. Mr. Evans and his supporters fought the machinations of the democratic forces, but their fight was a losing one. The decision of the legislature is one of the most arbitrary and unsubstantiated of any in the legislative history of the country. Tennessee became a seething cauldron of political ferment. All the rancor of the most bitter political feud was stirred up. Many of the leading democrats and democratic newspapers of the state who had championed Turney in the pre-election campaign now aligned themselves on the side of Mr. Evans: among these papers were the Nashville Banner and the Chattanooga Times. Another notable protest against the action of the legislature was made by about fifteen hundred democrats at Nashville, in a meeting presided over by John A. Pitts. However much Mr. Evans must have suffered from the disappointment of losing the governorship or the unfair and cowardly attacks of his opponents, he did not bear malice or animosity. Retaliation of this nature has been reserved for lesser men. He was a good loser and like the true sportsman that he was he emerged from the fight with ambition unimpaired.

The interest of the whole country was aroused by the gubernatorial contest in Tennessee and the name of H. Clay Evans became nationally known. In 1895 the republican party was casting about for suitable candidates to lead the ticket in the coming presidential campaign of 1896. McKinley was then serving as governor of Ohio and was the most prominently mentioned man for President. The name of H. Clay Evans was soon presented for the vice presidency, the first newspaper so to honor him having been the Lawrence Union. The deprivation of the governorship had won for Mr. Evans many friends and sympathizers over the country and the lead of the Union was soon followed by others. At the St. Louis convention in June, 1896, on the morning of the day the vice president was to be chosen, the Globe-Democrat took a straw vote of the delegates and the result showed two hundred and sixty-two for Evans, sixty for Hobart and twelve for Bulkely. When the balloting began the first state called for was Alabama and the delegates from this commonwealth divided their votes between Evans and Hobart. This course was followed by the other southern states and the result was that Hobart was chosen. Mr. Evans, however, drew an excellent vote, over three hundred of the votes having been from the northern states. Mr. Evans himself was twice a delegate and once a delegate-at-large from the state of Tennessee to the republican national conventions. At the convention of 1900 he was a member of the committee which drafted the party platform.

In recognition of meritorious service to the party and in appreciation of his eminent ability, President McKinley appointed Mr. Evans commissioner of pensions in 1897 and in this office the latter remained until 1902. As he had done when in the post office department, Mr. Evans gave five years of service here which has never been surpassed in the history of the pension department. He kept the pension roll free from

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corruption and dishonesty and in so doing he naturally incurred the enmity of those pension schemers and kindred governmental parasites who lived upon what they could obtain by dishonest means. This class of officeholder had no sympathy with a straightforward administration and Mr. Evans in consequence became the especial target of their abuse, which assumed large proportions.

Mr. Evans retained his post as commissioner of pensions until the year 1902. In May of that year President Roosevelt appointed him consul-general in London for Great Britain and in this position Mr. Evans terminated his career as a national officeholder. As consul-general in London he more than upheld the traditions of the high position accorded him and gave to his incumbency a dignity, tactful diplomacy and intelligent direction of outstanding merit. The numerous duties of his position were performed by him in a manner which drew the universal commendation of his superiors. Socially, and at the court of King Edward VII, he made a distinct impression by the weight of his pleasing personality and gentlemanly conduct, which was enhanced by the graciousness and culture of his wife, who was ever his constant helpmate and inspiration. Mr. Evans held this diplomatic position until 1905, when he returned to America and Chattanooga. Public life knew him no more except for the period he served as commissioner of education and health.

In his home and family Mr. Evans had his richest possession. H. Clay Evans and his wife lived to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Evans was married February 18, 1869, to Miss Adelaide Parthenia Durand of Westfield, New York. She was the daughter of Fiske and Nancy (Forsythe) Durand and, as the name indicates, was of French descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Evans three children were born, namely: Henry Clay, Jr., Nelle and Anita Clay. Henry Clay Evans, Jr., who died in July, 1905, was a captain in the United States army during the Spanish-American war. He married Miss Branch Peterson of Jonesboro, Arkansas, and was the father of one daughter, Adelaide Durand Evans, now residing in Jonesboro; Nelle Evans is the wife of Dr. Joseph W. Johnson of Chattanooga and the mother of three boys, Joseph Wilson, Jr., Henry Clay Evans and David Foote Sellers; Anita Evans is the wife of Captain David Foote Sellers, U. S. N.

The death of H. Clay Evans occurred on the 12th of December in the year 1921, and on June 19, 1922, just a few brief weeks later, his beloved wife joined him in rest. The passing of H. Clay Evans came as a personal bereavement to thousands who knew him and was one of peculiarly poignant nature. Having retired the preceding evening in apparent health, his lifeless body was discovered the following morning. Granting the inevitability of death, the nature of his departure, without suffering or pain, was as a befitting close to such a life of usefulness and accomplishment. From the pen of a man who knew him intimately came the following tribute, which is here preserved as a true summing up of his character and work:

"The Hon. H. Clay Evans was the most distinguished private citizen in Tennessee—in fact, in the south. He was pure and clean in his public and private life, knowing no tricks and having no faith in men who practiced them. As a member of congress he took front rank from the day he entered the capitol and took the oath. As United States commissioner of pensions he at once attracted national attention because of his clear insight into the pension law and his wonderful courage in administering the law. As United States consul-general to London he ranked with the highest and ablest men our country had sent to Great Britain, either as ambassadors or consuls. As first assistant in the postmaster-general's office he was so efficient and so prompt and unerring as an executive in that great department that he was asked to stay longer after he had served several months under the Cleveland administration.

"In private life Mr. Evans was a most charming and lovable personality. He had no enemies to punish or criticise, but found great pleasure in recounting delightful incidents of the past with old friends, many of them gone, some of them here yet. He enjoyed the companionship of younger men and to them gave the benefit of a ripe experience in a long, useful and active life.

"We shall not see his like again in this generation. Public-spirited, unselfish, with a certain, fixed and well-supported opinion on all questions, he expressed that opinion fearlessly and with a rugged force that bespoke the honesty of the man. In the last years of his great, splendid life he was happy as he envisaged the more than half a century of his activity, in reminiscence, and reflected that through all those years, in many of which there was political bitterness, he had not done a thing or said a thing in which the friends of the present day found cause for condemnation. There was

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hardly a man in the nation, democrat or republican, sixty years of age and of any note, with whom Mr. Evans was not on the closest terms of personal friendship.

"Chattanooga has lost her most beloved citizen, the state her most distinguished son, and now when all that is mortal of the Hon. Henry Clay Evans has been carried to its last resting place we may all well say, 'We shall not see his like again in our time.'"

ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

Alexander Anderson was born in Jefferson County, Tenn., Nov. 10, 1794. He received a classical education, after which he read law and opened an office for practice in Knoxville. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat to succeed Hugh Lawson White and served from Feb. 26, 1840, to March 4, 1841. He died in Knoxville, May 23, 1869.

EBENEZER ALEXANDER.

Probably the most popular man that ever lived in Knox County was Judge Ebenezer Alexander. This popularity was founded upon personal worth and amiability, and unselfish and efficient public services.

Ebenezer Alexander, the son of Adam R. Alexander, was born in Blount County, Tennessee, December 23, 1805, and died at Knoxville, April 29, 1857. Soon after the birth of Ebenezer the family moved to West Tennessee. He was educated at Greeneville College, and at East Tennessee College, at Knoxville, and studied law under Judge Joshua Haskell, at Jackson, Tennessee. Having removed to Knoxville, he was married there, October 15, 1829, to Margaret, the fourth daughter of Hugh L. White. He was long a member of Judge White's family, and in charge of his private affairs, while he was away from home on public duties.

Mr. Alexander's wife died soon after the marriage, and on January 31, 1833, he married Margaret, the youngest daughter of Charles McClung. In 1833 he was appointed Attorney-General for the Second Circuit and served for a little less than a year. In 1844 he succeeded Edward Scott as Judge of the Second Circuit, Judge Scott having died in that year. Judge Alexander remained upon the bench until his death.

He was an able lawyer, a dignified, competent and efficient Judge—one of the best that ever sat upon the bench of Tennessee—and a man whose whole life was pure and without reproach.

His son, Ebenezer Alexander, was minister from the United States to Greece during President Cleveland's second administration.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Joseph Anderson, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Territory, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., November 5, 1757. His father was of German descent, but the family had been in America since 1656. Six of his sons, including Joseph, were officers in the Continental army. Joseph received a good education and went through a course of law study. In 1775 he was appointed ensign in the New Jersey line of the Continental army. He was made First Lieutenant in November, 1776; Captain in October, 1777, and was regimental paymaster from that time till the end of the war. He was at Monmouth, Valley Forge and Yorktown, and retired at the end of the war with the rank of Brevet Major. For seven years he practiced law in Delaware. Mr. Doak says that he was appointed Chief Justice of our Territorial Court. This fact is not found elsewhere. It is certain that he was one of the Judges throughout the existence of the Territory. He was one of the trustees of Blount College and of Washington College. In the Constitutional Convention of 1796 he was a delegate from Jefferson County. He was a candidate before the first Legislature for the United States Senate, but failed of election, as he did also for a judgeship of the Superior Court. When the Legislature, in April, 1796, prematurely chose four presidential electors he was one of the number. When William Blount was expelled from the

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Senate, July 8, 1797, Judge Anderson was elected in his stead, and served continuously until 1815. In February, 1809, the Legislature not being in session, he was appointed by Gov. Sevier to fill the vacancy that would follow the expiration of his term, March 4, 1809. His right to the seat was not questioned, but at a later date, when a similar question was presented, the Senate declined to regard his case as a precedent. In April, 1809, he was formally elected by the Legislature, defeating Sevier by a vote of 23 to 16. Upon his retirement from the Senate, in 1815, he was appointed, by President Madison, Comptroller of the United States Treasury, and served in that capacity till 1836. He died in 1837. Anderson County, in East Tennessee, is named for him.

A letter written by Gov. William Blount to James Robertson, September 3, 1791, contains the following: "Judge Anderson will be at your Court. I am highly pleased with him, both as a man and as a Judge; he has been a Major in the Continental service, continued to the end of the war, has supported since the character of a good citizen, is a gentleman and a learned judge, and a very agreeable and open companion."

The phrase, "open companion," is somewhat indefinite, but there can be no doubt that it was intended to be complimentary.

Judge Anderson was the father of Alexander Anderson, who was a Senator of the United States from Tennessee, and grandfather of David D. Anderson, of Knox County, who by virtue of descent from him is a member of the Order of the Cincinnati.

It is related by one of his descendants that at the end of his senatorial career he was offered a place in the Cabinet, but asked instead to be made Comptroller of the Treasury, as, according to the usages of that time, the position was practically held for life.

He is remembered as a devout man, of the most sincere but unostentatious piety. His sister, Margaret Anderson, married David Deaderick, and thus became the mother of the late Chief Justice, James W. Deaderick.

ROBERT M. ANDERSON.

Of Robert M. Anderson, fourth son of William Anderson, but little is recorded. He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in 1793, and died in Jefferson County, Tennessee, October 20, 1855. The official records of the State show that when the Twelfth Judicial Circuit was established in 1837, he was appointed Judge of it, and held the office from that date until 1854.

Judge Robert Anderson lived at New Market, in East Tennessee. Physically and intellectually he is said to have resembled his father. He was a competent and satisfactory Judge, and was much esteemed in East Tennessee as a man of talent and character. He was somewhat convivial in his habits, but was always faithful and efficient in the discharge of his judicial duties. For fourteen years he was contemporaneously upon the bench with his brother Samuel.

WILLIAM E. ANDERSON.

William E. Anderson, second son of William Anderson, was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, at a date not known, and died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in October, 1841.

The date of his admission to the bar is uncertain, but in 1817 he was of sufficient rank in the profession to be elected Solicitor-General for the Fourth District. He served in this office from 1818 to 1824. In 1824 he was a Jackson Elector for the Third District.

In 1827 the Legislature created separate Chancery Courts, and established two Divisions. Anderson, having moved to Nashville, probably in 1825, was elected the first Chancellor for West Tennessee, which included most of Middle Tennessee, and served from 1827 to 1830.

In 1829 he was an unsuccessful candidate against Felix Grundy and others for the United States Senatorship made vacant by the resignation of John H. Eaton.

In 1833 he was elected to the lower branch of the Legislature from Davidson County, and four years later was in the State Senate from the same county. In the

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controversy between Hugh L. White and Andrew Jackson, he espoused the cause of White, and was an Elector from the Eighth District.

Not long after this he moved to Mississippi, hoping, no doubt, to win higher honors in a new country.

The following description of him is taken from "Old Times in Tennessee:" "Judge Anderson was six feet eight inches high, of fine physique and commanding personality, a man of great acuteness and depth of intellect. He had but few equals in the State as a lawyer and Chancellor. Was for years a member of the firm of Rucks, Anderson & Grundy, of Nashville, which did a sweeping and profitable practice. Chancellor Anderson was lured by the flush times in Mississippi, and moved to Vicksburg, where he died after establishing a great reputation as a lawyer. He was a man of great humor and noted for his sociability and fun. He was no office lawyer, and was never known to study, but when called into a case he was always equal to the occasion. He was a wheel horse in any case in which he appeared. All yielded to him the front rank either to repel the attack or head the column in the charge."

All accounts agree in making him a man of the most extraordinary gifts. Without difficulty and very quickly he became eminent at the bar in East Tennessee, at Nashville, and in Mississippi. It may be surmised that as Chancellor he was not happily placed, but no censures of his judicial conduct have been found. There can be no doubt that his habits were irregular at times to the extent of dissipation. He was one of those men who, being rarely and richly endowed by nature, excel others at will, without effort, and therefore are impatient of systematic work, and make lavish use of their fine resources. It was known that he would not prepare his cases, being utterly intolerant of the drudgery of the profession, but in the courtroom, and more especially before a jury, he was the most formidable of antagonists. When the fury of battle was not upon him he was indolent and prone to seek enjoyment in conviviality.

It is clear that Anderson was a man of surpassing ability, but of a fatal indolence, capable of doing much but content to do comparatively little. It must be added, however, that he was an amiable and kindly man, and that his integrity was above suspicion.

HON. THOMAS BATTLE TURLEY.

Among the names that stand out prominently upon the pages of Tennessee history is that of Thomas Battle Turley, lawyer and lawmaker, who served with distinguished ability in the United States senate and who in the practice of law maintained the highest standards and ethics of the profession to which right and property, life and liberty must look for protection. The name of Turley has been prominently associated with the history and development of Memphis and Tennessee for many years. It was in this city that Thomas Battle Turley was born April 5, 1845, his birth occurring in what was the old family homestead, at the corner of Wellington street and Linden avenue. His father, Thomas Jefferson Turley, was born near Alexandria, Virginia, about the year 1807 and on his removal to Tennessee he became a resident of Clarksville. He afterward resided for a time in Raleigh, then the county seat of Shelby county, and in 1835 removed to Memphis, where he continued in the practice of law until his death in 1854. He was a brother of Judge William B. Turley, who served on the supreme court bench of Tennessee from about 1830 to 1850. He was born in Alexandria, Virginia, about 1800, and on leaving his native state he established his home in Kentucky, whence he afterward went to Jackson, Tennessee, spending his last days in Raleigh, where he passed away in 1852. Thomas J. Turley was united in marriage to Miss Flora Battle, who was born near Raleigh, North Carolina, a daughter of William Battle, who was one of the earliest of the pioneers of Shelby county, Tennessee, where representatives of the Battle family figured conspicuously and honorably through several generations, contributing in large measure to the development and upbuilding of this section of the country.

Thomas Battle Turley, reared in his native city, attended the schools of Memphis until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a private in a company that was here formed. He was then but fifteen years of age but he fought valiantly for the cause of the south until captured in the battle of Franklin, near Nashville, after which he was sent as a prisoner of war to Columbus, Ohio, where he remained until the

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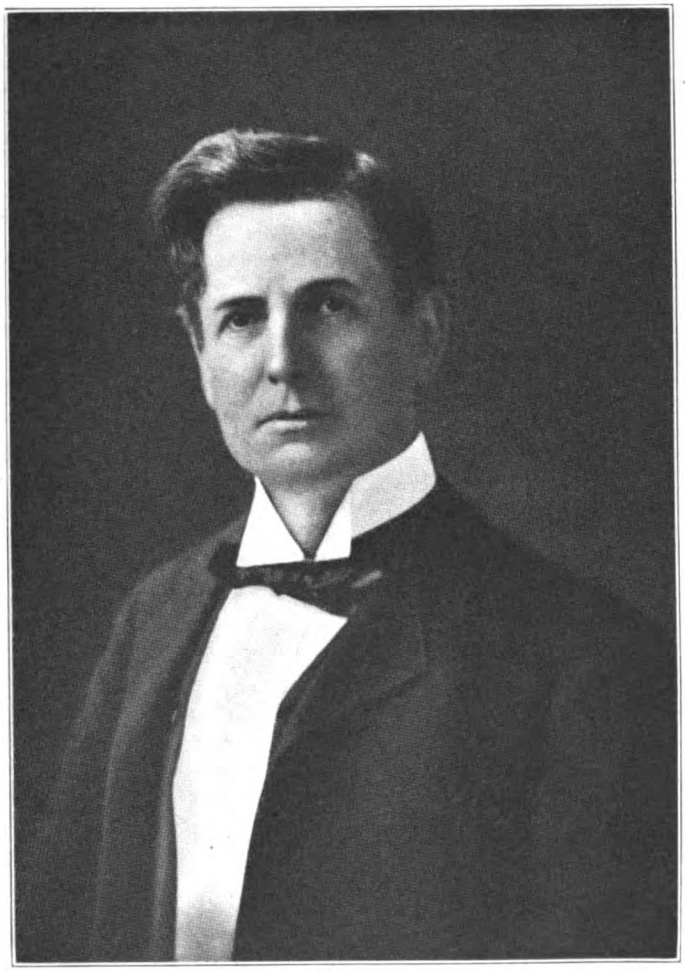

HON. THOMAS B. TURLEY

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cessation of hostilities. Following the close of his military experience he became a student in the University of Virginia and was graduated with the law class of 1867. He came of a family which has furnished many distinguished representatives to the bar and in his chosen calling he won prominence as the result of his comprehensive study, his thorough preparation of his cases and his clear and forceful presentation of a cause before the courts. With his return to Memphis he joined the law firm of Harris, McKissick & Turley, with which he was identified until 1879, in which year Isham G. Harris, the senior partner, became a member of the United States senate, while L. D. McKissick removed to California, where he soon won distinction at the bar of that state. In the year 1885 Mr. Turley entered into partnership with General Luke E. Wright and this association was maintained for twelve years, or until 1899. Mr. Turley was appointed United States senator in 1897 and his partner was appointed a member of the Philippine commission. It was following the death of his former associate in law practice, Isham G. Harris, in June, 1897, that Mr. Turley was appointed to the United States senate and later he was elected to fill out an unexpired term which extended until 1902. He then refused to become a candidate for reelection; in fact, at no other time in his life did he fill an elective position, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon private law practice.

In 1871 Mr. Turley was married to Miss Irene Rayner, a daughter of Colonel Eli Rayner of Fayette county, Tennessee, and they became the parents of five children: E. Rayner, a Memphis lawyer; Thomas J., who is president of the Turley-Bullington Mortgage Company; Flora T., the wife of Dr. John M. Maury; Louise, the wife of John M. Trenholm; and Margaret, who passed away in 1897. The living children are residents of Memphis. The family circle was again broken by the hand of death, when on the 1st of July, 1910, Thomas Battle Turley passed away at the old homestead where his birth occurred. He was sixty-five years of age and the entire period of his life had been passed in Memphis, save for the brief time which he spent in Washington in the discharge of his duties as United States senator. He was long regarded as a distinguished member of the Memphis bar, faithful to his clients, fair to his adversaries and candid to the courts. In his practice he exhibited the possession of every faculty of which a lawyer may be proud—skill in presentation of his own evidence, extraordinary ability in cross examination, persuasiveness before the jury, strong grasp of every feature of the case, ability to secure favorable ruling from the judge, unusual familiarity with human nature and untiring industry.

SAMUEL ANDERSON.

Samuel Anderson, third son of William Anderson, won an honorable place among the lawyers and Judges of the State. He was born before the family came to Tennessee. His opportunities of education were limited, as he was compelled to work upon the farm until he was twenty-one years of age.

He was licensed to practice law in the Winter of 1810. For about a year he practiced at Knoxville, and then went to Murfreesboro, probably late in 1811, where he resided until his death. In 1817, and again in 1819, he represented Rutherford County in the lower house of the Legislature. In 1835 he was appointed Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James C. Mitchell. He was elected to the position by the Legislature in the Autumn of the same year, and was again elected in 1843, and served continuously from 1835 to 1851.

After his retirement from the bench in 1851, he devoted himself to the management of his farm near Murfreesboro.

GEN. SAMUEL R. ANDERSON.

Gen. Samuel R. Anderson was a son of Robert Anderson, of Virginia, an officer of the Revolution. His first military experience was in the war with Mexico, in which he was lieut-colonel of the first Tennessee Regiment. Two days after Tennessee seceded, he was made on May 9, 1861, a Major General in the army of the State and a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army on July 9, 1861. In the summer and fall of that year he served in West Virginia. From Dec. 1861 to March, 1862, he was

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under Stonewall Jackson near Winchester and participated in the campaign to Hancock, Bath and Romney. Subsequently he commanded his brigade on the peninsular under Gen. Magruder, after which he withdrew from active service and resigned his commission.

GEN. FRANK C. ARMSTRONG.

The first service which Gen. Armstrong experienced was when, a youth of twenty years, in 1854, he accompanied his stepfather, Gen. Persifer Smith, upon an expedition of United States troops into New Mexico. In a fight with Indian marauders young Armstrong so distinguished himself that he was reported to the war department and was given a lieutenancy of cavalry without the usual four years of preparation at West Point. He withdrew from the U. S. service in 1861 and accompanied Col. James McIntosh in the expedition into the Indian country. He next became assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Ben McCulloch, with whom he took part in the battle of Elkhorn Tavern in which McCulloch was killed, and afterwards, with others, went to the assistance of Gen. Van Dorn. After having served for a time as adjutant-general of Steen's Missouri brigade, Armstrong was elected colonel of the Third Louisiana Infantry. After the army crossed to the east of the Mississippi River, he was appointed to the command of all the cavalry of the Army of the West, giving him the rank of brigadier-general. He was then attached to Bragg's army where he made a reputation for brilliant achievements in many actions. Upon the organization of a corps under Forrest he was put in command of a cavalry division. After the evacuation of Chattanooga he was attached to Polk's Corps. In the winter of 1863-64 he was in the East Tennessee campaign with Longstreet. Early in 1864 he was under Gen. Polk, then under Gen. S. D. Lee and then under Hood in north Georgia and the advance into Tennessee. He was one of the heroic leaders under Forrest in covering the retreat from Nashville.

GEORGE ANDREWS.

One of the best lawyers, and one of the best men that ever lived in Tennessee, was George Andrews. He was a native of Vermont, and was born at Putney, December 28, 1826. His father, the Rev. Elisha D. Andrews, removed to Macomb County, Michigan, when George was fourteen years of age. The son was thoroughly educated, and having studied law began the practice in the city of Detroit. In 1856 he was married, at East Saginaw, to Miss Mary Lathrop. In 1865 he came to Knoxville, Tennessee, and opened a law office. He resided at Knoxville for the remainder of his life. In 1868 he was appointed by Governor Brownlow to a vacancy upon the supreme bench. This office he held for two years, and his opinions prove his thorough competency as a Judge. They rank among the best in our State Reports, and are highly esteemed by the profession and the Courts.

After his retirement from the bench, he was United States District Attorney for East Tennessee. For the last twelve years of his life he was the senior member of one of the most successful law firms in Knoxville. His death occurred August 22, 1889, in the terrible accident on the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap & Louisville Railroad, in which so many valuable and prominent citizens of Knoxville lost their lives. This road had just been built, and a number of gentlemen from Knoxville were invited to make the first trip over it in cars specially provided for the occasion. Judge Andrews was included in the invitation. The train fell from a trestle, and Judge Andrews and several other members of the party were killed, or died within a few hours, while many more were terribly hurt. It was one of the saddest days in the history of Knoxville, and none of the victims of the disaster was more generally or more sincerely mourned than Judge Andrews. Memorial meetings were held by the bar, and by citizens, and the sentiments of respect and admiration expressed were the most cordial and the most sincere.

Judge Andrews was a man of extraordinary intellect and versatility. As a lawyer he was thorough to the last degree. He worked incessantly, not confining himself, however, to his cases, but reading widely in the general literature of the law. Always

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methodical, he preserved in convenient form all the important results of his investigations.

He studied also, with enthusiasm, more than one branch of natural history, and his wife, a lady of culture, having similar tastes, the two enjoyed together many excursions among the hills and mountains of East Tennessee.

Judge Andrews was a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, and was for several years the Chairman of its Executive Committee. He was peculiarly adapted to this place, and was of great service to the University. He was a devout Christian, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

For some years before his death, he held, probably, the first place at the Knoxville bar, and no safer or more thorough lawyer could have been found in the State. He was not an attractive speaker, and made no effort to declaim. So widely and so thoroughly learned was he in the law, however, that he was a mine of information, especially to the younger members of the bar. Whenever a young lawyer was puzzled, or was at a loss for authority, he did not fail to go to Judge Andrews. Hardly a day passed wherein an appeal for information was not made to him by some lawyer. He was always ready to help, and would stop in the midst of the most important work to answer questions or produce authorities. He had a commonplace book, which was the best law book in Knoxville. He submitted to interruption and gave assistance to others with marvelous patience and kindness.

In his practice, he upheld the highest standards of the profession. He resorted to nothing but honest effort, and any unprofessional conduct excited his indignation. It need not be said that he exerted a salutary influence upon the bar of East Tennessee. He exemplified in his professional life everything that the highest standards of the profession demand of its members.

GEN. ROBERT ARMSTRONG.

Robert Armstrong was born in Abington, Va., on Sept. 28, 1792, and came to Knox County, Tennessee, when about twenty years of age. Almost immediately after his arrival here he joined as lieutenant an artillery company under Andrew Jackson and rendered conspicuous service in the Creek War. He especially distinguished himself in the battle of Enotochopco in which he turned the fortunes of the day, and was so severely wounded that he suffered from the effects of the wound throughout the rest of his life. As the result of his services in this conflict Jackson made him a member of his staff and, in the next year, his aide-de-camp at New Orleans. In 1836 he was made a brigadier-general of the Tennessee Mounted Volunteers and commanded them against the Seminole Indians. In 1837 he was defeated for governor by Newton Cannon. In 1845 he was appointed by President Polk as United States consul to Liverpool. In 1845 Jackson gave him the sword he wore at the battle of New Orleans.

THOMAS D. ARNOLD.

Thomas D. Arnold was a native of Virginia, and was born in Spottsylvania County, May 3, 1798, and died at Jonesboro, Tennessee, May 26, 1870. His father was a farmer and a man of small means who was unable to afford his son an education. At the age of fourteen the boy enlisted for the war of 1812, being so large for his age that he was accepted as a soldier without question.

He was admitted to the bar of Knoxville in March, 1822. His combativeness led him early into politics, and in 1827, and again in 1829, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress.

In 1831 Arnold was elected, as a Whig, to represent the Second District in the Twenty-second Congress.

In Congress he voted to renew the charter of the United States Bank.

Arnold was a candidate for Congress in 1833, in the First District, but was defeated by Samuel Bunch, who again defeated him in 1835. In 1837 he was defeated by William B. Carter. In 1841 he was elected to Congress from the First District, being at that time a resident of Greene County. In 1836 he was made Brigadier-

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General of the Second Brigade of Tennessee Militia. In 1840 he was the Whig candidate for Presidential Elector for his district.

When he was not in office he was a practicing lawyer, from 1822 to 1870, and from Knoxville to the Virginia line was recognized as a fighting lawyer. All his methods were combative and personal, and invective was a favorite resort.

As a lawyer he was a fairly successful practitioner, but did not achieve especial distinction, probably because of his proneness to abandon the profession whenever the opportunity came to go into politics.

GEN. J. D. C. ATKINS.

John D. Clinton Atkins was born in Henry County, Tenn., nine miles east of Paris, on June 4, 1825. He was educated at the Paris Male Academy, and at East Tennessee University, now the University of Tennessee and was graduated from the University in August, 1846, with high honors. He first entered politics in 1848, in the campaign between Cass and Taylor and in the next year, was elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives and reelected in 1851 and was one of a committee of nine who inaugurated the internal improvement system of the state which was based upon the act of 1852. In 1855, he was elected to the State Senate, representing the counties of Henry, Weakley and Obion. On Jan. 8, 1856, he was elected chairman of the Democratic State convention at Nashville. In 1857, he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats and was elected by 129 majority over the famous Emerson Etheridge, a whig who, in 1853, had represented the district without opposition. In 1859, Atkins was again a candidate, but after a very heated and animated campaign was defeated by Etheridge by eight votes. In 1861, he volunteered for the Confederate service and was made Lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Tennessee. On account of poor health he remained in the army only a short time when, without being a candidate, he was elected a representative in the Confederate Congress, and was reelected in 1863.

At the close of the war, although in straitened circumstances, he established in 1867 the Paris Intelligencer. He was not, however, permitted to remain out of politics; for, in 1872, he was elected to represent his district in Congress and also was reelected for four more successive terms. In 1882, he retired to private life with the respect of all, for he was known to be fearless and honest in the advocacy of what he believed to be right.

JAMES E. BAILEY.

James E. Bailey was born in Montgomery County, Tennessee, August 15, 1822, and died at Clarksville, in that county, December 29, 1885. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father, George Bailey, was for forty years Clerk of the Circuit Court of Montgomery County. He gave his son a liberal education at Clarksville Academy, and in the University of Nashville, of which Dr. Lindsley was then President.

James E. Bailey was admitted to the bar in July, 1842, being then twenty years of age. In 1853 he entered public life as a member of the Legislature, and was one of the principal supporters of the policy of internal improvements. In politics he was a Whig, and adhered to that party until its dissolution. In the controversies preceding the war he was an earnest Union man, as were his distinguished neighbors, Cave Johnson and John F. House, and these three were elected, in convention to pass on the question of secession. The convention was not called, however, and when Tennessee left the Union he, like many others who had opposed the movement, went with her and espoused the cause of the South. He was appointed by Governor Harris a member of the State Military Bureau, whose duty it was to organize and equip the State troops. After a few months' service in this capacity he raised a company among the young men of Montgomery County and was elected Captain. His company was attached to the Forty-ninth Tennessee Infantry, and he was shortly afterwards elected Colonel of that regiment. He was captured at Fort Donelson, and was carried as a prisoner of war to Fort Warren, where he remained until exchanged in the fall of 1862. He rejoined his regiment at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and commanded it until the Spring of 1863. At this time his health failed, and he resigned the command of the regiment,

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and was made a member of the military court of the corps of General Hardee, which position he held until the end of the war. After the surrender he returned to Clarksville and resumed the practice of law.

In 1874 he was a candidate before the Democratic convention for Governor, but was defeated by James D. Porter. He served twice as special Judge upon the supreme bench of the State, and probably might have had the position permanently if he had desired it. In January, 1877, after a long and hard-fought contest, he was elected to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Andrew Johnson. In the Senate Mr. Bailey at once took rank as one of the ablest lawyers in that body. It is related by one who claims to have heard the remark, that when Senator Thurman heard that Bailey had been defeated for re-election to the Senate, he said: "What fools the people of Tennessee are, when they have a Senator like Bailey, not to keep him."

At the expiration of his term as Senator, he was defeated for re-election, mainly on account of divisions in the Democratic party on the question of settling the State debt. He belonged to what was known as the "State credit," or high tax faction of the party, and to the persistent residuum of that party, which in 1882 was known as the "Sky-blues."

Toward the close of his services in the Senate, his health began to fail, and he died December 29, 1885.

Mr. Bailey was one of the best balanced men, and one of the most thorough and competent lawyers this State has produced. He was not a brilliant man, but had a sound, strong, clear mind, a cautious method, and habits of incessant application. He was a close and careful reasoner, and always conscientious, so that he is said to have been a strong advocate in a good case, but not very efficient in a bad one. He was a ready worker as well as a persistent one, and therefore accomplished much. In every respect he was a clean and upright man, not a party leader, but a student, and a scrupulous thinker, weighing carefully every question presented to him, and lacking the "one-sidedness" that seems to be a condition to successful political leadership; not a successful politician, because having reached a conclusion, he adhered to it, and would not compromise. By his personal purity and dignity, and by his ability as a lawyer, and his clear and forceful methods of expression, he acquired and held the esteem and respect of the Senate. He was not aggressive like his colleague, Senator Harris, nor so well equipped in political tact and experience, but as a perspicuous and conscientious reasoner and debater, and as a lawyer, he won a highly honorable place in the Senate, when it numbered among its members such strong men as Edmunds, Sherman and Thurman.

THOMAS HART BENTON.

He was born in Orange County, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. His father was a lawyer of fair standing, and his mother a Virginia woman of good family.

He was for a time at the University of North Carolina, but did not graduate, as his mother, after his father's death, which occurred before Benton completed his college course, brought her family to Tennessee, settling near Nashville. Nevertheless Benton, with his keen and strong intellect and great ambition, continued his studies, and as Roosevelt says, became a cultivated, and even a learned man. He was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1806, and began the practice at Franklin, Williamson County. His abilities were such that he could not fail to be prominent in any field of intellectual work, and there can be no doubt that if he had been inclined to devote himself to the law he would have attained eminence in the profession. His inclinations, however, were toward politics, and in 1811 he was elected to the Legislature. The judiciary system of the State was, at this time, undergoing reformation, and Benton seems to have interested himself actively and intelligently in the reforms. Roosevelt states that he introduced and secured the passage of a bill giving negroes the full benefit of trial by jury. The Army Register of the United States makes Benton Lieutenant-Colonel of the 39th U. S. Infantry, which was commanded by Col. John Williams. He held this commission from June 18, 1813, to January 15, 1815. From December, 1812, to April, 1813, he had been Colonel of Tennessee Militia. Shortly after the close of the war of 1812, he removed to Missouri, which was his domicile thenceforth. It is surmised that his difficulty with Jackson was the cause of his emigration.

It is not probable that personally he was afraid of Jackson, but at that time the

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hero of New Orleans had grown to such proportions that Tennessee was no place for a man whose pride and ambition could not be satisfied with any position except the foremost.

WILLIAM BRIMAGE BATE.

William Brimage Bate, Governor of Tennessee, 1883-1887, was born near Castalian Springs, in Tennessee, October 7, 1826. His educational advantages were limited. In early manhood he was a clerk on a steamboat plying between Nashville and New Orleans. When the Mexican war came, he enlisted in a Louisiana Regiment, and is said to have been the first Tennessean to reach the front. He reenlisted in the Third Tennessee Infantry, and was made a First Lieutenant of Company I. At the close of the war he went to Gallatin and established a paper called The Tenth Legion. In 1849 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1852 he entered the Lebanon Law School, and two years later was elected Attorney-General for his district. In 1860 he served as elector on the Breckinridge and Lane ticket. When the Civil war broke out, Bate enlisted as a private in a company raised at Gallatin; of this company he was elected Captain and later Colonel of the regiment. He came out of the war as a Major-General, having won as much distinction for bravery as any man on either side. He was three times wounded and had six horses killed under him in battle. In 1863, while on the battlefield, he was tendered the nomination of Governor but declined in a letter which has become historic. In 1882 he defeated Governor Hawkins for Governor and Judge Frank Reid two years later. During his administration a settlement of the State debt was reached. On March 4, 1887, Governor Bate became United States Senator, which position he filled with great credit to his State, until his death in 1905.

HON. JAMES B. FRAZIER.

James B. Frazier, twice governor of Tennessee and for six years a United States senator from this state, is a native son of Tennessee, born at Pikeville, Bledsoe county, on the 18th of October, 1858. His parents were Thomas Neil and Margaret M. Frazier. He is descended from Scotch and French Huguenot ancestry, and is a great-grandson of Samuel Frazier and a grandson of Abner Frazier, both of whom fought in the battle of King's Mountain. Samuel Frazier was a delegate to the first constitutional convention of Tennessee in 1796. Thomas Neil Frazier, father of Senator Frazier, was graduated from Greeneville College and admitted to the bar at Washington, Tennessee, after which he became clerk and master of the chancery court of Bledsoe county. He resigned to engage in the practice of law at Pikeville and in 1861 was elected circuit judge, but before he could take his seat the state seceded and he never received his commission. Originally he was a stanch Union man, but after the state had adopted the policy of secession he did what he could to further the cause of the Confederacy. Following his removal to Rutherford county in 1863 he was appointed to the office of criminal judge for Davidson and Rutherford counties and remained upon the bench until impeached by a radical legislature in 1867, for releasing on habeas corpus several members of that body who absented themselves for the purpose of breaking a quorum. In 1870 his political rights were restored by a constitutional convention and he was reelected criminal judge of his old district, a circumstance indicating how the people of the community had stood behind him in the course he had pursued. He voluntarily retired from the bench in 1878 and died in 1887.

After attending the common schools of Rutherford and Davidson counties James B. Frazier continued his education in Franklin College, near Nashville, and in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, where he was graduated in 1878, with the Bachelor of Arts degree. For a time he engaged in teaching and devoted his leisure hours during that period to the study of law, thus preparing himself for admission to the bar in 1880. Through the succeeding nine years he practiced as a member of the well known firm of DeWitt, Shepherd & Frazier of Chattanooga and in the year 1891 became a partner in the firm of Cooke, Frazier & Swaney. This connection was continued until 1896, when he became senior member of the firm of Frazier & Coleman. Several times he received appointment as special judge and while serving upon the bench delivered many

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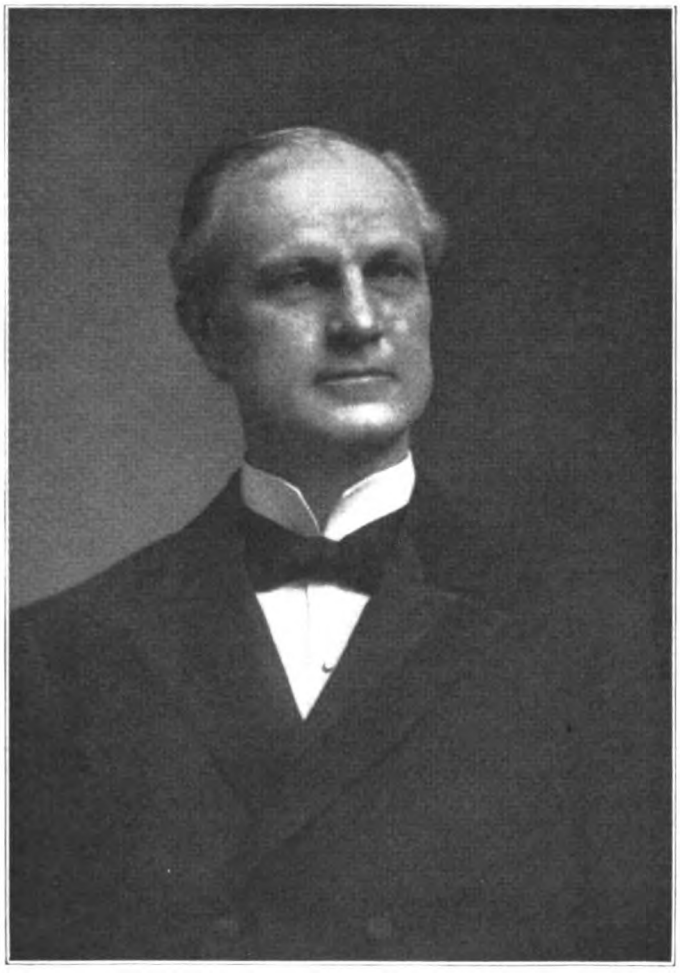

HON. JAMES B. FRAZIER

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opinions in important cases that have been regarded as strong, logical presentations of the law.

On the 10th of January, 1883, at Athens, Tennessee, he was married to Louise Douglas Keith, the daughter of Colonel Alexander Hume and Sarah Anne (Foree) Keith. Colonel Keith, a native of Tennessee, was a prominent attorney and wealthy planter, a veteran of the Seminole and Mexican wars, and a man of great influence and prestige. Mrs. Frazier is also descended from William Randolph of Virginia on the paternal side. Her grandfather, Judge Charles Fleming Keith, was a cousin of Chief Justice John Marshall. Sarah Anne Foree, her mother, was of French Huguenot stock and was descended from the Marquis De La Foree of France. Mrs. Frazier has been prominent in club and social circles of this state and has been particularly active in the Daughters of the American Revolution, having been regent of Chickamauga Chapter, and is also a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

To Senator and Mrs. Frazier four children have been born: Annie Keith, James B., Jr., Thomas A. and Louise. Annie Keith is the wife of Robert Nugent Somerville and resides in Cleveland, Mississippi. James B., Jr., now practicing law in partnership with his father at Chattanooga, held the rank of major of artillery during the World war, having volunteered within a month after war was declared. He received a lieutenant's commission at the beginning of the war and was stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, but later was assigned as instructor in the Field Artillery Training Camp, at Camp Taylor, and while at this post was advanced to the rank of major. Thomas Alexander Frazier, now a practicing attorney at Clarksdale, Mississippi, was a lieutenant of United States Cavalry in the First army and experienced nineteen months' service overseas, having participated in the fighting at Soissons, St. Mihiel, the Argonne and Montfaucon. Louise is the wife of John Porter Fort of Chattanooga. Senator Frazier is a Mason and a Knight of Pythias. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

Senator Frazier has long been a rceognized leader in democratic circles of the state and in 1900 was made elector-at-large on the democratic presidential ticket. In 1902 he was nominated by acclamation and elected governor of Tennessee by the largest plurality—thirty-nine thousand, nine hundred and fifty-two—given to any candidate since the Civil war. That his administration received public endorsement is indicated by the fact that he was again nominated by acclamation and without opposition elected a second time in 1904, by a majority of about thirty thousand.

Governor Frazier's administration was a strictly business administration. He insisted upon the most rigid economy in the conduct of every department of the state government. He refused to sanction the creation of new and unnecessary offices and refused to approve any increase of salaries of public officers and when the legislature passed a bill increasing his own salary as governor, he promptly vetoed it. By his policy of economy he was enabled to reduce the state debt in large measure. During the two terms for which he was elected the state debt was reduced two million, four hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars. Governor Frazier was a strong advocate of public education and advocated the extension and improvement of the public schools of the state, particularly the rural schools. Up to the time he became governor, the state, as such, had never made any appropriation for the support of the public schools, except the small sum annually paid on what was known as the school fund. He insisted, in a strong message to the legislature, that public education was a proper function and duty of the state and he secured the passage of a bill making a liberal appropriation for the support of the public schools of the state. From this act has grown the splendid system of public schools in the state which the people enjoy at this time. A short time before the beginning of Governor Frazier's first term there had been a number of disastrous explosions in the coal mines of the state, involving great loss of life. Governor Frazier studied this problem with great care, examined the statutes of other coal-producing states and helped to draft and secured the passage of a law regulating the operation of and providing for the inspection of coal mines. This law resulted in reducing mine disasters to a minimum and is still in effect, with some slight amendments increasing the number of inspectors. Governor Frazier stood for law and order and equal enforcement of all laws. He was a strong temperance man and approved what is known as the Adams law, extending prohibition to cities of five thousand population. He also vetoed a bill authorizing the establishment and creation of a dispensary in one of the cities of the state. He insisted that a dispensary system by a municipality would force all people therein into the saloon business and was inconsistent with true temper-

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ance. Governor Frazier's first term was so satisfactory to the people that he was renominated without opposition and again elected by a large majority.

In March, 1905, Governor James B. Frazier was nominated by acclamation for the position of United States senator, to succeed the Hon. William B. Bate, who died during the session of the legislature, and he was elected on the 21st of March by the general assembly, then in session. His course in the national legislative halls, where he served from March, 1905, until March, 1911, was in accord with the record he had previously made as a public official in his own state and was characterized by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. Senator Frazier, being a democrat, stood for the fundamental principles of that party in his speeches and votes while a member of the senate. He consistently opposed every encroachment of the Federal government on the reserved powers of the state. During his term a question arose between the national government and the state of California as to the admission of the Japanese residents of that state into the public schools, and Theodore Roosevelt, then president, espoused the cause of the Japanese and threatened to use the army and navy to coerce the state of California. Senator Frazier introduced in the senate a resolution setting out and defining the relative powers of the Federal government and the states and insisting that the public schools of the state were domestic institutions, over which the states were supreme and that the Federal government had no right or power to dictate as to who should enter the schools by treaty or otherwise. He studied the questions involved with great care and thoroughness and made an elaborate and well considered speech in the senate in support of the principles set out in his resolution. That speech attracted great attention over the country and particularly in the west and south, where the race question was more or less acute. It was never answered, and the Federal administration abandoned its aggressive policy toward California. Senator Frazier opposed in speech and by his votes the high protective tariff known as the Payne-Aldrich bill. He was a strong advocate of an income tax and voted for an amendment to the constitution on that subject. He was an enthusiastic advocate of Federal aid to the states in the construction of a system of public highways throughout the nation. He prepared with great care and introduced a bill upon that subject. It failed to pass at that time, but it was the basis upon which the Bankhead good roads bill, which later became the law, was founded. Senator Frazier was not narrow in his partisanship, as was evidenced when he wrote the majority report of the committee of the senate, who investigated the conduct of President Roosevelt in discharging a battalion of negro soldiers for shooting up the city of Brownsville, Texas. In his report and in an elaborate and eloquent speech he sustained the action of the president. His report was accepted by the senate. Senator Frazier stood for honesty in elections and being a member of the senate committee to investigate the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois, charged with having been elected by bribery and corruption, he refused to concur with the other members of the committee who reported favorably to Senator Lorimer and alone made a minority report, embodying such a strong and forceful statement of the facts and the law, that it was finally sustained by the senate and Senator Lorimer was unseated. Senator Frazier was a member of the Foreign Relations committee and many other important committees of the senate and took an active part in all important legislation and in the debates of the upper house of congress.

Being regarded as one of the state's most eloquent and accomplished orators, he has since his retirement from public office been in great demand as a speaker on important occasions and has made many addresses on various subjects throughout Tennessee and elsewhere. He has canvassed the state on behalf of his party in practically every campaign for many years. Senator Frazier's private life has been pure and spotless, and his public career that of an honest, sincere and able statesman.

JUDGE THOMAS BARRY.

Judge Thomas Barry was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, July 2, 1807, and died May 23, 1891. His lineage was a very honorable one and the family record is full of interest. He was the eldest son of Dr. Redmond Barry, and his wife, Jane Alexander, who was known to her contemporaries as "the Cumberland beauty" on account of her exceeding personal attractiveness. The Alexanders were an old North Carolina family, thoroughly patriotic, and distinguished in the Revolution. The father of the beautiful Mrs. Barry was Captain William Alexander, of the Continental army.

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The President of the Convention that promulgated the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence was Abraham Alexander, and the Secretary, John McKnitt Alexander. Two others of the same name, and presumably of the same family, signed the Declaration.

Dr. Redmond Barry was a native of Ireland, and a thoroughly educated physician. It is related that through the influence of Charles James Fox he was appointed Surgeon of a British man-of-war, but on account of sympathy for the American Colonies, whose troubles with the mother country were then beginning, he resigned and came to North Carolina, where, by the successful practice of his profession, he acquired a fortune. Having done this, he gave up medicine, came to Tennessee and studied law, and engaged in his new profession with credit as the contemporary of Grundy and Overton.

Mr. Grundy is reported to have said of him that Dr. Barry was the only man he had ever known who at the age of forty had thoroughly mastered the professions of medicine and law.

Judge Barry, the subject of this sketch, fulfilled in his life the obligations imposed by a parentage so honorable. He was carefully and liberally educated, and throughout his life found pleasure in the study of mathematics and the languages.

He was attracted while a young man to Andrew Jackson, for whom, in 1828, he cast his first vote.

Politically and personally his relations with Jackson were close and cordial. Barry's love of fine horses is well known, and the writer, though a native of alien East Tennessee, verily believes that the normal habitat of the high-bred horse is not the vaunted blue-grass region of Kentucky, but the smiling savannas of Middle Tennessee, where General Jackson, and Judge Barry, and Bailie Peyton, and Jo Guild lived, and where they loved and praised, and often sped their noble steeds.

Judge Barry was happily circumstanced, so that he could be a good lawyer without ceasing to be a country gentleman. Like Peyton and Guild, he loved the law without ceasing to love his horses. It was a glorious life that these old-time gentlemen lived. In this healthful mingling of professional work with outdoor life, Judge Barry passed his young manhood, associated with Jackson and others of the strong men who made Tennessee great in those days. He was the stanchest of democrats, and early in the "fifties" was the nominee of his party for Congress against Charles Ready, but was unable to overcome the large Whig majority in the district.

The troubles that preceded the civil war distressed him greatly. Like many other Southern men who loved the Union, he was unable to free himself entirely from the influence of the State's rights doctrine which prevailed so widely in the South. But his love for the Union was invincible. After the Federal occupation of Middle Tennessee he gave his time largely to the work of ameliorating the condition of his friends and neighbors who had espoused the Southern cause, and by his course in this respect won their lasting good will and gratitude. In this he was not actuated by considerations of policy, but by the impulses of a kind and generous heart.

In the Autumn of 1865 Governor Brownlow appointed him Chancellor of the Third Chancery Division, and he filled the office with dignity, fairness and ability until 1869.

He was thoroughly competent for its duties, and his gracious manners and strict impartiality commanded the good will and confidence of the bar and of the people. One most admirable trait constantly manifested in his conduct should be mentioned. He was the unrelenting enemy of all uncleanness of life and conversation. He lived to the ripe age of eighty-five years, respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

JOHN BAXTER.

John Baxter was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, March 5, 1819. His father came from Ireland to America seeking the fortune which the New World promised to industry and courage, but the only heritage that he was able to leave his children was his good name. His son, the subject of this sketch, had no opportunities for education except such as were afforded by the old field schools of the neighborhood. He began real life as a merchant in the State of North Carolina, but this pursuit was uncongenial, offering no opportunity for the exercise of the powers of mind of which he could not have failed to be conscious, and he wisely abandoned it for the profession of the law. His adaptation to this new calling was speedily shown in the most gratifying manner. In a few years he rose to a position of deserved and

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enviable prominence at the bar of his native State. In politics he was a Whig, and as such was elected more than once to the Legislature of North Carolina, in which at one time he was Speaker of the lower house. In 1844 he was district Elector on the Whig ticket.

It is interesting to know that in early life Judge Baxter accepted the code of honor and fought a duel, in which he was slightly wounded. By accident his antagonist fired before the word was given. Thereupon Baxter turned to the spectators and said: "Gentlemen, duelling is wrong, and I do not intend to take part in another one." He then fired his pistol into the air, and the affair ended.

In the spring of 1857 he removed to Knoxville, Tennessee, where his most important professional work was done. During the war he was loyal to the Federal Union, and a fearless advocate of its cause. In the Constitutional Convention of 1870 he was a delegate from Knox County, and his ability as a lawyer was recognized by his appointment to the chairmanship of the judiciary committee. This was especially complimentary to him because he had been a Union man, whereas a majority of the Convention had supported the Confederacy. It will be found by an examination of the journal of the Convention that he was one of the most frequent, as he certainly was one of the most competent, participants in its deliberations.

During the next seven years he conducted probably the most lucrative law practice that ever has been acquired at the bar of East Tennessee. In all the courts of the State his superiority was acknowledged, and he was frequently employed in cases of importance and difficulty before the Supreme Court of the United States. He was not a specialist, but practiced in all the Courts, and was not less efficient before a jury than in the Chancery and Supreme Courts. In 1877 President Hayes appointed him Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Sixth Circuit. He died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 2, 1886.

Judge Baxter came to the bar equipped with very little learning except in the law. Of that science he had been a faithful student, and his extraordinary powers of mind enabled him readily to acquire an adequate knowledge of it. His distinguishing characteristic as a man was force. Intellectually and morally he was firm, independent, self-reliant. His individuality impressed all with whom he came in contact. Necessarily the speech and conduct of such a man appeared harsh and arbitrary. Nevertheless, he was essentially a just man. He saw things clearly, and in their true relations and proportions, and perhaps too frequently failed to realize that others were not so clear-sighted and so fearless of consequences.

As a lawyer he excelled chiefly by reason of his mastery of essential principles. He was thoroughly versed in constitutional, statutory and reported law, but his powerful mind was not always satisfied with what had been written. He recognized the truth that changing conditions of society frequently necessitate departure from precedents, and therefore, both as a lawyer and as a Judge, he was liberal and progressive; not forgetting, however, that without certainty and stability there can be no law. He was by nature a leader, and never a follower. Sometimes his independence appeared to amount almost to eccentricity. He was positive, often extreme; sometimes arbitrary; always combative. He found his greatest pleasure in intellectual exercise, and his weapons were always sharpened and ready for battle. Such men do not go through the world without enemies. His life was militant and aggressive. He created bitter enmities, but found compensation in the devotion of sincere and faithful friends.

His courage, moral and physical, was unyielding. Conditions succeeding the war were such as to provoke bitter controversies at the bar. Not infrequently the trouble extended further. Judge Baxter's position of leadership at the bar caused him to be retained in nearly all the important and hotly contested cases, and his aggressive professional methods often gave offense. In more than one personal affair produced in this way his extraordinary firmness of mind and of will were strikingly displayed.

He was not a declaimer nor a skilled rhetorician, but at times he was, in the best sense of the word, an orator. It is remembered that in a case in which he was personally interested, he made an argument before a jury which is conceded to have been the most effective speech ever made at the bar of Knox County.

He was a lawyer of the class to which John Marshall belonged, and was fitted, like Marshall, to have been the founder of a jurisprudence. His whole professional life was given to the study of the law as a science, whose principles were imperfectly comprehended, and more imperfectly practiced, and not finished and bound in books. He once said, half in jest, half in earnest, to a young practitioner: "File your bill and find your authorities afterward." This might have been dangerous advice if seriously

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taken, but it indicated to a certain extent his own methods. His course as a lawyer was guided by his knowledge of principles, and his citations of authorities were for the benefit of the courts, in too many of which it is the accepted opinion that law exists only in leather bindings. If his briefs were examined it would be found that the authority most frequently cited is Kent's Commentaries. It was his invariable rule to base his arguments on principles, and not on cases.

Many lawyers consider it important to present all the points in their cases, however small they may be. Judge Baxter gave his attention exclusively to the material and controlling issues. No lawyer wasted less time in unnecessary argument, and no Judge more completely excluded from his decisions everything irrelevant and immaterial.

In his time Judge Baxter was the accepted leader of the East Tennessee bar. His ascendency was hardly more attributable to his recognized superiority as a lawyer than to his commanding personality. His methods, as a Judge, were so direct, and his ability to make up his mind so extraordinary, that the lawyers were not infrequently disappointed in their expectations of making learned arguments. It is related that on one occasion there came before him a patent case, in which eminent counsel had been engaged for many months. Money had been spent without stint, and evidence had been taken on both sides of the Atlantic, until the record had grown to immense size. At the time appointed the learned counsel, with their huge record, presented themselves in court. The Judge desired to know the question in the case. An iron bolt was presented to him, and he was told the question was whether or not it could be patented. He took the bolt in his hand, and, without hearing a word of argument or syllable of the proof, decided the case, saying: "This bolt was in common use when I was a boy, and is therefore not patentable now." Upon appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States he was sustained.

All in all, Judge Baxter was one of the most remarkable men in the history of Tennessee.

WILLIAM BEEN.

Little is known as to the birth and lineage of William Been. His name is generally spelled Bean, but he wrote it Been. His son, Russell Bean, however, spelled it Bean. William Been was born in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, and it is believed established the first permanent home of a white man in Tennessee. There is a possibility that Honeycut or Adair or some other settler preceded him but authentic evidence of such a fact is lacking so that the credit of being the first white settler properly belongs to Been. He was a member of the Committee of Thirteen of the Watauga Association, and captain of a company of Washington County militia, of which company John, George and Edmond Bean were members, but it is not known whether they were related to him. He was also captain of a company of Washington County militia in 1780 and took part in some of the Indian wars, in one of which his wife was captured and carried away by the Indians. Subsequently she was ransomed and restored to her home. He was the host of Boone and Robertson and other pioneers.

WILLIAM BLOUNT.

William Blount, the first and only Territorial Governor of Tennessee, was born, 1749, of English ancestry, in Bertie County, North Carolina, and died March 21st, 1800; buried at Knoxville. He was a member of the General Assembly of North Carolina, 1775-6; was a member of the first Continental Congress, 1783-4, and also of the last, 1786-7, and was one of the signers of the Constitution. In 1790 he was appointed by President Washington, Governor of "Territory of the United States, South of the River Ohio"—now Tennessee. He set up his government first in Sullivan County at the house of William Cobb, near the forks of the Holston and Watauga rivers. This, however, he soon changed to Knoxville in 1792, where he continued to reside until Tennessee became a State. While Territorial Governor, Blount was also Superintendent of Indian affairs in the South and West, and effected a number of important treaties with the Indians, the most notable being, "The Treaty of the

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Holston." June 29th, 1795, he called a Constitutional Convention at Knoxville for the purpose of organizing the State of Tennessee which was accomplished the following year. Blount was elected as the first Senator from Tennessee, with William Cocke as his colleague. In 1797 Blount was expelled from the Senate on the charge of attempting to incite a military movement on the part of the southern Indians against the Spanish possessions in the Mississippi Valley. The people of Tennessee at once elected him to the State Senate and he was made speaker of that body in vindication of his political course. Blount was one of the most popular men in the annals of Tennessee. His mother's name was Barbara Gray. His wife was Mary Grainger.

WILLIAM G. BLOUNT.

He was a Representative in Congress, from Tennessee, from 1815 to 1819.

WILLIE BLOUNT.

Willie Blount, Governor of Tennessee, 1809-1815, was a half-brother to William Blount, and like him, was born in Bertie County, North Carolina. The date of his birth is somewhat in dispute, but is about 1768. Very little is known of his early life. He came to Tennessee in 1791 and became private Secretary to Governor Wm. Blount, which position he held until Tennessee ceased to be a territory, 1796. When the State was organized he was elected by the Legislature one of the Superior Judges. Blount was elected three times Governor with practically no opposition. His administration covered one of the most important periods in the history of the State. During this time, 1813, General Jackson, with his Tennessee volunteers, fought the war with the Creek Indians. To equip these soldiers Gov. Blount raised $370,000 on his own responsibility. The battle of New Orleans was fought the last year of his term of office, January 8, 1815. The establishment of the Supreme Court, and the beginning of the State Bank System, also belong to this period. Blount was a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1834. He died September 10, 1835. The Legislature voted to erect a monument to his memory at Clarksville, Tennessee, where he is buried.

HON. DAVID McKENDREE KEY.

Hon. David McKendree Key, who was for some years judge of the United States district court for the eastern and middle divisions of Tennessee, who was postmaster general under President Hayes and who filled other positions of distinction and prominence, so lived at all times that his record reflected credit and honor upon the state that honored him. He was regarded as one of the distinguished citizens of this commonwealth and when he passed away on the 3rd of February, 1900, he left a memory that is cherished in the hearts of all who knew him.

David McKendree Key was born January 27, 1824, in Greene county, Tennessee, a son of John Key, who was also a native of Greene county and who spent his life in Greene and Monroe counties, this state, reaching the age of fifty-six years. His ancestors were pioneer settlers of East Tennessee and were of Scotch lineage. John Key devoted his life to the occupation of farming and his course was ever characterized by his belief as an ardent Methodist. He wedded Margaret Armitage, who spent her life in this state. She was of English descent, her ancestors being pioneer residents of East Tennessee. Her birth occurred in Greene county, February 18, 1804, and she passed away in Monroe county, April 12, 1882, having survived her husband for almost three decades, his death occurring in 1854. The children of John and Margaret (Armitage) Key were: David McKendree, whose name introduces this review; Elizabeth, who became the wife of J. H. Brunner, president of Hiwassee College; John F.; and Summerfield Axley, who was one of the leading lawyers of Chattanooga and was chancellor at the time of his death on the 14th of June, 1891.

David M. Key pursued his early education in the field schools of Monroe county, to which place the family removed in 1826, and was one of the first graduates of Hiwassee College, from which he received his diploma in 1850. While he was attending school

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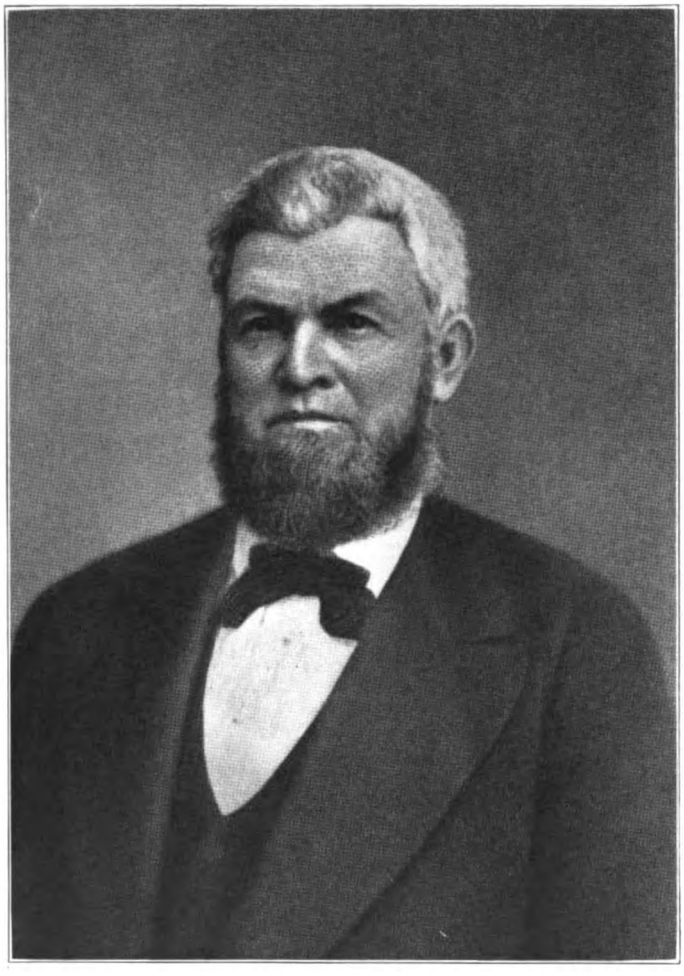

HON. DAVID M. KEY

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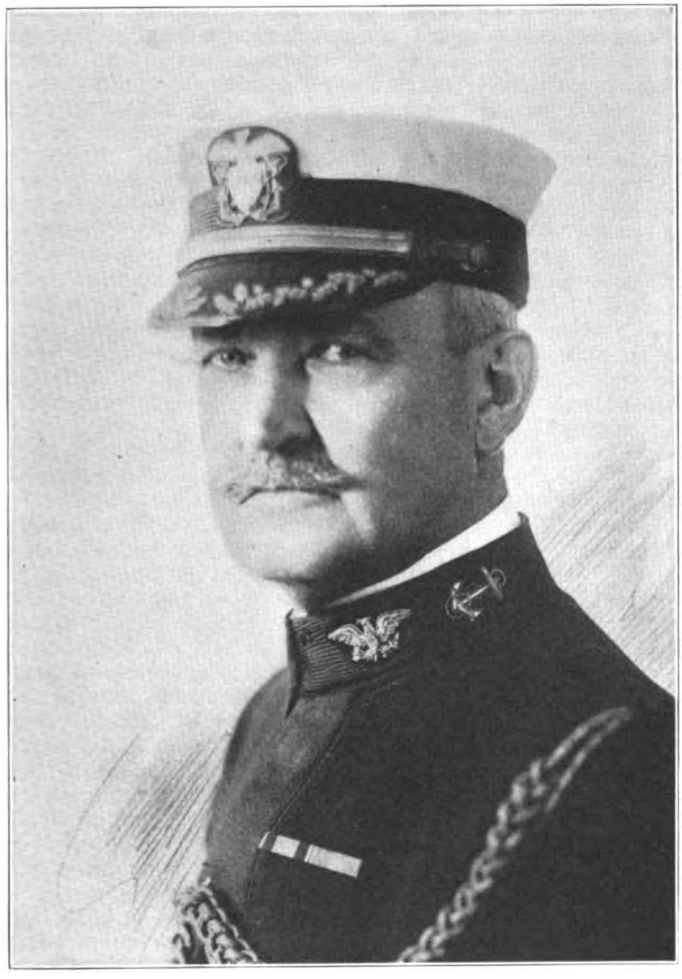

COMMODORE ALBERT L. KEY

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he read law in the office of H. H. Stevens and was admitted to practice in 1850 by Chancellor Thomas L. Williams and Circuit Judge Ebenezer Alexander. On the 7th of February, 1853, he removed to Chattanooga, where he formed a law partnership with Judge Albert G. Welcker, under the firm name of Welcker & Key. He thus continued in active practice until after the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was made adjutant general on General Caswell's staff in the Confederate army. He was afterward advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel of the Forty-third Regiment, Tennessee Infantry, and participated in campaigns in Kentucky. He was wounded and captured at the siege of Vicksburg and at the close of the war he returned to his home and resumed the practice of law as a member of the firm of Welcker & Key. This association was maintained until 1868, when the partnership was dissolved and the firm of Key, Eakin & Key was formed. In that relation Judge Key practiced successfully for a number of years. At the same time he was a prominent figure in shaping the political history of the state. In 1856 he had served on the Tennessee electoral ticket, when Buchanan was chosen president of the United States and in 1860 was on the Breckenridge ticket. In 1870 he was elected without opposition to the Tennessee constitutional convention and in August of the same year was elected chancellor of the Chattanooga division, serving until August, 1875, when he was appointed United States senator by Governor Porter to fill out the unexpired term caused by the death of Andrew Johnson. He remained a member of the senate until January, 1877. In March, 1878, President Hayes appointed him postmaster-general and he occupied that position until August, 1880, when he tendered his resignation to accept the position of United States district judge for the eastern and middle divisions of Tennessee. This position he continued to hold until the early part of 1894, when he tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. He had recently reached the age of seventy years and considered that he had arrived at a period when he should retire from active work. During his lifetime he had the unique distinction of having served with honor in four governmental departments, the legislative, executive and judicial and as a military officer during the Civil war.

It was on the 1st of July, 1857, that Judge Key was united in marriage, in Roane county, near Loudon, to Miss Elizabeth Lenoir, a native of Chattanooga, the daughter of Albert S. Lenoir, a prominent farmer of French Huguenot descent, who owned a fine farm about two miles from the town of Loudon. Miss Lenoir was the great-granddaughter of Waightstill Avery, who was the first attorney-general of North Carolina and who fought a duel with General Andrew Jackson, although they afterward became warm political and personal friends. General Lenoir, Mrs. Key's grandfather, commanded a company at the battle of King's Mountain in the Revolutionary war and was afterward elected president of the North Carolina senate. To Judge and Mrs. Key were born nine children: Emma, the wife of W. B. Thompson, both deceased; Albert Lenoir, who married Grace Condit Smith. She died in 1918; Catharine, the wife of S. R. Read, living at 600 Vine street in Chattanooga; Sarah, the wife of Z. C. Patten of Flintstone, Walker county, Georgia; Margaret, residing at 212 Lindsay street in Chattanooga; John S. and David M., both deceased; Henry Lenoir, who married Julia Adams, living at Thomasville, Georgia; and Elizabeth, the wife of Garnett Andrews, living in the country near Chickamauga, Georgia.

Judge Key was in many respects a notable figure in connection with the history of Tennessee. He aided in framing the organic law of the state and in upholding the legal status of the commonwealth as a lawyer and jurist. His ideals of life and of citizenship were very high and he endeavored to inculcate these into the framework of the state through the faithful performance of every duty entrusted to his care. He had a wide acquaintance among eminent men of the country, who regarded him in every way as their intellectual peer.

COMMODORE ALBERT LENOIR KEY.

Commodore Albert Lenoir Key, U. S. navy, retired, and now vice president and general manager of the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company of Chattanooga, was born near Loudon, in Loudon county, Tennessee, July 30, 1860, a son of Judge David McKendree and Elizabeth (Lenoir) Key, who are mentioned at length on another page of this work. In the paternal line he comes of Scotch and English ancestry and through the Lenoirs from French Huguenot ancestry; he is also of English lineage through the

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Avery line and of German through the Welcker line, his maternal grandparents having been Albert S. and Catherine (Welcker) Lenoir, who lived near Loudon in Tennessee. General William Lenoir, the great-grandfather of the mother of Albert Lenoir Key, was captain of a company that took active and distinguished part in the battle of King's Mountain during the Revolutionary war. The mother's great-grandfather on her father's maternal side was Waightstill Avery, who was a member of the famous Mecklenburg convention and became the first attorney-general of North Carolina after the separation of that colony from the mother country. He was the antagonist of General Andrew Jackson in the first duel in which the latter engaged. Neither was wounded, however, and they afterward became warm personal as well as political friends.

Albert L. Key was the eldest of a family of nine children, of whom six are living. His early education was obtained in private and public schools of Chattanooga and later he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, from which he was graduated in 1882. Following his graduation as a naval cadet he was ordered to the U. S. S. Hartford at Boston, Massachusetts, and in August sailed for Callao, Peru, stopping at the island of Madeira, also at Montevideo, Uruguay; at Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan and Valparaiso, Chile. At Callao he served temporarily on board the U. S. S. Essex and was transferred to the U. S. S. Pensacola, on which he made a voyage to Norfolk, Virginia, stopping at the Hawaiian Islands, at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, Japan; at Hongkong, China; at Batavia, Java; Singapore; Tamatave, Madagascar; Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, Africa; the Island of St. Helena; and the Bermudas, arriving at Norfolk in June, 1884. From that year until 1887 he served on the U. S. S. Ranger on the Pacific coast and on the west coast of Central America. From 1887 until 1888 he was with the bureau of navigation in the navy department at Washington and from 1888 to 1891 on board the U. S. S. Richmond and U. S. S. Atlanta and on the coast survey steamers Gedney and McArthur, which included cruises to the Mediterranean, Brazil and coast survey work on the west coast of the United States. From 1891 until 1894 he was at the Washington navy yard in charge of the construction of the thirteen-inch turret guns. The succeeding three years were spent on the U. S. S. Dolphin, cruising on the Atlantic and east coast of Central America. From 1897 until 1898 he was instructor at the United States Naval Academy. During the Spanish-American war in 1898 he served as executive officer of the U. S. S. Yale in Cuban waters and in the north Atlantic and from 1898 until 1902 was naval attaché at Tokyo, Japan, and at Peking, China. From the latter date until 1905 he was executive officer successively of the U. S. S. Princeton, New Orleans and battleship Wisconsin in the Philippine and Asiatic waters, while from 1905 until the latter part of 1907 he was naval aid to President Theodore Roosevelt at Washington, D. C.

In the fall of 1907 he was ordered as general inspector of the scout cruiser Salem, then building at the Fore River Shipyard, Quincy, Massachusetts. While on this duty he made a study of the plans of the battleship North Dakota, then under construction at the Fore River yard. The result of his investigation caused him to write an official letter to the secretary of the navy, severely criticising several of the main features of the North Dakota design, particularly the position and armor protection of the five-inch battery, the danger of the unarmored ends of the ship, the faulty and dangerous location of No. 3 magazine, due to the location of No. 3 turret, the relative heights of Nos. 4 and 5 turrets, the inferiority of the heavy turret guns as compared with like guns of foreign battleships of the same date of design, the depth of the armor belt under battle conditions and the overdraft and narrow armor belts of battleships already constructed. The secretary of the navy referred the letter to the board on construction. This board was composed of the chiefs of the bureaus who were responsible for the faults specified in the letter. They ignored the letter and pigeonholed it. After waiting several months Commander Key was able to have a copy of the letter placed in the hands of President Roosevelt. The President immediately directed the secretary of the navy to order a conference of officers to assemble at the Naval War College, Newport, to consider the criticisms and statements made by Commander Key and make a written report of their proceedings and findings to the President. The conference assembled early in July, 1908, and consisted of nine rear-admirals, eight captains, fourteen commanders, twelve lieutenant commanders and twelve lieutenants. The proceedings lasted about six weeks and by official votes confirmed practically all of the criticisms made in the letter of Commander Key. After completing this work the conference unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That in presenting to the navy department his written criticisms of certain features of design of the North Dakota, which, in his opinion, were either

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objectionable or undesirable; in supporting these criticisms by arguments based on facts and figures, as he interpreted them; and, in so doing, having furthered the cause of free discussion of vitally important professional topics through the assembling of this conference, wherein the points at issue received intelligent and, it is believed, highly fruitful consideration, Commander Key has rendered a great and invaluable service to the navy of the United States, one for which he should receive the thanks of his brother officers."

He was next placed in command of the U. S. S. Salem, cruising in the north Atlantic and Cuban waters and in 1909 and 1910 was chief of staff of the North Atlantic fleet. In 1910 and 1911 he was captain of the navy yard at Charleston, South Carolina, and he retired voluntarily as a commodore in 1912. However, from May, 1917, until December, 1918, he served as chief of staff at the first naval district headquarters at Boston and as senior aid to the commandant at the Boston navy yard, returning to his country's service at the time of her need in connection with the World war. His service had brought him various promotions through the ranks of ensign, lieutenant junior grade, lieutenant, lieutenant commander, commander and captain until his voluntary retirement with the rank of commodore in 1912. Since his retirement from the navy Commodore Key has held no civil office but has devoted his attention to business affairs as the vice president and general manager of the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company at Chattanooga.

On the 7th of February, 1898, at Washington, D. C., Commodore Key was united in marriage to Miss Grace Condit Smith, who was born in Buffalo, New York, a daughter of John Condit and Mary Louise (Day) Smith of Buffalo, New York. Mrs. Key, whose death occurred in 1918, was descended from English ancestors, who came to this country in early colonial days. One of her direct ancestors was Lieutenant Hiram Smith, who served in the Third Regiment, New Jersey Line of the Continental army. Her father, General John Condit Smith, during the Civil war, was chief quartermaster of General Sherman's army. Mr. and Mrs. Key became parents of two sons: David McKendree, born at Tokyo, Japan, February 3, 1900, is now a student in Harvard College at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Albert Lenoir, Jr., born at Zamboanga in the Philippine Islands, February 11, 1905, was accidentally killed while hunting near Chattanooga on the 27th of December, 1919. While not actively engaged in politics Commodore Key usually votes the republican ticket where national questions are involved. His retirement from the navy brought him again to the state of his nativity, where he is now residing, an honored and representative citizen and one who is proving his capability in business life just as he did in the service of the government.

GEN. TYREE H. BELL.

Tyree H. Bell entered the service of the State on June 4, 1861, as a captain in the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, and soon was elected lieutenant-colonel. During 1861 he was under Gen. Leonidas Polk at Columbus, Kentucky. He commanded the regiment at the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861. He also commanded the regiment at Shiloh, April 6, 1862. In July, 1862, he was promoted to colonel of the Twelfth Tennessee and led it in the Kentucky campaign where he took part in the battle of Richmond. After this he had a cavalry command operating in Tennessee and Kentucky. On January 25, 1864, Gen. Forrest placed him in command of a brigade in his army and bore a conspicuous part in the battles of Fort Pillow, Tishomingo Creek, Harrisburg and the expedition along the Tennessee River in October and November, 1864. Soon afterwards he was commissioned a brigadier-general and continued under Forrest's command until the end of the war. He died in 1902.

REV. GIDEON BLACKBURN.

Gideon Blackburn was born in Augusta county, Virginia, August 27, 1772. He was educated at Martin Academy in Washington county, Tennessee. He was licensed to preach by the Abingdon Presbytery in 1795 and resided for many years at Maryville, Tennessee. He was minister at Franklin in 1811-13 and at Louisville, Kentucky, 1823-1827. The last forty years of his life were spent in preaching and organizing

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churches in the western states. From 1803 to 1809 he devoted a part of his time each year to his mission among the Cherokees and he established a school at Hiwassee. In 1806 he organized a school in Tennessee and from 1827 to 1830 was president of Center College, Kentucky. He died in Carlinville, Illinois, on August 23, 1838.

JOHN BLAIR.

He was a Representative in Congress, from Tennessee from 1823 to 1837, and was a member of the Committee on Military Affairs.

LUKE BOWYER.

In 1776 the Watauga people united in a petition to the Provincial Congress of North Carolina for annexation to the State. In the list of signers is "Lew Bowyer, attorney." It is presumed that this person and Luke Bowyer were the same.

Mr. Bowyer was State's Attorney for the Watauga Association in 1776, and probably before that time.

It is recorded that he was of a turbulent disposition, and was litigious in his own behalf. He followed the advance of population westward into Greene County, thence into Jefferson and Knox counties, and then disappeared from our annals. It is lamentable but true that on one occasion, at least, he was forced to endure the indignity of confinement in the stocks for profane swearing and contempt of court, to both of which he seems to have been somewhat addicted.

GEORGE C. BOYD.

One of the best lawyers of Tennessee in the first half of this century was George C. Boyd, of Clarksville. He belonged to the class of pure lawyers, that is to say, a class that adheres strictly to the law, giving attention to nothing else. Mr. Boyd was not a narrow or uncultured man. Upon the contrary, it seems that he was well educated, but after entering upon the profession he gave it his exclusive attention.

He was born in Virginia, but the place and the date of his birth cannot be stated. In his youth his father moved to Christian County, Kentucky, and he was educated in the literary, and also in the law department of Transylvania University, at Lexington.

After leaving the University he moved to Clarksville, Tennessee, and completed his law studies in the office of Cave Johnson.

He practiced law at Clarksville until his death, which occurred in 1847. Like all the successful lawyers of that time, he rode the circuit. In his case the circuit embraced Montgomery, Robertson, Dickson, Stewart and Humphreys counties, in all of which he practiced with success. It is said that he almost invariably had one side in the more important cases, in all this circuit. His reputation extended into Kentucky, and he frequently appeared in the Courts at Hopkinsville and Russellville. In politics he was a Whig, and was repeatedly urged to run for Congress against Cave Johnson, but he held Mr. Johnson in the highest esteem, and not only refused to antagonize him, but voted for him.

He was a great admirer of Mr. Webster, whom he regarded as the foremost American lawyer.

His memory was marvelously retentive, and he could cite the volume and page of all our more important decisions. Gustavus S. Henry said of him: "His mind was too much engrossed in delving down to the reason and foundations of every legal principle, to have time to indulge in elegant and ornamental rhetoric. He did not disdain these things, for no man was more moved by true eloquence than he, but the bent and inclination of his mind was toward profound legal investigation, and close and earnest thought. He was the best lawyer of his age I ever knew, and would have risen to the head of the profession in Tennessee had not his life been cut short in early manhood."

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Mr. Boyd was married in 1842 to Miss Virginia C. Conrad, of Springfield, Tennessee. It is with special pleasure that the writer contributes his mite toward rescuing from neglect the memory of a man like Mr. Boyd. He was supremely devoted to his profession, and by his abilities and high character improved and honored it. He preferred the law before everything, and we should be ready to do honor to the memory of one who manifested so high and just an estimate of the dignity of our profession.

LUNSFORD M. BRAMLETT.

Among the Tennesseans of former times who were once prominent, who performed valuable public service, and whose names are all but unknown to the present generation, is Lunsford M. Bramlett. He was, like many others whose names belong to our history, a native of North Carolina. He was born in Surry County, but exactly when, it is impossible to say. Conflicting accounts of the descent of his father are given, some saying that he was of English origin, and others that he was of Huguenot or Scotch-Irish stock. It is certain that his mother was of the Virginia family of Taylors, and was remotely akin to Zachary Taylor.

The future Chancellor probably was born in the last decade of the last century. It appears that soon after his birth the family went to Wilkes County, Georgia, where he was reared. In 1813 he came to Tennessee, and on March 7, 1914, was admitted to the bar at Pulaski. He was a diligent and persevering student of the law, zealous in behalf of his clients and more than ordinarily prone to enter into their feelings. That he was a successful lawyer, and was esteemed by the public and by the profession, is proved by his elevation to the bench at a time when judicial office was carefully bestowed. He became Chancellor in 1836, and served until 1844. He died in 1854. After retiring from the bench he endured the hard fortune that awaits on retired judges, and was unable to regain his practice.

In his life he was devoted to the law, and after his death the settlement of his estate seems to have occupied surviving members of the profession for some time.

As Chancellor he was distinguished not for brilliancy or readiness of decision, but for careful and conscientious investigation, and an earnest desire to be just. At the bar he was not an eloquent speaker, but a painstaking and zealous advocate, who by fair means made the best of every case.

This is the record, not of a great man, but of an excellent and worthy one, a good lawyer, and a competent and upright judge.

ROBERT ALLISON BROWN.

Robert Allison Brown, oldest son of Gen. John Brown and his wife, Mary Moore Allison, was born in Roane County, Tennessee, Feb. 8, 1808. He was educated at Rittenhouse Academy, Kingston, Tennessee, and was married in 1836, by Rev. John Henniger, to Mary Jane Roddye Gillenwaters, of Rhea County, Tennessee. Three sons were born of this union: William Gillenwaters, Thomas and John.

In 1842, Robert Allison Brown moved with his little family, to Van Buren, now Cass County, Missouri, being among the first settlers in that locality. They made the trip, Mrs. Brown and the three small children riding with her parents in an old-fashioned barouche with folding steps, while Mr. Brown rode horseback, leading his thirty-odd servants.

On reaching Missouri, he entered about 160 acres of land 3 miles northwest of Harrisonville, later accumulating 2,300 acres on which he built a handsome brick Colonial home where they lived to be old people, rearing all their children to be grown men and women. In the new home were born, Robert Allison, Jr., Elizabeth Gillenwaters, Samuel Eskridge and Walter Roddye.

Being situated only 12 miles from the border line during the Civil war, the home of Mr. Brown was several times robbed by the Red Legs and Jay Hawkers from Kansas. The old front door and walls today show bullet holes made in attempts to kill Mr. Brown during those raids. His oldest son, William Gillenwaters Brown, born in Rhea County, 1838, was a Confederate soldier and fought through the entire Civil war. He was a member of Company E, 10th Regiment, Missouri Cavalry, Marmaduke Divi-

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sion. He was a man of sterling character, was a successful farmer, living on an adjoining farm near the old home place. Thomas, third son, was also a Confederate soldier, wounded and captured at the battle of Pea Ridge, and died in prison at Alton, Illinois, April 21, 1862. He was a young man of lofty ideals, gentle, refined and spiritual. The second son, John, died in Dallas, Texas, 1864, as the result of an accident when his horse ran away with him. It was a coincidence in this family that three generations of this family named John Brown, should have died as a result of accidents. The first, Captain John Brown, great-grandfather, was shot through the window of his home by a Tory in North Carolina, just after the Revolutionary War. The second, and his son, Gen. John Brown, had his hand caught in the wheel of a corn sheller and died of blood poison from this accident.

In 1860 Robert Allison Brown was a delegate to the State Convention at St. Louis, to determine whether or not the state of Missouri should secede from the Union. He was one of those who voted that it should remain in the Union, which it did.

After the Civil war, Mr. Brown entered the Real Estate business in connection with his farming interests. He was very successful. His character for integrity and honesty was such that the entire community relied on his sound judgment and accepted his decisions in all matters. He was generous almost to a fault, of a jovial disposition, wrote many of the best editorials that appeared in his county paper, was interested in all civic upbuilding of his community, held many positions of trust, was a Methodist, a Democrat and an exceptional example of the Christian gentleman of the Old South. He died Sept. 7, 1888, and was buried in the family cemetery on his home place.

GENERAL JOHN BROWN.

Gen. John Brown, of Rockwood, Tennessee, was born Sept. 15, 1779, in Dobbs (now Greene) County, North Carolina, near Snow Hill, on Contentnea Creek. He was son of Captain John Brown, a Revolutionary soldier in one of the Dragoon Regiments of North Carolina, and his wife Mary (Tarver) Brown, daughter of Thomas Tarver and Sarah (Little) Tarver, of Culpeper County, Virginia. His paternal grandparents, William Brown and his wife, Sarah (Long) Brown, moved from Culpeper County, Virginia, to North Carolina, where William Brown became a member of the Continental Congress; his paternal great grandfather, Edward Brown, was born in Wales, reared in England, and when a young man emigrated to North Hampton County, Virginia, married Miss Brown a native near Jamestown, and reared a large family.

After the Revolutionary war Gen. John Brown's father was appointed Internal Revenue Collector, and was shortly after shot through the window of his house, and killed by a Tory. After settling the estate, his widowed mother moved with her children, Robert Tarver, John and Thomas, twins, and Mary Ellen, to East Tennessee, and bought a farm from Elizabeth Donelson at Eaton's Cross Roads, at the head of Town Creek, about 5 miles from Lenoir City. Robert Tarver Brown emigrated to Missouri, where he married Catherine Vallé, of near St. Louis, and became a prominent citizen of that state. John and Thomas later became incorporators of Roane County, Tennessee.

Gen. John Brown first married Mary Moore Allison, daughter of Robert Allison, a Revolutionary soldier who fought with distinction at the battle of King's Mountain, and his wife, Jane (Moore) Allison, both of North Carolina. The issue of this union: Robert Allison, Sarah Tarver, Thomas A., John W., William L., Mary J., and Susan. After the death of his first wife, Gen. Brown married Nancy (Cox) Allison, widow of Col. Uriah Allison, brother of his first wife. To this union were born: Benjamin, who later served in the Confederate Army, Rachel Jackson, who was named for Mrs. Andrew Jackson; Eliza Jane, who, as Mrs. Eliza Jane Martin, is living at the age of 87 years, in Dallas, Texas; and George, who also served in the Confederate Army with the 6th Texas cavalry under Gen. Sul Ross, and is still living.

Gen. Brown served as the first sheriff of Roane County, holding the position for twenty-four years, and was Clerk and Master, 1834-38. He organized the first Masonic lodge of the county at Kingston. He received his early education mostly from his mother, but he was fond of reading and accumulated a large library. He was much interested in promoting educational institutions in the county and was generous in assisting in financing and upbuilding civic improvements. He was a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church and was noted for his hospitality, never making a dis-

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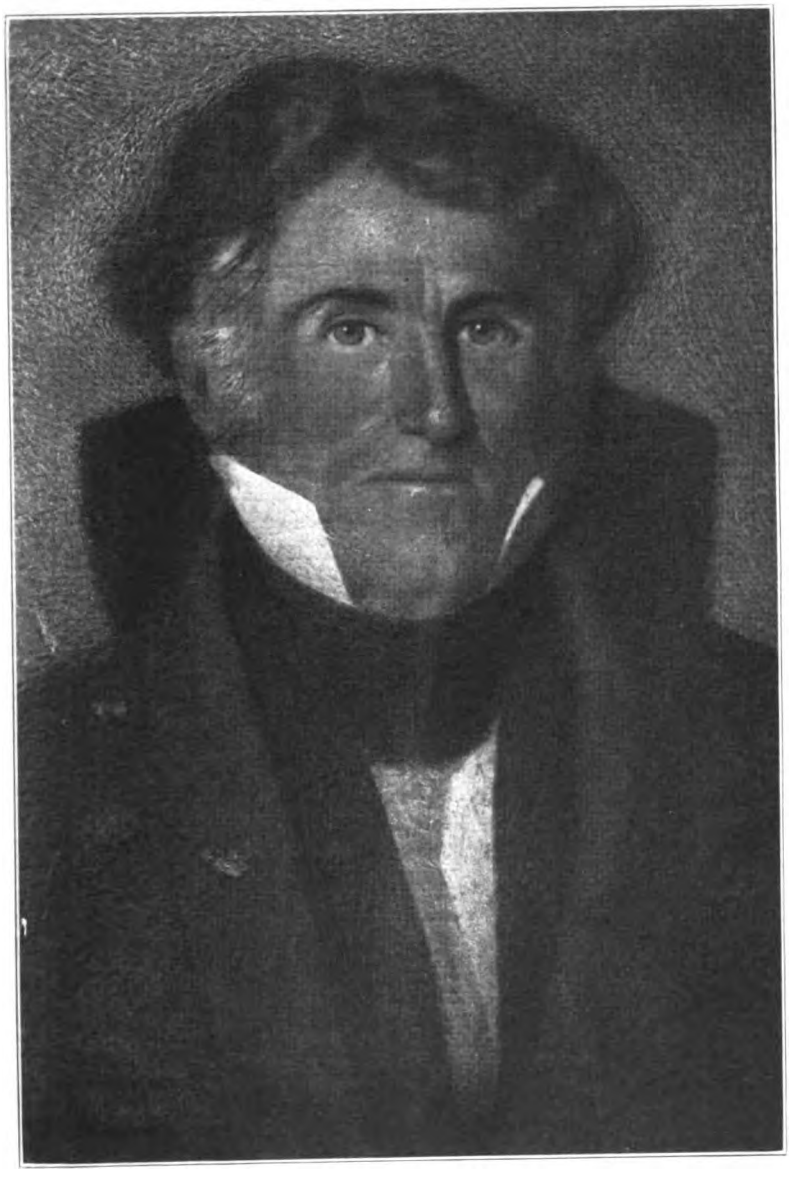

GENERAL JOHN BROWN

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tinction between the rich and the poor. On his plantation he had a blacksmith shop, a negro shoemaker, a Sunday School for the negro children, taught by a negro man.

Gen. Brown was a staunch friend and admirer of General Andrew Jackson, who frequently visited him enroute to Kingston or Washington. He once prevented a duel between Gen. Jackson and John Smith T., a noted duelist of that day, the two later becoming warm friends.

Gen. Brown, at that time Colonel, was at home on a furlough when Jackson called for aid before the battle of Horseshoe Bend, and he raised and equipped at his own expense a regiment known as the Second Regiment of Mounted Gunmen of East Tennessee Volunteers and went to Jackson's assistance. He fought under command of Gen. John Coffee and his orders are to be found in Gen. Coffee's Order Book, now loaned to the Tennessee State Archives, written in the hand of Gen. Coffee and Gen. Jackson. For his brave and efficient services in the War of 1812, Col. Brown was breveted Brigadier General of the State Militia of Tennessee, by order of General Jackson and was granted 5,000 acres of land, on the site of which the town of Rockwood now stands. In appreciation of his friendship, General Jackson presented Gen. Brown with a handsome gold headed cane, the presentation ceremonies taking place at the Hermitage a short while before the death of both Gen. Jackson and Gen. Brown.

While instructing his servants in the use of a corn sheller, General John Brown's hand was caught in the wheel and crushed, causing blood poison which resulted in his death on Sept. 10, 1846.

JOHN CALVIN BROWN.

John Calvin Brown, Governor of Tennessee, 1871-1875, was born in Giles County, Tennessee, January 6, 1827. He was a brother of Governor Neill S. Brown, who was thirteen years his senior. He was one of the best educated men the State has ever produced and was a graduate of Jackson College, Columbia. In 1848 he began the practice of law. In politics he was a Whig and made a brilliant canvass of the State as elector on the Bell and Everett ticket, 1860. He opposed secession; but when the State voted to go with the Confederacy he went with her. Enlisting as a private in the Third Tennessee Infantry, he was soon elected Captain, and later advanced to Colonel, and later in the war was placed in command of a brigade. At the battle of Perryville he was shot in the thigh and on leaving the hospital reported for duty while yet on crutches. His horse was shot from under him in the battle of Missionary Ridge; and at the battle of Franklin he was shot from his horse while leading a charge. He was elected to the Legislature, 1869, and was the moving spirit in the Constitutional Convention of 1870. This same year he was elected Governor, defeating William H. Wisener; and in 1872 A. A. Freeman. Among the most important acts of his administration was the funding of the State debt, and the establishment of the present school system. Governor John C. Brown is buried at Pulaski, Tennessee, where a life size statue, sword in hand and facing the South, marks his resting place.

AARON VAIL BROWN.

Aaron Vail Brown, Governor of Tennessee, 1845-1847, was the son of Rev. Aaron Brown, of Virginia. He was born August 15, 1795. He graduated at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1814, and was valedictorian of his class. His father moved to Tennessee this same year and Aaron Vail entered upon the study of law under Judge Trimble at Nashville. He later moved to Giles County and was a law partner of James K. Polk until 1825. He was a member of the State Senate, 1821-1825, and of the Lower House, 1831. He was a member of Congress, 1839-1845, retiring to become candidate for Governor. His opponent was Ephraim H. Foster, a Whig, and the contest was close. He was elected, however, but was defeated two years later by the Whigs, and Neill S. Brown became Governor. They were not related. While Aaron V. Brown was Governor, the Mexican war was fought. Tennessee's quota of soldiers was 2,800; but when the Governor made the call for volunteers 30,000 answered; only four regiments were accepted. The school for the blind at Nashville and the one for deaf and dumb at Knoxville were incorporated during Aaron V. Brown's administration. The East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad (now Southern) was incor-

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porated in 1847. Governor Brown was Postmaster-General in Buchanan's Cabinet. He died March 8, 1859.

JOHN BELL.

In the earliest days of Tennessee the great popular leader was John Sevier. To him succeeded Andrew Jackson, the absolute, whose reign extended from 1815 till his death, though his power suffered much by the rise of the Whig party. From the death of Jackson until the civil war, the most distinguished and influential, and probably the most intellectual man in public life in Tennessee, was John Bell. He had not the good fortune, like Polk and Johnson, to become President, but in the opinion of many he was the superior of both in ability, and certainly was not the inferior of either in personal worth. He was a native of Tennessee, as neither Jackson, nor Polk, nor Johnson was, and was born near Nashville, February 15, 1797. He was educated at the University of Nashville, graduating in 1814, and was admitted to the bar and began practice in Williamson County. In 1817, when only twenty-one years of age, he was elected to the State Senate from that county.

It was a grave mistake for even Mr. Bell to enter politics at the very beginning of his professional life. It is an error into which many promising young lawyers have been led by ambition, and by unwise friends. Bell, however, was exceptional, in that he at once perceived his mistake, and declined re-election.

He moved to Nashville, and for the next ten years gave his time to the profession and to general reading, thus maturing his powers, and becoming an excellent lawyer. He was a careful and discriminating reader and thinker, and was in every way qualified to succeed at the bar, but his inclinings were to the large affairs of state. The cast of his mind was eminently judicial, and this must be remembered in reaching a conclusion as to his course in regard to secession, and as to nearly every important act of his life.

In 1827, believing that the time had come when he might safely yield to his strong inclination toward politics, he became a candidate for Congress. His competitor was Felix Grundy, who was then at the zenith of his reputation as a statesman and as an orator, and moreover had the zealous support of the hero of New Orleans. Bell was of the same political faith. General Jackson, however, was incapable of neutrality, and indeed did not wish to be neutral in this case—but gave his powerful assistance, openly, to Grundy. This was the beginning of the breach between Jackson and Bell. The election resulted in Bell's favor, and for the next fourteen years, continuously, he represented his district in Congress.

Despite the fact that the noisy and tempestuous House of Representatives was not the forum to which his deliberate and cautious, though vigorous genius, was best adapted, he attained a commanding position and a national reputation, and in 1834 was elected Speaker of the House. In 1835 he was defeated for the Speakership by his colleague, James K. Polk, between whom and himself political war was long flagrant. Bell was easily the most accomplished, thoughtful and effective speaker among the Tennesseans in Congress, but it is probable that he never felt entirely at home in the House of Representatives. His service in that branch of the government ended when he became Secretary of War in Mr. Harrison's Cabinet in 1841. The death of the President and the political defection of his successor brought about the resignation of the Cabinet, with the single exception of Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State.

Bell might have been elected at once to the Senate, but preferred to remain for the time in private life, and declined in favor of Ephraim H. Foster.

Meanwhile events of great importance to him and to the country had occurred. It will be remembered that he had entered public life as a Democratic-Republican, and that he had vigorously opposed the "American system." The occurrences that led to his reluctant but radical change of position form one of the most interesting chapters in American political history.

He was a broad and liberal man, and was not vindictive, but he could never forget the opposition of Jackson in 1827. Jackson thus gained the enmity of Bell, and soon afterwards adopted a policy which resulted in the alienation of one of his most trustworthy and valuable friends, Hugh L. White. As early, probably, as 1831, Jackson had determined that Van Buren should be his successor in the Presidency.

The Democrats of Tennessee and of other States regarded White as the worthiest

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to succeed Jackson, but he did not desire the place, or at least did not consider it expedient to seek it at that time. Jackson, being aware of the pressure upon White, sought to avert his candidacy by offers of various important offices; and failing in this, became enraged and uttered the unfortunate threat, that if White became a candidate he would be made odious to society. In December, 1834, a majority of the Tennesseans in Congress met to consider White's candidacy. The result was that on the day after the meeting a letter was sent requesting him to become a candidate, to which, in his indignation against Jackson, he promptly consented.

With this began a furious factional war. Bell never, up to this time, had placed himself squarely in opposition to Jackson, although he had disapproved the removal of the bank deposits, and while his sentiments were not cordial, he doubtless desired to remain at peace with the President, politically. But the espousal of White's cause was an unpardonable sin in Jackson's eyes.

The Globe, the administration organ, at once declared that White was being used by Bell to injure the administration. Thenceforth it was war to the knife between Bell and Jackson, as between White and Jackson. Bell must not be returned to Congress, so the President declared; but as no one could be found to oppose him, he was returned despite the executive fiat. Meanwhile, Bell was White's chief supporter in Tennessee, more by reason of opposition to Jackson than of love for White. He held the illustrious East Tennessean in great esteem, but realized also that the contest involved his own political life and the political future of Tennessee.

The Jackson men brought Jeremiah George Harris to Tennessee to edit their paper, and to denounce and ridicule Bell and White. Jackson himself endured willingly the fatigues of a journey from Washington in order to confront and to confound his enemies. The supporters of White were called Whigs, a term, at that time, of reproach in Tennessee. But the people loved and respected White, and had very different sentiments towards Van Buren, and so Jackson's journeyings, and denunciations and threats, were of no effect. The State voted for White, and Van Buren could not even carry the Hermitage precinct.

Up to this time Bell had supported all the more important measures of the Jackson administration. In pursuance of his previously avowed opposition to the American system, he had resisted the tariff of 1832 and had advocated the compromise of 1833. In the nullification troubles he had stood with Jackson. In 1835 he declared that the friends of White would adhere to General Jackson, but would do so from a desire to be consistent and out of respect for their own characters and in support of their own principles. In his celebrated Vauxhall speech, he emphatically renounced personal allegiance to General Jackson.

Thenceforth he was classed as a Whig, and as a term of additional reproach, was called a New Whig. The most important fact in his Congressional record between 1836 and 1841, probably was his vote in favor of receiving petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. For this he was denounced bitterly by the more extreme Democrats, and by not a few of his own party, but was sustained by his constituents.

The first battle between Whigs and Democrats in Tennessee was in 1839. The proscriptive policy of the Democratic leaders had borne fruit, and now the State was about to pass for a while into the hands of a strong new party led by Mr. Bell, with the assistance of a corps of popular and skilled politicians. Newton Cannon was, in 1839, the first avowed Whig candidate for Governor. Mr. Polk, his competitor, was elected; but the Whig party was established. For many years after Tennessee became a State, her public men, with the exception of a very few, were Jeffersonian Rpublicans, or Democrats, as they were indifferently called. Probably the origin of the division into parties may be found in the contest between Jackson and John Williams in 1823. Phelan calls Crockett the first Tennessee Whig, but the separation was finally accomplished as here stated.

In 1840 Harrison carried Tennessee, over Van Buren, by a vote of sixty thousand against forty-eight thousand, and in that year, for the first time, the Whigs of Tennessee openly professed the policy of protection, but with great caution and to a very limited extent.

In 1841, and again in 1843, James C. Jones, the Whig candidate for Governor, defeated Polk, who was Jackson's successor in the active leadership of the Democrats; and in the presidential election of 1844, Mr. Polk again endured the mortification of losing his own State, so strong and so compact had the Whig party come to be in Tennessee. In 1845 the Democrats were successful in electing Aaron V. Brown Gov-

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ernor over Ephraim H. Foster, but in 1847 the Whigs elected Neill S. Brown to that office.

During all the time covered by these struggles of the new party against the old, the leader of the Whigs had been John Bell. With him were associated Ephraim H. Foster, Neill S. Brown, Meredith P. Gentry, G. A. Henry and many other men of ability, but as to the actual leadership there was no question. Bell was beyond dispute the ablest man of his party in Tennessee, indeed in the South. In 1847 he had been six years out of office, but never out of politics. In that year he was elected to the Legislature from Davidson County, and by that body was elected to the United States Senate. This was most fortunate for his fame and for Tennessee. No other man in the State was so well qualified, by nature and by study, to fill this important office. Intellectually he had hardly a superior among the public men of the country, if we except Webster and Calhoun. His mind was large and thoroughly balanced; his temperament was equable and philosophic; he had been a diligent and thorough student of the philosophy and history of government, and of general literature; he was a speaker of rare power; a graceful and effective rhetorician, and added to all this he was an honest man of blameless life, and was known to be a sincere patriot. His position in Tennessee was not unlike that of Calhoun in South Carolina; he surpassed all his compatriots by force of intellect and weight of character. For twelve years he remained in the Senate, ranking at first a little below the great triumvirs who had long dominated that august body, and after they had passed away, acknowledged no superior.

By his splendid abilities he brought credit to himself and to the State, and unfailingly he was faithful to his convictions of right and of duty. It was a time of strife and of incessant commotion and change in the political world. The slavery question could no longer be avoided. Conditions imperatively demanded its consideration, and no solution seemed possible.

Mr. Clay, strong as ever in love of the Union, was still the advocate of compromise, and Bell was one of his associates on the famous committee of thirteen, to which in 1850, the two parties submitted the most important questions of sectional difference. He supported the Compromise Act of that year, which gave the country a brief respite from the irrepressible slavery question.

To the bill to organize the Territory of Nebraska, introduced in 1853, and disposed of in 1854, he was strongly opposed, basing his opposition largely on the injustice to the Indians that would result from its passage. In 1854 he voted against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which confined slavery south of latitude 36 degrees 30 minutes. By this vote he did not please his constituents, but he believed it to be right. By his utterances on the subject of the Lecompton Constitution for Kansas, before its approval by the Senate, he incurred the disapprobation of the Legislature of Tennessee, which was expressed by a resolution passed February 10, 1858, including the following: "That our Senators in the Congress of the United States are hereby instructed * * * to vote for the admission of Kansas as an independent State under what is termed the Lecompton Constitution." He declined, however, to be instructed, voted against the bill and became involved in an unpleasant debate with his colleague, Andrew Johnson. It is clear now that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an unwise measure, and only the most extreme partisanship could disapprove Bell's opposition to the Lecompton Constitution.

In 1859 Mr. Bell retired from the Senate. For the last seven years he had been practically a man without a party. In Tennessee the Whigs triumphed for the last time in 1851, when they elected William B. Campbell Governor. It is true that they carried the State in the Federal election of 1852, but it was a barren victory. Pierce was elected by an overwhelming majority, and the Whigs carried only four States. Bell was returned to the Senate, and thenceforth he and Crittenden, of Kentucky, represented the Southern Whigs in that body. But in Tennessee and in the Union, the party which had been led by Webster and Clay, had virtually ceased to exist. A new party had been born which ere long was to attain an unequalled ascendency and to perform mighty works. Bell and Crittenden were true to the principles and traditions of the Whig party to the last, but they stood alone. They were not only the last of the Whigs, but the last of great men of their generation in the Senate.

It was at a time of uncertainty and anxiety that the great Tennessean finally retired from office. The political skies were angry and full of threatenings, and forebodings of evil oppressed every patriot heart. Bell loved the Union with a surpassing love, and returned to his home apprehensive and despondent. Another presidential election was at hand. The Democrats, long victorious, were now discordant. The

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convention at Charleston marked a fatal disruption of the party. In a little while Douglas and Breckinridge were in the field as candidates of opposing Democratic factions. The Republicans, hopeful and aggressive, were led by Mr. Lincoln. But there were many worthy men, especially in the South, who would not follow either of the Democratic factions, and were strongly opposed to the Republican policy.

A convention of these, representing twenty-two States, met at Baltimore, May 9, 1860, and nominated Bell for President and Edward Everett for Vice President. Mr. Bell's principal competitor for the nomination was Sam Houston, of Texas. The party thus represented called itself the Constitutional Union Party, and affirming that political platforms were insincere and deceptive, adopted only a simple resolution, declaring in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. The result is well known. Lincoln was elected and Bell carried only the States of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, with their thirty-six electoral votes. New Jersey cast three votes for him.

The six months succeeding the election were full of distress and grief for Bell and for his friends in Tennessee. Isham G. Harris, the Governor, a man of great ability and boundless persistency and determination, was an avowed secessionist. Bell was not less earnestly opposed to secession. The first effort to carry Tennessee out of the Union failed, and the Whigs hoped that the crisis had passed, but when Lincoln made his call for volunteers, and it became apparent that the seceding States were to be coerced by force of arms, the situation became infinitely embarrassing and distressing. From this time forward nothing could have prevented the secession of Tennessee. It was not Governor Harris and his friends that drove Tennessee into seceding—it was the policy of the Federal authorities, or rather the force of events, which Tennessee had little part in producing, and which her party leaders had no power to resist.

A knowledge of Mr. Bell's pure character and lofty patriotism, a genuine sympathy for him personally, and a clear perception of conditions in the South, are necessary to an understanding of his conduct in this emergency. There was no sacrifice that he would not have made to save the Union, but he believed now that its destruction was inevitable. He believed also that the policy of the administration was unconstitutional and revolutionary. Alexander H. Stephens declares that Mr. Lincoln's proclamations alone caused Bell and other Southern Whigs to change position. These proclamations, he says, were regarded by the Whig leaders in the South as not less unlawful and oppressive than the edicts of Charles the First for ship money.

It was on April 18, 1861, that Bell, Bailie Peyton, Neill S. Brown, Cave Johnson, R. J. Meigs and other Unionists issued an address to the people of Tennessee, in which they said:

"Tennessee is called upon by the President to furnish two regiments, and the State has, through her executive, refused to comply with the call. This refusal of our State we fully approve." This was going very far; but it was not all. A later paragraph contains the following: "Should a purpose be developed by the government, of overrunning and subjugating our brethren of the seceded States, we say unequivocally, that it will be the duty of the State to resist at all hazards, and at any cost, and by force of arms, any such purpose or attempt."

The address further calls upon the State to arm, and to maintain a position of armed neutrality.

There can be no doubt that this expressed Mr. Bell's convictions. He was a Unionist and a Whig, but he was a Southern man, and had been reared a Democrat and a follower of Jefferson. He had opposed nullification, and now opposed secession; but no Southern statesman of his generation could entirely escape the influence of the pervasive sentiment of State's rights, and State loyalty. If he did not approve the doctrine of secession, he held the Southern, rather than the Northern view of the limitation of the powers of the Federal government over the States.

This letter having been written, events dictated the result. The South was threatened with invasion, and the leader of the Constitutional Union Party, with a heavy heart, but with honesty of purpose, became the advocate of the policy which he had so long opposed. He did not uphold secession, but believed that conditions justified revolution, although he was at the same time persuaded of the utter futility of the struggle on which the South had determined to enter. At no time did he believe that the South could successfully withstand the North. Nevertheless, actuated by a sense of duty, he took his stand with her.

Henceforth, there was nothing in life for him. He steadfastly supported the Confederacy, but took no part in the war or in public affairs. After the war he remained

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in seclusion, and died at Cumberland Iron Works, September 18, 1869. At no time after 1861 did he attract or seek public attention.

Northern writers, notably Blaine and Greeley, have severely condemned him. Mr. Blaine says: "If Mr. Bell had taken firm ground for the Union, the secession movement would have been to a very great extent paralyzed in the South." Comparing Bell with Everett, he says: "If Mr. Bell had stood beside him with equal courage and equal determination, Tennessee would never have seceded and the Rebellion would have been confined to the seven original States.

"A large share of the responsibility for the dangerous development of the Rebellion must therefore be attributed to John Bell and his half million Southern supporters of the old Whig party. At the critical moment they signally failed."

These censures imply a belief that Mr. Bell was insincere, whereas we affirm that he was wholly sincere, and that he sided finally with the South because he was convinced that it was right to do so, because the Federal government, in his judgment, was violating the rights of the States and subverting the Constitution. They attribute also to Bell and his fellow leaders of the Whigs, a far greater influence than they really possessed. Middle and West Tennessee, the slaveholding portions of the State, carried Tennessee out of the Union over the strenuous resistance of East Tennessee, which practically had no slaves. The Federal policy, in view of the conditions existing in the Spring of 1861, made the secession of every State with large slaveholding interests, inevitable. In ordinary times leaders may lead, but this was no ordinary time. There was an irresistible public sentiment in the presence of which the greatest leaders were powerless. Mr. Bell and his friends had done much when they defeated the first attempt to secede. Subsequent events carried the people far beyond the reach of personal or party influences. Harris powerfully aided the impulse to secession, and Bell powerfully resisted it, but the one did not create the impulse and the other could not overcome it. Moreover, it cannot be too often, or too strongly asserted, that there came a time when Bell regarded it as his duty to yield to the impulse and to go with the South.

Of Mr. Bell personally, there can be but one opinion. Intellectually he had no superior in Tennessee, and probably at the zenith of his powers, during his last term in the Senate, was the peer of any public man in this country. He was essentially a statesman and not a politician. His powerful mind was quick to act, but his scholarly and philosophic habit led him to consider all sides of every question, and therefore, he was at times too deliberate, and was charged with indecision. Caution was one of his characteristics, and this coupled with his fairness and his scorn of little things and of unworthy methods, unfitted him for active political leadership. He was a political philosopher, but not a good partisan leader. In later life he was not aggressive, though in his earlier struggles he was not wanting in this respect. It is said that his canvass against Grundy, in 1827, was not only one of the most brilliant, but also one of the most aggressive in our political annals.

With the increase of years and of experience came also increase of caution. In the debates of the Senate, he spoke late, but always with learning and with effect, covering and elucidating the entire subject. This habit did not arise from timidity. His was one of the few minds of the Senate that could not be satisfied with incomplete knowledge. It is interesting to compare the two great rivals, Jackson and Bell. Both were honest men, both patriots, both great men. Of the two, Bell was the more intellectual, Jackson the stronger in will, the firmer in mind. Jackson's mind was one of the greatest in our history, but of comparatively narrow compass—not broadly cultivated, and capable of entertaining the strongest and most persistent prejudices; Bell's intellect was both acute and comprehensive; his mental vision large, his temperament liberal and judicial. Jackson had always one definite concrete purpose, to the accomplishment of which he devoted all his tremendous energy; Bell was a philosopher, finding delight in the study of abstract questions, and in all mental exercise. As a statesman, Bell, with clear and comprehensive vision, saw every aspect of every subject; Jackson saw only one thing—the object at which he aimed and toward which he made way over every obstacle. Bell was serene, contemplative, philosophic, a leader in everything to which he turned his attention, but owing his ascendency to pure intellect and not to superior powers of action; Jackson was impetuous, strenuous, a man of impulse, and of unparalleled force.

These generalizations do not, of course, reach the exact truth. Jackson was endowed with a great intellect, and Bell, while not primarily a man of action, was not deficient in will. Jackson sometimes did not think enough, and therefore, not without justice, was often called narrow, prejudiced, violent; Bell thought carefully and con-

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scientiously, and acted in moderation, and therefore, was called timid. The word does him injustice. He was thoughtful, just, conscientious. He confronted and defeated Jackson in Tennessee; in the Senate he disregarded the wishes of the State of his vote upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; he would not submit to instruction in the matter of the Lecompton Constitution; and as for the act for which he was most criticised, his accession to the Confederacy, we must believe that it was an act of conviction, or that he was guilty of insincerity and of recreancy, a conclusion which is denied by every other event of a long, useful and honorable life.

The most ardent admirer of Mr. Bell will hardly claim that his temperament and habits of mind were suited to times of revolution, but upon the other hand, only an unreasoning prejudice can deny that he was a sincere patriot, a wise, just and great statesman, and a good man.

NEILL S. BROWN.

Neill S. Brown was born in Pulaski, Tenn., in April, 1810. He was the son of Duncan Brown who emigrated from North Carolina in 1809. He was grandson of Angus Brown, a native of Scotland, who, during the Revolutionary War fought gallantly under Gen. Francis Marion. Neill S. Brown began his education at the age of seven, earning the money for his schooling, and when he became a young man taught school to obtain means to carry on his studies. In 1831, he entered the Maury County Manual Labor Academy, studied there for two sessions and then began teaching in Giles County. In 1833, he began to study law and in 1834 was admitted to the bar and began practice at Pulaski. In 1835 he moved to Texas but soon returned and took part in the Seminole War of 1836, distinguishing himself in the battle of Mud Creek. He was a presidential elector on the Hugh Lawson White ticket in 1836, was elected a representative to the State Legislature in 1837, was nominated for Congress in 1843, but was defeated by Aaron V. Brown in a heated campaign in which he reduced his opponent's previous majority. He was presidential elector on the Clay ticket in 1844. He was elected Governor in 1847, but was defeated for reelection in 1849 by William Trousdale. In 1850, he was appointed U. S. Minister to Russia, where he served three years, and where he was called the Duke of Muscovia. On his return he was elected to the house of representatives of Tennessee and was chosen Speaker of that body. He was an elector at large on the Fillmore ticket in 1856 and being an excellent stump speaker made an effective canvass of the State. He remained a Whig until the demise of that party and then became a Democrat. He was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870. He was married to Mary Anne, daughter of Judge James Trimble, of Nashville, a leader of the Union party in opposing secession. He died in Nashville, in January, 1886.

JOHN MORGAN BRIGHT.

John Morgan Bright, statesman, lawyer, born Fayetteville, Tenn., Jan., 1817; English and Welch descent; son of James and Nancy (Morgan) Bright; paternal grandparents James M. and Margaret (Smythe) Bright; his paternal grandmother was a sister of Gen. Wm. Hall; maternal grandparents John and Mary (Hall) Morgan; he was educated at Bingham School, N. C., and Nashville University; he received the degrees of A. B., A. M., and LL. D.; he has been married three times, first wife Judith C. Clark; second wife Zurilda B. Buckner; third wife Belle Buckner; graduated in law Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1841, and was the valedictorian of his class; Gen. John C. Breckenridge of Ky., was one of his classmates; entered the practice of his profession at Fayetteville, Tenn., in 1841; made the canvass of the state for Polk for President in 1844; in this campaign he debated with Maj. G. A. Henry "The Eagle Orator," of Tenn., and Whig elector for Tenn.; member of the State Legislature 1847-8; while in the Legislature he introduced and passed the bill providing for the construction of Tenn. Asylum for the Insane; in 1848 he canvassed for Cass and Butler in the Presidential contest; he was active in every

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presidential campaign from 1844 to 1860; was the author of many orations and lectures, which have from time to time been published; during the Civil war he was Inspector General of Tenn., with the rank of Brig.-Gen., under Gov. Isham G. Harris; in 1870 he was elected to Congress by about 10,000 majority from the 5th Cong. District of Tenn.; his first speech in the U. S. House of Representatives was against the Ku-Klux Bill; he served in Congress for ten years; member of the Tenn. Bar Association, and is the oldest living lawyer in the state; has been engaged in the practice of law, Fayetteville, Tenn., since his retirement from Congress; Democrat; member of Presbyterian church.

REESE B. BRABSON.

Reese B. Brabson was born in Sevier County in 1817. After finishing his early education he read law and moved to Chattanooga where he followed his profession with success. There he married the daughter of Judge Charles F. Keith. In 1848, he was a Whig elector on the Taylor ticket and sustained the Whig cause on the stump. In 1851, he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. In 1859, he was elected a representative in Congress over Samuel A. Smith. In the presidential race of 1860 he advocated the election of Bell and Everett and in the Congress of 1859-1860 he was an ardent supporter of the Union. He died untimely in 1863 when he had scarcely reached the full maturity of his powers.

HON. OLIVER PERRY TEMPLE.

It is said of an eminent man of old that he has done things worthy to be written; that he has written things worthy to be read; and by his life has contributed to the welfare of the republic and the happiness of mankind. He on whom this transcendent eulogy can be pronounced with even partial truth is entitled to the gratitude of his race. Nowhere within the broad limits of the commonwealth of Tennessee has there died a man over whom this might more truthfully be said than Oliver Perry Temple, long a conspicuous figure in public life, who passed away sixteen years ago after an illustrious career of wide usefulness and of signal service to his fellowmen. This review of his life has been compiled from one previously prepared by his daughter, Mary Boyce Temple, and included in her father's book, "Notable Men of Tennessee," which she published after the demise of her distinguished parent.

On a farm near Greeneville, in Greene county, Tennessee, Oliver Perry Temple was born January 27, 1820. When he was but two years of age his father, James Temple, died. The latter was both a farmer and a surveyor, which was a considerable accomplishment one hundred and twenty years ago. He was of English origin on his father's side. Thomas Temple of Heytesbury, Wiltshire, England, was the remote paternal ancestor. His will was proved May 15, 1594. Among his grandchildren were William Temple of Coombs Lane, Parish of Atworth, or Bradford-on-Avon, who was the ancestor of the Temples of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and William Temple of Tithing Wick, who was the ancestor of the Virginia Temples. There is little doubt that all the Temples have a common origin. It is an old and distinguished English family, dating back to the days of William the Conqueror. An estate named "Temple Hall" was granted to the first Temple, and it is likely that he received his name from the estate. This first Temple is said to have been a descendant of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, whose consort was Lady Godiva of Coventry. Neither in England nor in America has the family been numerous. However, the name is one that the bearer may justly be proud of. They have always been gentlemen and scholars, men of culture and refinement in every generation. William Temple of Coombs Lane married Susannah Carrington, and their third child was Thomas Temple, who was born in England in 1694. He was living in Goshen, Pennsylvania, in 1721. He married Jane Chandler Jefferis and died in 1775. Major Temple, their third son, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1736, and he moved to Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, in 1766. His wife was Mary Kennedy of Pennsylvania, a relative of General Daniel Kennedy, well known in the early history of East Tennessee, and the aunt of General Thomas Kennedy, who was a man of wealth and who became distinguished in the early history of Ken-

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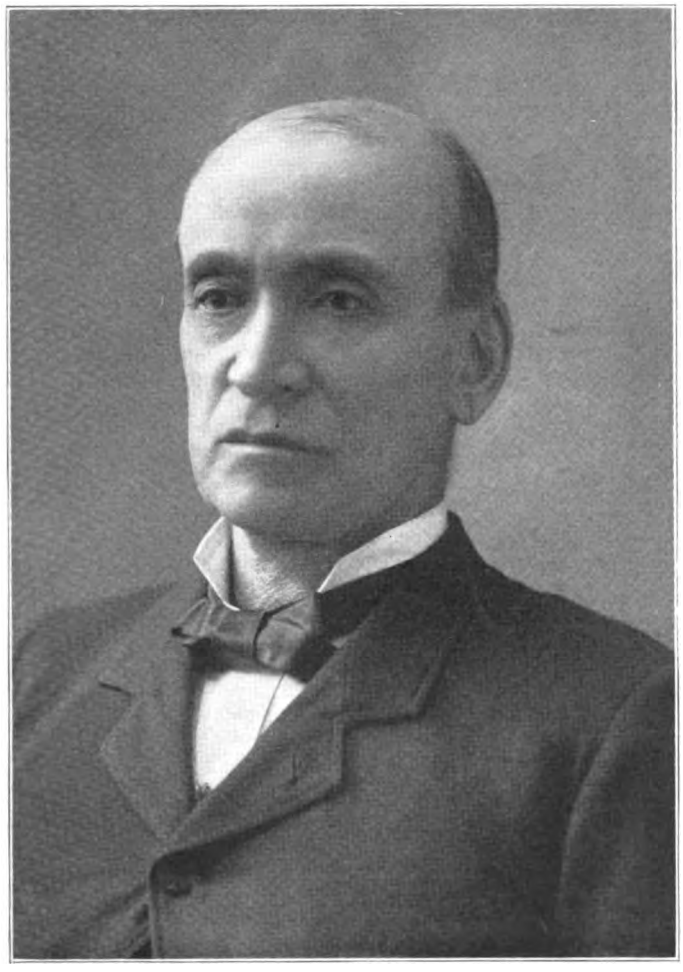

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tucky. In 1780 Major Temple was with the North Carolina forces in the celebrated battle of King's Mountain. In 1786 he removed to Greene county, Tennessee, and selected a farm on Richland Creek, adjoining the farm of the Rev. Hezekiah Balch, the founder of Greeneville College, on whose farm the college was established. Major Temple had five sons and one daughter. That he was regarded as a man of local prominence may be inferred from the fact that in 1797 he was appointed a commissioner by the legislature, in conjunction with other leading men of the county, to lay out and govern the town of Greeneville. His son, John Temple, was also appointed a commissioner by the same act. He was also one of the first elders in the Presbyterian church in Greeneville, at that day a position conferred only on those of worth and prominence. James Temple, father of Oliver Perry Temple, married Mary Craig, daughter of Samuel and Jane Innis (Burns) Craig. Samuel Craig was born in York, Pennsylvania. Enlisting at fifteen in the Continental Line from Pennsylvania, he served for six years as captain in the Revolutionary war. At one time he commanded the personal guard of General Washington. Seven brothers, including Captain Craig, all unusual men, were in the Revolutionary war; one was a colonel, one a major, and four others were captains. Samuel Craig removed to South Carolina at the close of the war. He married Jane Innis Burns, who was born in Maryland. Her parents, John and Mary (McCoy) Burns, natives of Ireland, immigrated to South Carolina before the war for independence. John Burns became a patriot soldier, and served under Sumter, or Marion. The parents of Mary McCoy, Samuel and Jane (Innis) McCoy, both belonged to wealthy families of Edinborough. In 1790, soon after his marriage, Captain Craig removed to Greene county, Tennessee, where he selected a fine farm on the waters of Richland Creek, near Greeneville. This tract, as also the Temple farm, remained in the family until a few years ago, when it was sold and divided among the heirs.

Mary (Craig) Temple, the mother of Oliver Perry Temple, was a remarkable woman of superior business ability, strong will and fine judgment. She and James Temple were married in 1810 by the Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D., the celebrated president of Greeneville College, who was their neighbor and friend. On the maternal side all the ancestors of Oliver Perry Temple were of Scotch-Irish origin. Craig, Burns, McCoy and Innis are well known and prominent Scotch names. When left a widow in 1822, with seven minor children, Mrs. Temple managed her estate so well that it nearly doubled in value by the time the youngest child became of age. During this time she gave to her children the opportunities for an education. Oliver P. Temple was reared on the Temple farm. In common with other boys of his time, he worked during the summer, going to the old field schools during the winter. He always rejoiced in the fact that he had had this early experience in the hardships and drudgery of farm life, as it taught him to sympathize with the laboring classes. At sixteen he attended Greeneville College but was not an ardent student. In May, 1838, when a call for volunteers to go to the Cherokee Nation to suppress a possible outbreak was made by the governor, young Temple promptly volunteered, but the number offering to go was greater than was required and lots were drawn. Temple drew a blank but at once purchased another man's lot in order to accompany his friends and he was made a non-commissioned officer. The service lasted only three months but, brief as was this army experience, it served a good purpose. It made him determine to go back to college, to apply himself in earnest to his studies and to become a lawyer. From earliest boyhood he had been fond of debating and when but fourteen years of age he would walk five miles to take part in the debating societies held in the country schools. In his early choice of a profession he was influenced by his success in these debates, by the reputation of Robert J. McKinney, then at his zenith, and by the phenomenal rise of T. A. R. Nelson, who sprang at once into a foremost place at the bar and whose success captivated Temple's imagination. At nineteen he entered Tusculum Academy in Greene county, then under the control of the Rev. Samuel W. Doak, a celebrated teacher of his day. In 1841 he entered Washington College, then just resuscitated under the presidency of that brilliant young scholar, the Rev. Alexander A. Doak. Fresh from the halls of Princeton at the time of young Temple's college days, President Doak threw around his pupils the atmosphere of intellectuality of Princeton and breathed into them a love of culture in its broadest sense. He unconsciously transmitted to them his own elegance of manner and speech. The refined, high-strung nature of Temple bore through life the impress of the subtle influence of the beloved president, between whom and himself there grew a close and intimate friendship. It was a remarkable fact throughout Mr. Temple's entire career that he introduced innovations—things that had not been done before. In 1839 he aided in starting a debating society in Tusculum College. In his college days he was instrumental in organizing a literary

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society at Washington College in 1841 which is still in existence. In 1844 he graduated from Washington College and was immediately tendered a professorship in the institution, which he declined.

On leaving college he at once entered politics, and for the experience and prestige it would give him, and for the acquaintance of the men with whom he would come into contact, made speeches for Henry Clay for president, traveling and speaking with the late Hon. William G. Brownlow in Sullivan, Carter, Washington, Greene, Cocke and Jefferson counties. Following this experience, which was of great value, he began the study of law under the direction of Judge Robert J. McKinney and in 1846 was admitted to the bar in Greeneville. Among those who were admitted at the same time were F. W. Compton, later judge of the supreme court of Arkansas; Robert H. Armstrong of Knoxville; John K. Howard, later a well known politician; and John A. McKinney, afterward judge of the first judicial district. Mr. Temple and F. W. Compton formed a partnership and located in Greeneville. In July, 1847, Mr. Temple was induced by Dr. Williams, in order to widen his acquaintanceship, to make the race against Andrew Johnson, a candidate for reelection for his third term for congress and in his prime as a politician. He became the whig candidate only three weeks before the election, and since Johnson was almost invincible, no other man could be induced to run on the whig ticket in the race against him. After a heated canvass the usual majority of Mr. Johnson in the district was reduced from about fifteen hundred to three hundred and thirteen votes. With dismay Johnson saw fresh laurels won daily by his aggressive young adversary. The result of the election was a surprise to nearly every man in the district except the candidates themselves. Hon. William S. Speer said in "Prominent Tennesseeans": "Temple, defeated as he was, felt that he was half conqueror, and Johnson, though elected, was deeply mortified and humiliated. This was one of the remarkable political contests of that day. * * * That a young man, without money or political experience, had entered that struggle in the face of a large democratic majority, and had so reduced it after a joint canvass with Johnson, then in his prime, made it a wonderful and memorable campaign. Johnson was considered invincible on the stump, yet Temple made a reputation possessed by few men in the whole country. It is useless to speculate on the effect the defeat of Johnson in that race might have had on his future political fortunes. He was a man of such ambition, such strong and recuperative powers, and of such infinite resources, that ordinary rules of calculation would fail to give a satisfactory conclusion. But it is almost certain that by a defeat he would have been thrown out of the line of success which he afterwards followed up to the very highest positions of honor." Another writer says of this race: "Suppose Temple had defeated Johnson in 1847? Could Johnson have recovered his lost ground afterwards and been governor in 1853 and 1855 and United States senator in 1857? And without the prestige of his unbroken series of brilliant victories and the great influence coming to him by virtue of the high positions he held, could he have been such a tower of strength to the Union cause in 1861? And had he not been able to line up his democratic followers in East Tennessee on the side of the Union in 1861, what would have been the effect on the Bell and Everett men? Left standing alone by their democratic neighbors, would they have still stood by the Union? And had East Tennessee not been for the Union and not sent thousands of her sons into the Federal army, what effect would that have had on the final result? These questions, so easily asked, are difficult to answer. But a careful study of the history of those stirring times will show that there was more involved in that race between Johnson and Temple away back in 1847 than merely a seat in congress and the privilege of sitting in that historic old hall of representatives." As to the outcome of the Civil war, had not the people of East Tennessee and nearby states sent thousands into the Federal army, Thomas Nelson Page says: "These sterling people from the Appalachian region * * * a half century ago rendered to this country an invaluable service. * * * Without them this Union would have been divided. They espoused by a great majority the cause of the Union. But, more than this, they furnished to the Union cause a great friendly territory stanch for the Union through its breadth and length, extending for hundreds of miles down through the south and cutting the Confederate south in two. But for them Maryland and Kentucky would have gone out of the Union with a rush, and Tennessee and Virginia would have been solid from east to west. * * * But for them the cause of secession would have inevitably succeeded."

In all of his campaigns Judge Temple used all of his very notable oratorical powers against Johnson and Mr. Brownlow's paper was of great assistance to him. This race for congress, however, was the turning point in Judge Temple's life, for to get out of the district and out of politics he removed to Knoxville and became the partner of the

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Hon. William H. Sneed, one of the ablest lawyers of his day. This was in 1848 and ever after, though active in nearly every political contest except while on the bench, he constantly resisted the repeated efforts made to induce him to run for congress. Before the Civil war he was also prominently spoken of for governor by the leading whig papers. In 1850 President Fillmore appointed Mr. Temple as a commissioner to the Indian tribes of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona to try to conciliate them. The other members of the commission were Colonel Charles S. Todd of Kentucky, late minister to Russia, and General Robert B. Campbell, for years a prominent member of congress from South Carolina. The appointment of Mr. Temple as the associate of two such widely experienced and noted men as Colonel Todd and General Campbell, and on so responsible a mission, was at the time justly considered a marked compliment and proved to be full of valuable and delightful experiences. Meeting with such men as Reverdy Johnson of Maryland, General Rush and others who later became famous, and a taste of the social life at the military post at San Antonio, gave interest to the trip. In Washington, Mr. Temple had the privilege of meeting and knowing many of the striking figures of that brilliant time—Clay, Webster, Benton and others.

Soon after his return home in September, 1851, Mr. Temple was married to Miss Scotia Caledonia Humes. Her father, David Humes, was of the celebrated Scotch family of that name and was a remarkable man both mentally and physically. His wife, Eliza Saunderson, was a woman of conspicuous worth, intelligence and strength of character and was related to many of the best Scotch families. Mrs. Temple was a woman of rare personal charm. Her striking presence, her winning manner, her ever present sunshine of disposition, her kindliness of spirit, united in making her a favorite. While a leader socially, she was eminently a home-maker and devoted to her family and to her domestic duties. She was justly celebrated for the splendor of her hospitality.

After his return from Texas, Mr. Temple again became the law partner of William H. Sneed, which partnership lasted until the latter was elected to congress in August, 1855, and Mr. Temple then became the partner of the Hon. Connally F. Trigg, who was afterward appointed United States district judge by President Johnson. In 1856 the Southern Commercial Congress met at Knoxville. It was composed of notable men from all the southern states and Mr. Temple took an active part in the often heated discussions and with his usual sense of moderation introduced resolutions against the reintroduction of the African slave trade, which had been boldly advocated. In 1860 Mr. Temple was a delegate to the National Union convention at Baltimore when it nominated Bell and Everett for president and vice president. On his return to Knoxville, despite his remonstrance, he was chosen as the Bell elector from the second district on the state ticket. The joint canvass with the Breckinridge elector lasted thirty days. After it was finished Mr. Temple canvassed a large part of the state. It was a notable political campaign and he covered himself with credit. Judge Temple was one of the men of prophetic vision, with a high sense of the truest patriotism, and foresaw in the signs of the times the threatening clouds of civil war. He did not hesitate to charge that there was an attempt to disrupt the Union and maintained its culpability. His eloquence and earnestness and sound reasoning did much to keep East Tennessee in the ranks of the Union. More unequivocally and positively than any public speaker in the state, in that canvass Mr. Temple laid before the people and emphasized the question of union or disunion. He felt deeply and sorrowfully the danger of civil war. He foretold, almost with the spirit of prophecy, that disunion or secession, and then a conflict of arms, would follow the election of Mr. Lincoln. He charged distinctly that in that event there was a deliberate purpose on the part of the southern leaders to break up the Union. He denounced the contemplated purpose in the most vigorous manner and appealed to the people to rebuke the scheme. He discussed this question and this only. In that campaign and in the discussions that followed he did as much as any one man to mould the Union sentiment which was so conspicuously displayed by East Tennesseeans during the whole war, and which has guided their political action since. This Union sentiment existed in the minds of the people by intuition and education, but it required such courageous men as Mr. Temple to cause it to crystallize and lead it to the accomplishment of results. In the latter part of the year 1860, after Mr. Lincoln had been elected, Mr. Temple made public through the medium of the newspaper a letter to certain men in Sevier county, denouncing as a crime the agitation for secession, insisting that the only safety for slavery was in the Union and under the constitution. And he also insisted that slavery would disappear sooner or later under a conflict of arms. In November he also made the first Union speech delivered in Tennessee after Mr. Lincoln's election. Among his papers is found this note: "I do not hesitate to affirm as a part of the truth of history,

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unknown to others, that the course taken by the Union men in the two meetings of November and December, 1860, in Knoxville, was planned and arranged solely by Mr. Fleming and myself at my suggestion."

In February, 1861, Judge Temple was unanimously nominated to represent Knox and Sevier counties in the forthcoming state convention and his partner, Judge Trigg, was nominated to represent Knox and Roane counties. These men then canvassed their territory, calling upon the people to vote down the proposed convention as a scheme to carry the state out of the Union. These candidates were elected against strong opposition and the proposition to hold the convention was overwhelmingly voted down in the counties named. To show how the people stood on the question in Sevier county, out of thirteen hundred and one votes cast, Judge Temple received thirteen hundred. When the question of secession came up two months later, Judge Temple again took the stump to preserve the Union and keep Tennessee in the Union ranks. His closing speech was delivered in the very center of a slave-holding community at Concord, and he told the slave holders that he was a better friend of slavery than they—that they would probably destroy this species of property, that if they went out of the Union they would be whipped back into it again, that the government was powerful enough to accomplish this and would do it. Tennessee seceded and a convention which had adjourned from Knoxville was held in Greeneville in June, 1861, at which Nelson, Brownlow, Baxter, Heiskell, Senter, Trigg, Netherland, Fleming, Honk, Deaderick, Carter, Maynard, Arnold, all the strongest men for the Union in this section, were present. The Union men were for preparing for war, destroying the railroads or any measure necessary for their protection. Judge Temple offered as an amendment that East Tennessee become a separate state, knowing that the original resolution would only lead to hostilities and bloodshed. The state legislature refused to allow a division of the state. In November, 1860, during a session of the United States court, a meeting was held to endorse secession and Judge Temple opposed the resolution and it was defeated. In 1864 he resumed his law practice and one year later became associated with Judge Samuel A. Rodgers and the following year he admitted the late Judge George Andrews to the firm. The business of the firm was enormous and later James W. Deaderick, afterward a chief justice of the supreme court, was associated with them. Each of Mr. Temple's seven partners afterward became a judge, excepting William H. Sneed, who became a member of congress. In July, 1866, Governor W. G. Brownlow appointed Judge Temple chancellor in place of Chancellor S. K. Rogers, who had died. This was done without Mr. Temple's knowledge and he kept the question of acceptance under advisement for three weeks and finally, through the influence of lawyers rather than by the approval of his own judgment, he accepted but later looked upon the acceptance of this appointment as the great mistake of his career.

In 1867, on the resignation of Judge Milligan as one of the judges of the supreme court, Governor Brownlow immediately tendered the vacant position to Chancellor Temple, who declined it, as he preferred the chancellorship. In 1874 he was appointed by President Grant one of the board of visitors to the military academy at West Point, where he was associated with Senators Hoar, Howe, Don Cameron, Professor Francis B. Wayland of Yale and others. He continued on the bench until September, 1878, a little over twelve years, retiring voluntarily though having the assurance of reelection. In 1881 Judge Temple was appointed postmaster and he served a term of four years, retiring definitely at this time from the demands of the public on his career.

In 1867 Judge Temple purchased a farm near Knoxville which he conducted until 1876, when he sold part of it, the remainder being a portion of his estate at the time of his death. At beautiful "Melrose," the family home, he had forty-five acres and he likewise owned a tract of sixteen acres near the Brookside cotton mill. The home place was given its name by reason of the fact that Mrs. Temple's mother was born in Scotland, within sight of Melrose Abbey. Mr. Temple also owned Temple Addition in East Knoxville and several other additions. He always took a deep interest in the agricultural development of Tennessee. Some years before the war he was a member of the state board of agriculture. He delighted in everything that grew, everything flourished under his cultivation and he introduced every new and improved variety of fruit and blossom. From all over the world he gathered the rarest trees and shrubs. In 1871 he was elected president of the Eastern Division Fair at Knoxville. By his efforts, with the aid of his efficient secretary, C. W. Charlton, the fair was made a magnificent success. Out of this success grew the idea in Judge Temple's mind of having the farmers come together for their mutual benefit. In 1872 Judge Temple originated and organized the East Tennessee Farmers Convention. As president of the East Tennessee Agricultural

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Society he called the convention of farmers to meet on the 16th of May and over two hundred farmers responded to the call. Each year thereafter the convention has continued growing larger, stronger and more helpful. Judge Temple was elected the first president, then vice president and later honorary vice president for life, which honor he greatly appreciated. Each convention continued to pay loving tribute to the founder. In 1910 his daughter, Mary Boyce Temple, founded a "Short Course in Agriculture" to be held for one week, beginning December 26th of each year, in the respective counties of East Tennessee, to be known as the "Oliver Perry Temple Short Course in Agriculture." By means of this course many farmers and their sons, who were not able to obtain the advantages of a college course, were greatly helped. The Farmers Convention which met May 18, 1911, resolved to build an assembly hall on the state agricultural farm at Knoxville and to name it "The Oliver Perry Temple Hall." Judge Temple introduced the first Jersey cattle into East Tennessee. He was chairman of the agricultural committee of the University of Tennessee until 1900. For fifty-three years he served as trustee of the University and was for many years chairman of its board of control. During a critical period in the career of the university (1886-1887) he was himself, as chairman of the board of trustees, its acting president and was offered the presidency. Against strong opposition he effected a radical change in the organization of the institution and influenced Dr. Charles W. Dabney to accept the presidency, with an entire change of faculty. In no public work during his entire life of varied and great public service did Judge Temple labor so persistently, so zealously and so faithfully as in his untiring efforts for the upbuilding of the University of Tennessee. He was interested in education and its betterment all over the south. The following is an excerpt from the resolutions of the Knoxville bar, in 1907, on the death of Judge Temple: "His services to the university and to the cause of education of the state deserve to be remembered with gratitude by the people of the entire state. It is safe to say that he did more to build up the university, and especially the agricultural department, than any other man." He accomplished the scattering of the trustees over the state, though when, on February 25, 1884, he first offered a resolution bearing on that point, in order to make the university in reality as in name a state institution, it was discussed, opposed, and not even seconded.

He was one of the originators of the Knoxville & Ohio Railroad in 1854, now a part of the Southern system. He was an original stockholder, one of its first directors and the first secretary of the board. He was also a director of the East Tennessee & Georgia Railroad, now the Southern, of which his brother was the first civil engineer. He was also president of the first macadam pike company in East Tennessee. He was a trustee in the Deaf and Dumb School before the war. He aided in starting Knoxville's first public library, securing for that purpose some of the Everett money, and was later president and a trustee of the Lawson McGhee Library. He was a trustee of the Second Presbyterian church, in the tower of which today one of the memorial chimes rings forth in his memory. He was an active member of the Knoxville Industrial Association, was a member of the Board of Trade and of the Chamber of Commerce. He was a state commissioner to the World's Fair at Chicago. He was colonel on the staff of Governor Neill S. Brown in 1847. In 1899 Judge Temple was honored by being made the president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America to succeed Robert Bonner of the New York Ledger.

In politics Judge Temple was a whig before the war, a Union man during the war, and later an unswerving republican. While on the bench he declined to make political speeches or to take any part in political conventions. No judge ever kept clearer of politics. Late in life he was the author of several books, all of his literary work having been undertaken after he was seventy-five years of age, when for a second time he had acquired a competency. He had lost his fortune in the panic of 1873, but by good business management secured later a competency. Judge Temple was a scholar and exceedingly fond of books and literature. He was a man of discriminating judgment, a close and careful observer and a profound thinker. Because of his fine spirit and kindly temper, his study of events was dispassionate and calmly philosophical. He possessed in an unusual degree the qualities that make an accurate historian and was regarded as an authority on the history of Tennessee. He was the author of "The Covenanter, the Cavalier and the Puritan," published in 1897, and of "East Tennessee and the Civil War," published in 1899, both masterly contributions to history. In the latter he showed himself free from all partisan bitterness—a generous and unbiased critic of events. During his later years he prepared his recollections of various historical personages, which his daughter, Miss Mary Boyce

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Temple, published after his death under the title "Notable Men of Tennessee" in 1912. Judge Temple contributed much in these volumes to the history of Tennessee, being a close and accurate observer of events and having traveled extensively. W. B. Lenoir, of the opposite political party from Judge Temple, wrote: "I admired Judge Temple when I was a boy, I think, because he was an aristocrat. I did not attempt to define the word to myself at the time, but give a definition now in its true sense as being one who is too intelligent and honest and too proud of himself, of his family and of his country ever to do a mean or unworthy thing . . . . I am as proud, perhaps more so, of O. P. Temple for what he did not do as for what he did do. He did not use his great influence to persecute those of opposite political sentiments after the Civil war, but to protect them; he did not drag the ermine in the mire of partisan politics or let political prejudice weigh the balance, but dealt out even-handed justice. He was the just judge, the upright citizen, the graceful speaker, the polished southern gentleman."

The hospitality of Judge and Mrs. Temple was far famed and later his daughter kept up the reputation of the Temple home as a social center, many of the notable men of the country being sumptuously entertained therein. General John W. Foster, secretary of state under President Harrison, and Mrs. Foster, en route to Nashville in a private car with Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador to the United States, Miss Durand and Commissioner McFarland of the District of Columbia stopped to see Judge Temple, in 1906, while he was suffering from the illness which was later the cause of his death. He found great pleasure in welcoming them to his sick room and in knowing that they were gathered around his hospitable table with a brilliant company to meet them. He entertained Sir Thomas Hughes for nearly a week, giving a men's dinner in his honor, at which distinguished men from all over the state were present, including Horace Maynard, postmaster general; Judge David Key; Colonel E. W. Cole, president of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad; Colonel Charles M. McGhee; Judge W. A. Henderson and others. John Bell, General William Jackson, Senator and Mrs. Bate, Senator and Mrs. Carmack, Governor and Mrs. Benton McMillin, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson and Walter Hines Page, later ambassador to Great Britain, were frequent visitors in the Temple home. Among his house guests had been Miss Sara Eliott and Richmond P. Hobson. Each year he gave an entertainment for the supreme court judges. His home was one of the historic landmarks of Knoxville, having been built about 1820. The above named are but a few of the many men of distinction who visited East Tennessee, all of whom found most cordial entertainment at the home of Judge Temple. With a Puritan's scrupulousness, truthfulness and honor, Judge Temple had a quiet Scotch humor and love of a joke that made him a genial companion. Reverence was one of his strongest traits. His temperament was deeply poetic, imaginative and artistic, yet in contrast was extremely practical and somewhat austere in its exactions upon himself and upon others. His great hold on the people from the highest to the lowest came from the fact that they had absolute confidence in him; they knew that they could rely upon what he said as true and what he did as honest. He was one of the best and most popular speakers in the state before he was thirty-five, his manner pleasing, his voice exceptionally good and his gesticulation dramatic. All who knew him with any degree of intimacy spoke of him in the most extravagant terms of respect, honor, friendship and love. Of his character it can well be said that he was a zealous and devoted patriot, pure and noble in his ideals, honest in all his dealings, truthful and sincere in all his utterances, and a worker who never stayed his hand, though he was over eighty-seven years old, until death commanded him to cease. Judge Temple died at his home in Knoxville, Tennessee, November 2, 1907, in his eighty-eighth year, mourned by his community and his state. He was the last of the great Union leaders, his contemporaries all having gone before.

The following editorial appeared in the Journal under date of November 3, 1907: "When a man has lived in the world more than fourscore years and in all the years of a long life has merited and maintained the goodwill and confidence of the generations, he deserves more than the passing notice of his final departure. Such a man was Judge Oliver Perry Temple, who departed this life November 2, 1907. Judge Temple was one of the generation that now has but few representatives in the land of the living. He has been a resident of Knoxville lacking but one of threescore years. He was educated at a college presided over by the immortal Dr. Alexander Doak, who was a tower of strength and a great balance wheel to society in the earlier days of Tennessee. He read law and almost immediately became conspicuous in public

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life. In a long term of years he successfully practiced his profession. He filled an honorable judicial office with dignity and ability. For over a half century he was one of the trustees of the East Tennessee University and of the University of Tennessee. He was always one of the most active, farseeing and efficient members of that body up to the time when his physical infirmities prevented. Up to within a few years he was active in all things pertaining to the welfare of his city and state. He was the founder and first president of the East Tennessee Farmers Convention and he contributed in a large degree to the success of that strong and useful organization. He found time to write three volumes for publication that occupy a high place in the ranks of Tennessee literature. He never was a drone but always prompted by a wise and active public spirit that reflected credit upon his mind and heart. He loved his home, his state and his country with all the fervor of a true patriot. When in the zenith of his strength he was a forceful and entertaining public speaker, often rising to the heights of genuine eloquence. He was truly one of the landmarks of the state. He will live in the hearts of his countrymen and his memory will be cherished by thousands. It can never be said that Oliver Perry Temple has lived in vain; he has left his impress and it is for good."

The following editorial appeared in the Knoxville Sentinel on the 2d of November, 1907: "Death's hand at last has rested on a venerable citizen of Tennessee. At the age of eighty-seven Judge Oliver Temple has gone hence. Despite his age, up to two years ago, when he suffered a painful accident, he was hale and hearty and his activity continued until thus stricken. Judge Temple will be sadly missed in this community. He was one of those now rare types of the old-time gentleman. He was honorable, cultured and hospitable. His store of information, his ripe wisdom and his friendliness made him always a charming companion, a counsellor and intellectual inspiration. He was of Scotch-Irish and English stock. He was born near Greeneville and received educational instruction at Greeneville College and at Washington and Tusculum Colleges. When only twenty-seven years of age he entered the race for congress against Andrew Johnson, then at the height of his popularity. The first district was safely democratic by about two thousand majority. Young Temple made such a strong campaign, however, that he cut the majority to three hundred and thirteen votes, and if the whigs had only realized that he had a chance, he would have been elected. Desiring to get out of politics, he shortly afterward removed to Knoxville and for fifty-nine years was a resident of this city. He entered actively into the practice of law and won conspicuous success at the bar. At the time when the southern states were discussing secession and the question was violently agitating the state of Tennessee, it was largely due to the force and leadership displayed by the conspicuous Union men that this section of the state opposed secession. Judge Temple was one of those great leaders. He was a delegate to the convention which nominated John Bell for the presidency and was also elector on the Bell ticket in this district. He made speeches all over the district and over all East Tennessee, opposing secession. He took part subsequently in the famous Greeneville convention and drafted the memorial to the legislature asking that East Tennessee be allowed to form a separate state. At the close of the war he was appointed chancellor by Governor Brownlow and, filling out the term, was twice elected to the office by the people. He served twelve years and resumed the practice of law. In 1880, he was appointed postmaster and held the office one term. The latter part of Judge Temple's life was much given up to literary work. He has written some valuable historical sketches, several of which appeared in the Sentinel. He was the author of 'The Covenanter, the Cavalier and the Puritan,' which is a masterly history of the Scotch-Irish race in America. He was also author of 'East Tennessee and the Civil War,' which is considered one of the greatest books written on the period. At the time of his unfortunate accident he was engaged on his reminiscences, which were nearly completed. These contain much hitherto unwritten history. He commanded a fine style as a writer and his remarkable memory was preserved up to the last. As long as his physical condition permitted, Judge Temple took a prominent part in all the public affairs of Knoxville. He was a broad-minded and noble-spirited man. As the last conspicuous figure of a day that is gone, his death was one that will be generally deplored. Tennessee has every reason to feel pride in the life of Oliver Perry Temple, and his name will always be written deep on its historical scroll. To those who had the pleasure of his personal acquaintance his death will be a loss that will be severely felt. He took an especial interest in young men and by his kindly advice, wise counsel and evidences of friendly interest did much to help them. His

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old age was of that kind of which Cicero wrote—full of good works, wisdom, culture and fine living. The temperate and regular habits of his young manhood gave to his old age more than the ordinary physical strength. He was a fine example of the physical preservation notable among the people of this region, where not destroyed by bad habits. Judge Temple was a man like Gladstone, who grew mentally all during his life. He never allowed his brain to deteriorate by lack of mental exercise. He was by his reading and his practice as lawyer an exact man. His memory was keen and he observed events and wrote in his histories with philosophic views of happenings. Knoxville and East Tennessee considered Judge Temple 'Our Grand Old Man.'"

Dr. Andrew M. Soule, former secretary of the Farmers Convention, said in a speech before the East Tennessee Farmers Convention, May 21, 1923: "As an institution, it is noteworthy that the East Tennessee Farmers Convention has lived as a 'farmers' convention' for half a century of time. Its influence upon the economic, industrial and educational welfare of East Tennessee and the state as a whole has indeed been remarkable. . . . I will pass in review the names of some of those with whom I was most closely associated in this work. . . . The 'greatest and noblest Roman of them all' was Oliver Perry Temple. He loved the earth, the flowers, the trees, and his human sympathies were as wide and as deep as the universe itself. His devotion to the cause of agriculture was little short of an obsession. Many an hour have I spent in his company and never failed to come away refreshed and strengthened. His fine philosophy of life and his sympathetic encouragement enabled me to attack with zeal and energy many seemingly impossible tasks that obstructed the pathway to success in those early days of continuous effort and little reward. But for his faith and active support, I might at some inopportune time have given up the struggle to win approbation and support for the cause of agricultural education and research. I hope that the grass may always be kept green on his grave and that violets may bloom there forever. I say this because I believe that his idealism and fine traditions are two of the fundamental things that make for the upward and onward progress of religion and society. Now, therefore, that I can view the life work of Judge Oliver Perry Temple in its true perspective, I realize how much more acceptably he served and advanced a great and worthy cause than his intimate friends and associates may even yet appreciate."

JUDGE JOSEPHUS CONN GUILD.

In the history of the judiciary of the south one of the notable and outstanding names is that of Judge Josephus Conn Guild, lawyer, legislator, jurist, soldier and author. He was thoroughly a man of the people and was loved by them. He began life without material advantages of any kind, except an intense desire to learn and to succeed, and upon this foundation he was zealous in building. His success is best indicated by the record which he made, and which is surpassed by few in the annals of the state. Judge Guild made an admirable record as a soldier, and was highly esteemed by the officers and men of his regiment. He was an excellent lawyer, but above all was blessed with practical sense and the desire to do right. He was a sympathetic man, very human, and possessed a highly developed sense of humor. Judge Guild was always a democrat of the most pronounced and aggressive type and, strong partisan though he was, he never failed to poll more than his party vote in any of his contests for office. The good of the state was ever uppermost in his thoughts and actions.

Josephus Conn Guild was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, December 14, 1802, and was a son of Major Walter and Elizabeth (Conn) Guild. He had one brother, Dr. James Guild.

Major Walter Guild was an educated Scotchman who came to America with his brother about the year 1796. He located in Virginia, where he married Miss Elizabeth Conn, the daughter of one of Washington's soldiers. Major Guild became a merchant in Virginia, but failed through the duplicity of an unscrupulous agent in his employ. He then moved to Stewart county, Tennessee, and located on a tract of land near Erin, afterward county seat of Houston county. There was a Scotch settlement at this place. In 1812 Major Guild removed to Sumner county and settled upon land near the headwaters of Bledsoe's creek. At this time there came at intervals an epidemic known as milk poison. Cattle, by eating a certain poisonous weed, not only died from the effect, but the milk was so contaminated that it meant death to one drinking it. The

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JUDGE JOSEPHUS CONN GUILD

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mother was the first stricken, in 1813, and within a few days after her death the father, Major Guild, also passed away, leaving Judge Guild, then but a lad of eleven years, alone in the home. The brother, James, was at the time living with an uncle, Major Jo H. Conn, at Cairo, Sumner county. Judge Guild, in writing about this tragedy in later years, described how he rode horseback through a terrific storm the night after his father died, how he finally reached Cairo after being befriended and sheltered on the way, and summoned help. It was a severe test for such a youngster, but he was made of the fabric which endured, and even in his very tender years he exhibited those manly qualities which carried him so well through the vicissitudes of life.

It was at the home of his uncle, Major Jo H. Conn, at Cairo, that Josephus Conn Guild began his education. He walked three miles every morning to a small log cabin school, where he began the study of the "three Rs." He later attended the academy at Gallatin, also studied under George McWhirter in Wilson county, then attended the academy of Rev. Thomas B. Craighead six miles east of Nashville.

His uncle, Major Jo H. Conn, passed away in the year 1820 and young Guild was left facing the world with less than fifteen hundred dollars, but with indomitable spirit. The necessity of choosing his life's vocation was at hand and he determined to become a lawyer. He had listened to the matchless oratory of Felix Grundy and this had great influence in his selection. Anthony Shelby was then clerk of the circuit court of Sumner county and here Guild obtained a position which he held for one year, having become, during this period, well acquainted with the big lawyers practicing before the bar at Gallatin. At the end of his service in the court clerk's office Judge Guild walked to Nashville, clad in rough jeans and resolved to follow his profession, or read law, with the biggest lawyer in the capital city. His straightforward presentation of his ambition and his willingness to do some janitor work in addition led to his opportunity with Colonel Ephraim H. Foster, who was then practicing with William L. Brown under the firm name of Brown & Foster. Here young Guild remained for eighteen months, studying assiduously the entire time, as his own statement of having read Blackstone carefully ten times will indicate. In October, 1822, he felt confident of being able to pass the most rigid examination for admission to the bar and, although he lacked two months of being twenty years of age, he presented himself to Judge Haywood for examination, which he received in full measure, but which he satisfactorily passed. He was thereupon licensed to practice law by both Judges Haywood and White, and in November, 1822, returned to Gallatin and hung out his shingle. This was the beginning of the truly notable career of one of Tennessee's greatest lawyers.

At this period of his life he formed a lasting friendship with Balie Peyton, which was to continue during their entire careers. The two had many tastes in common. Particularly did they agree in the love of fine horses and horse racing. This last was a favorite diversion of the time, in the profession and out of it. Many anecdotes of the achievements of the two friends upon the race course have been preserved in Judge Guild's own book and by his contemporaries. Peyton and Guild practiced law together for years and formed what was known as one of the most successful legal partnerships of the state.

As stated before, Judge Guild was a democrat of the most pronounced type. He loved and admired the character of Andrew Jackson and followed the latter's political teachings implicitly. Judge Guild in 1844 was presidential elector for Polk and for Pierce in 1852. Three times he served in the lower house of the state legislature and twice in the upper house. He was a member of the legislature from Sumner county when the proposition came before that body to charter the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. He carried the measure through the legislature and also voted for state aid to the road. He was the author of the act submitting to the people of Sumner and Davidson counties the proposition for a subscription of three hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of the railroad and he carried the vote in favor of it by a vigorous personal canvass of these two counties. Many of the statutes now found in the legal code of Tennessee bear the imprint of the genius of Judge Guild and are of his own able creation. During his service in the legislature Judge Guild was also a strong advocate of the common school system of the state.

In either 1859 or 1860 Judge Guild was elected chancellor of the Seventh Chancery Division, composed of the counties of Sumner, Robertson and Montgomery. The war brought his term as chancellor to a premature close, but not before he had proved himself eminently qualified for the office. About the close of the war Judge Guild moved to Nashville, where he conducted a successful practice until 1870, when he was elected judge of the newly formed law court of that city. In 1877 this court was abolished,

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because it had accomplished the purpose for which it had been created and Judge Guild returned to the practice, which he followed until his death on the 8th of January, 1883.

Although not essentially a military man, Judge Guild, in 1836, enlisted for the Seminole war and was made lieutenant colonel of the regiment commanded by William Trousdale. Colonel Guild made an admirable record as a soldier, and was highly esteemed by the officers and men of his regiment. Judge Guild took no active part in the military operations of the Civil war, due to a wound received in the Seminole war, although his sons fought for the Confederacy. Judge Guild believed in the cause of the south. Governor Johnson held him as a political prisoner, both at Nashville and at Fort Mackinaw, until he was exchanged for Judge Ritter of Kentucky.

As an author, also, Judge Guild won fame. In 1878 he published a book of five hundred pages, called "Old Times in Tennessee," one of the most valuable books of its kind in the historical records of the state. It contains many vivid and truthful pictures of the big men of past generations, among them Jackson and Houston, and of the habits and customs of the times of which it treats.

In his home life Judge Guild was known as one of the happiest of men and was one of the comparatively few who are blessed with over a half century of marital happiness. On December 19, 1826, Judge Guild married Miss Katherine Montgomery Blackmore, the daughter of Major George D. Blackmore, Revolutionary soldier, Indian fighter and Tennessee pioneer. To the union of Judge and Mrs. Guild five children were born, namely: Betty, who was the wife of Colonel Baxter Smith; Florence, wife of Captain T. L. Dodd; George B.; Walter J.; and Kitty, the wife of John M. McKee, Jr.

JOSEPHUS CONN GUILD, JR.

Among the men who have in the past been prominently identified with the commercial and industrial development of the old Volunteer state the figure of Josephus Conn Guild stands forth in bold relief. He bore the same name as his illustrious grandfather, Judge Josephus Conn Guild, whose life history is presented on a preceding page of this work. Not only was Josephus Conn Guild the most capable civil engineer in Tennessee during his day, but he ranked among the most progressive and representative of Tennessee business men and builders. Death ended his work while he was in the very prime of life, but behind him were left such great accomplishments as the development of the lock and dam at Hale's Bar, which great water-power plant was the child of his brain and was the first hydro-electric dam ever built on a navigable stream. Then the conception and building of the Lookout Mountain Incline railway is an engineering feat unrivaled in the world, and with over a hundred municipal waterworks and sewerage systems in southern towns, indicates the genius of Mr. Guild. These are but a few of the things which will ever stand as monuments to his career and ability.

Josephus Conn Guild was born at Gallatin, Tennessee, in the year 1862, the eldest son of George B. and Georgia (Thompson) Guild, the former also a native of Gallatin and a distinguished lawyer of Nashville, where he practiced his profession for many years.

George B. Guild was educated in the law department of Cumberland University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1857. He took a deep interest in politics as well as in his professional activities and was well versed on the vital questions and issues of the day. He drafted the Confederate pension bill of Tennessee and became chairman of the board of pensions, having filled the office until the time of his demise. He was a captain, also adjutant, of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry during the Civil war and was also a major in the Spanish-American war, having seen service in Cuba. His service in the state legislature covered a number of terms and he was a most prominent and influential man.

Josephus Conn Guild completed his education in Vanderbilt University, where he pursued a civil engineering course and graduated with extraordinary honors in 1883. His scholastic record was of such excellence that he was immediately appointed assistant state geologist and inspector of mines for Tennessee. In 1885, however, he came to Chattanooga to work at his profession. We write "work" authoritatively, for those who knew Jo Conn Guild recognize that it was his unlimited capacity for work and his sheer love of it that carried him so far in his vocation.

For a time after his arrival in the Mountain City, Mr. Guild was associated with

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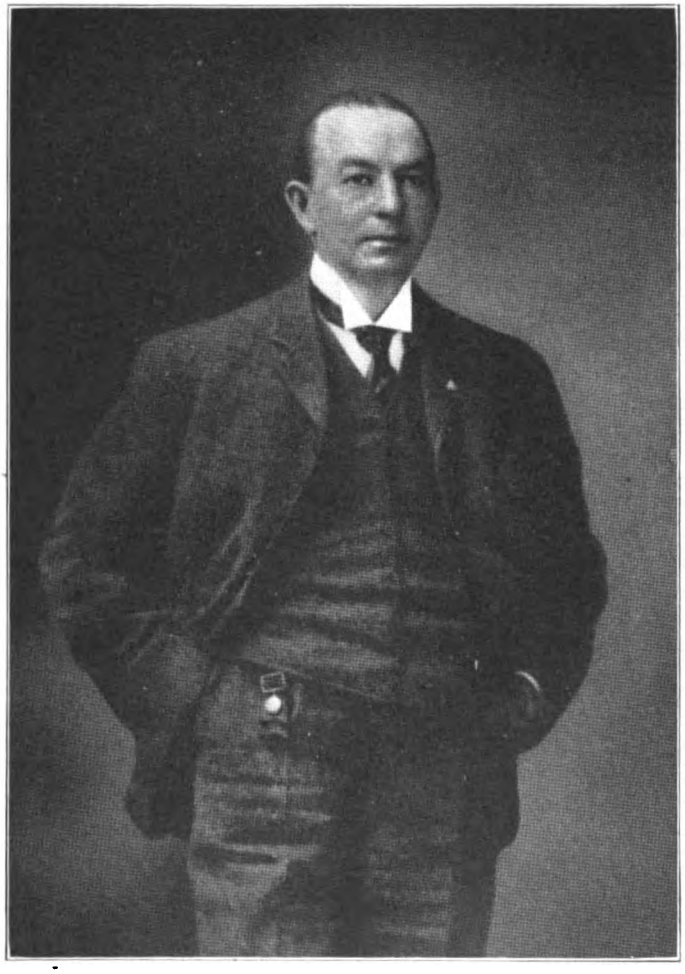

JOSEPHUS CONN GUILD

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Linn White, and afterwards with his younger brother, under the firm name of Guild & Company. The first important work consummated by Mr. Guild was that of the Lookout Mountain Incline railway, the steepest of its kind in the world, at one stretch making a grade of sixty-eight degrees. After the dissolution of the firm of Guild & White, Mr. Guild engaged in extensive waterworks contracting throughout the south and soon added the construction of sewerage systems, in connection with which he operated on a large scale.

It was Mr. Guild who conceived the plan of building the great waterpower plant on the Tennessee river near Chattanooga and he was not content until he had set about transforming his dream into actual fact. The recognition of the practicability of his plan led to the introduction of a bill that was passed by congress, authorizing the people of Chattanooga to build the lock and dam, which project was then carried out. Mr. Guild, however, was the moving spirit behind the work. When the dam was successfully completed it was turned over to the government free of cost and the country now has in the business organization known as the Chattanooga & Tennessee River Power Company one of the largest of its kind in existence, which supplies the electricity and power for Chattanooga and surrounding territory. Mr. Guild was not only the builder of this dam, but was the chief engineer until the time of his death.

Mr. Guild was also connected with a number of other business enterprises which have constituted important features in the commercial and industrial development of Chattanooga, among these connections having been that of vice president of the American Bank & Trust Company. He possessed splendid business and executive force as well as marked ability along the line of his chosen profession and whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion. His political endorsement was always given to the democratic party and the religious faith of himself and wife was that of the Episcopal church.

Josephus Conn Guild was married at Nashville in 1887 to Miss Mary Orr and to them was born one son, Josephus Conn Guild, Jr.

Mr. Guild remained a resident of Chattanooga from 1885 until his death on the 25th of February, 1907, and in his untimely passing the city and state mourned the loss of one of their most valued citizens.

The son, Josephus Conn Guild, Jr., was born in Chattanooga on December 15, 1888, was educated in the Baylor School and later received his technical training in the University of Virginia. He was always more or less associated with the power plant and here he was given a position after completing his studies, in order that he might familiarize himself with every phase of the work. After the death of Josephus Conn Guild, Sr., he was chosen general manager of the Chattanooga & Tennessee River Power Company. Mr. Guild was married November 14, 1912, to Miss Sarah Nichols, the daughter of Dr. E. H. Nichols of Savannah, Georgia, and to them one daughter has been born, and christened Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Guild are very prominent in the social life of Chattanooga and Mr. Guild is a member of the principal clubs of the city, having been elected president of the Chattanooga Golf and Country Club in 1922.

THOMAS BROWN.

Thomas Brown, twin brother of Gen. John Brown, was born in Dobbs County, now Greene County, North Carolina, Sept. 15, 1779, son of Capt. John Brown and his wife, Mary Tarver, of that county. After the death of his father, his mother moved to Tennessee and settled near Lenoir City. Later Thomas Brown became one of the incorporators of Roane County, as did his brothers, John and William. In 1800 Thomas Brown married in Knox County, Jane Adams McElwee, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier. The McElwee family rendered first aid at the Cavitt family massacre.

Thomas Brown served as Quartermaster at the Fort at Kingston, and was in the Legislature for several terms, representing Roane County. At one time he came within one vote of election to the United States Senate. To Thomas Brown and his wife were born three children: William Franklin, John Smith T, and Elizabeth Caroline. William Franklin was educated at the school of Samuel Doak. Later he engaged in the mercantile business in New Orleans, returned to Kingston and married Amanda M. Renfroe. He built a beautiful home at Post Oak Springs, which was noted for its beautiful architecture and hospitality. During the Civil War, this home was headquarters for Confederate soldiers for whom a welcome was always awaiting. John

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Smith T married Elizabeth Tarver and moved to Alabama. Elizabeth Caroline married Elbridge Sevier and inherited the family home at Kingston. Of this union the late Judge James Sevier became one of the most prominent jurists in the state. Other children were: Elbert, Charles, Samuel, Blanche, and Elizabeth.

Thomas Brown died at the old home at Kingston, about two years after the death of his twin brother, Gen. John Brown.

CAPT. THOS. J. BROWN.

Capt. Thomas J. Brown, son of Wm. Franklin Brown and his wife, Amanda M. Renfroe, was born in Roane County, 1838, and died Dec. 31, 1922, at his home in Sherman, Texas. He married 1st, Almeda Owings, of Post Oak Springs, Tennessee. Three sons were born of this union: Dr. Frank Brown, William Brown and Thomas Brown, of Sherman, Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas.

Capt. Thomas J. Brown was educated at Emory and Henry College in Virginia. He was a practical business man, of literary taste, a man of courtly address and generous in disposition. He was a Confederate soldier. His company became a part of the 16th Tenn. Cavalry Battalion, commanded by his brother-in-law, Col. John R. Neal. He fought at Chickamauga and other important engagements.

His second wife, who was Mrs. Eva Wilkinson, of Chattanooga, survives him.

JUDGE W. L. BROWN.

In his "Reminiscences of the Clarksville Bar," Maj. Gus A. Henry said that William L. Brown "had more traditionary reputation than any other man who ever appeared at that bar." Yet he is almost unknown to history, one of the most gigantic legal intellects in the entire annals of Tennessee. William Little Brown was born on August 9, 1789, near old Cheraw, in South Carolina. His father was Dr. Morgan Brown and his mother Elizabeth Little, descended from the Scotch nobility. Dr. Brown moved to Tennessee in 1795 and laid out a town, Palmyra, on the south bank of Cumberland river near Deason's Creek. In 1797 this place was made a port of entry, then the only port of entry in the West. Nothing is known of the education of William L. Brown until he was fifteen years old when he began to keep a diary and when he was attending a school in the neighborhood. He was a frail, delicate boy, but he had an astonishing aptitude for business as well as for books. In November, 1811, he entered Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. In the summer of 1812 he returned to Tennessee and was admitted to the bar. In 1814, he removed to Clarksville, where he was appointed solicitor general by Gov. Willie Blount, which office he held a short time. In 1819, he was elected a member of the State Senate. The Legislature of 1819 selected him and Felix Grundy as commissioners to conclude a treaty with Kentucky respecting the boundary line, which duty they performed with great ability and success. At the conclusion of his term he moved to Nashville and formed a partnership with Ephraim H. Foster. In 1822, he was elected one of the judges of the Supreme Court, but resigned in 1823. He died at his home, Rose Cliff, near Nashville, on February 28, 1830. Judge Jo C. Guild says of him: "Brown possessed one of the finest intellects in America. In argument and in knowledge of the law he was the peer of any man that Tennessee has ever produced.

WILLIAM GANNAWAY BROWNLOW.

William Gannaway Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, 1865-1867, was one of the most remarkable characters that have ever governed the State. He was born in Wythe County, Va., August 29, 1805, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Left an orphan at the age of 11 years the opportunities for an education were very limited. At the age of 18 he went to Abingdon, where he learned carpentry, and by night study acquired a fair education. To this he added by constant application until he became a journalist, author, and stateman. In 1826 he was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal

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Church. Was a delegate to the General Conference in 1832. In 1838 he started The Whig at Elizabethton, Tenn. This paper he continued at Jonesboro, 1839-1849, at Knoxville, 1849-1861; 1864. At the beginning of the war this paper had a circulation of 13,000 at $2 per year, and was a great factor in creating union sentiment. It was suppressed by the Confederates in 1861, but was started again in 1864 after the Union forces had taken Knoxville. During Andrew Johnson's Military Governorship, Brownlow was special financial agent of the Government for the South; and when Civil Government was restored he was elected Governor. He served one full term and was elected for a second when he resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate. He restored order throughout the State and established courts of justice. He retired from the Senate in 1875 and died at Knoxville April 29, 1877.

JOHN P. BUCHANAN.

John P. Buchanan, Governor of Tennessee, 1891-1893, was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, October 24, 1847. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the Cumberland. He received a liberal education and is one of the few men whom the people of the State have called from the farm to the Governorship. He was a member of the Legislature, 1887-1891, as Representative of Rutherford County. By the combined movement of the Laborer's Union and the Farmer's Alliance the Democratic party of the State was compelled to nominate a representative of these organizations for Governor in 1891, and John P. Buchanan, their State President, was named. The Republicans nominated Lewis P. Baxter; and the Prohibitionists, Rev. D. C. Kelley. The vote stood: for Buchanan 113,549, for Baxter 76,081, for Kelley 11,182. The administration of Governor Buchanan was marked by one of the most far-reaching industrial insurrections the country has known. The seat of the trouble was the coal mines of East Tennessee; the cause was the convict lease system by which convict labor was brought into direct competition with free labor. The insurrection cost a number of lives and the loss of thousands of dollars worth of property; but it lead to the abandonment of the system of leasing of convict labor. Among the important acts of Governor Buchanan's administration was the lengthening of the "Free School" course and the establishment of "Secondary" schools, also the act for the pensioning of Confederate soldiers. He served two years and in his second race received only 31,515 votes.

JOHN C. BURCH.

John C. Burch, one of the most intellectual and brilliant men in the recent history of this State, exerted a positive influence upon the policy of Tennessee from the beginning of the secession troubles to the end of the reconstruction period. He is entitled to be honorably remembered on account of his exceptional personal qualities and his valuable services.

He was a native of the State of Georgia, and the son of Morton N. Burch, a prominent citizen of that State, many times a member of its Legislature. His mother, Mary Ballard Burch, was a woman of culture and of high social position. It is to be inferred that the family was in good circumstances, and it is clear that the parents were alive to the importance of education, for after their son had received such instruction as the schools of his native State afforded, he was sent to Yale College, in 1843, and graduated there with distinction in 1847.

Selecting the profession of the law, he obtained a license and practiced for three years in Georgia. In 1852 he moved to Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was an accomplished and effective public speaker, and early displayed aptitude for political management and organization. He therefore speedily became prominent in the Democratic party, and in 1855 was elected to the House of Representatives in the Tennessee Legislature. In 1857 he was elected to the State Senate, and became Speaker of that body.

In the Legislature he was distinguished for boldness and decision, but was always courteous and considerate. The energy of his character led him to take an active part in the discussion of every important question, and he became widely known as one of the strongest debaters and most accomplished parliamentarians in the State. Like many other lawyers of ability and of ambition, and with a taste for public affairs,

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he found himself gradually drawn from the law into politics, and in 1859 accepted the position of editor of the Nashville Union and American, the most influential Democratic paper in Tennessee. As might be inferred from his antecedents, he was intensely Southern in sentiment, and belonged to that wing of the Democratic party which held the most positive State's right opinions. These opinions he advocated with unsurpassed persistence and vigor.

In the great canvass of 1860, his paper strenuously supported the Southern cause, and by its ability won the respect of men of all parties. It was a positive and a potent influence. Following his opinions to their conclusion, Mr. Burch entered the Confederate army in 1861, and served first on the staff of General Pillow, afterwards on the staff of General N. B. Forrest, and finally on that of General Withers. He was a brave, energetic and useful soldier, and his war record was altogether creditable. He served from 1861 to 1865.

At the close of the war he returned to Nashville and resumed the practice of the law, but in 1869 purchased a controlling interest in the Union and American, and again became its chief editor. In this position he continued until 1873, when he was appointed by Governor John C. Brown to the office of Comptroller of the State Treasury. In this office, as in every other that he held, he was zealous, efficient and faithful, proving that in addition to his scholarly accomplishments, he possessed unusual practical abilities.

In March, 1879, when the Democrats were in control of the United States Senate, he was elected Secretary of that body, and took up his residence for the time in Washington. He was an exceedingly attractive man personally, and quickly became influential and popular in Washington. It is stated that he was upon terms of intimacy especially with James C. Blaine and Allen G. Thurman, and that on matters of personal conduct he was frequently consulted by Mr. Blaine, despite their positive political differences. It is probable that no man ever held the office of Secretary of the Senate who was more popular, or more influential among the Senators, or who exercised so large a social and political influence. The position is one of dignity and honor, but it was generally felt in Washington that a man of his ability was entitled to a more distinguished position.

The extent of Mr. Burch's influence in Tennessee was never more clearly demonstrated than in 1872, when the Democratic party of the State, and of the nation, was confronted by the difficult question whether or not it would recognize and adopt the nomination of Greeley and Brown, the liberal Republican candidates for President and Vice-President. The following extract from a speech made by him at the Democratic National Convention, at Baltimore, in that year, will clearly explain his position, and will recall the action of the Democrats of Tennessee. He said: "In less than a week after the nomination of Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown, at Cincinnati, the Democracy of Tennessee assembled in convention, there was doubt and hesitation running throughout the Union as to what should be the course of Democracy, when Tennessee Democracy, deriving inspiration from the tomb of the Hermitage, took the responsibility of declaring that it was the high duty of every patriot in the land to support the Cincinnati ticket. Tennessee was the first to clasp the hand extended at Cincinnati. Tennessee, who has given three Presidents to the Union, gives her twenty-four votes for Horace Greeley, of New York. And I desire to say to the gentlemen from Missouri and the gentlemen from New York, that as Tennessee was the first to put this ball in motion, she proposes to enter the contest with them and give the candidates of this convention a larger majority than either New York or Missouri."

In the Tilden-Hayes contest of 1876, he was perhaps more active than any other Democrat in Tennessee. He had supported Mr. Hendricks for the Presidential nomination at the National Convention, and was his personal friend. After the election, and during the contest, his great interest and zeal induced him to go to the State of Louisiana, where he remained for some time actively assisting the Democrats in their efforts to make out their case. He was afterwards in Washington during the trial before the Electoral Commission, and was a trusted adviser of the Democatic managers.

As an editor he maintained the highest standard of professional ethics, but never left room for doubt as to his sentiments or his policy. He was an exceedingly graceful and forcible writer, and has hardly been surpassed in editorial work in the history of Tennessee journalism. His training had been in the old school of editorial writers, and in the conduct of his paper he gave attention chiefly to the editorial department. He was fully alive to the importance of having a satisfactory newspaper, but believed that the paper should have an individuality which should be manifest in its editorial

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columns. He is, therefore, more accurately described as an editor than as a newspaper man, although his paper was in its time, in all respects, the most influential and the most widely circulated in the State. His editorials and his speeches were uniformly correct, rich and forcible in diction, displaying his classical and general scholarship without ostentation.

Henry Watterson says of him: "His judgment in public and party affairs, that is, in estimating political forces and in foreseeing probable events, was well nigh infallible." A distinguished lawyer, who knew Colonel Burch intimately, said recently, in homely phrase: "John Burch had a great big intellect."

Colonel Burch died in Washington during his term of office as Secretary of the United States Senate, July 28, 1881.

COLONEL R. R. BUTLER.

Roderick Random Butler was born at Wytheville, Virginia, on April 8, 1830. His father died when he was an infant and his early years were passed in straitened circumstances. When he was thirteen years old he was apprenticed to a tailor with whom he served six years and then removed to Johnson County, Tennessee. After working at his trade until he was twenty-one years old, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853, and became a partner of his instructor, C. W. Nelson. He was elected to the Legislature in 1859 and voted against the secession of the state in May, 1861, and was arrested by the Confederates three times for treason. In the latter part of 1863 he became lieutenant-colonel of one of the Federal regiments from Tennessee. In 1865, he was appointed circuit judge of the First Judicial Circuit. In 1867, he left the bench to run for Congress and was easily elected. He served in Congress from 1867 to 1873 and 1887 to 1889. He also served twenty-two years in the State Legislature, twelve years in the lower house and ten years in the Senate, so that almost his entire adult life was spent in office. So strong was he in his district that no one could defeat him. He died in 1902.

COLONEL ROBERT K. BYRD.

Robert K. Byrd was born in Roane County where he was the most active and leading Union man, before, during and immediately after the war. Although a slaveholder, himself, he denounced secession boldly and uncompromisingly. After Tennessee seceded he left home secretly and went to Kentucky where he enlisted men for the Federal Army, especially refugees from East Tennessee. Soon he was made colonel of the First Tennessee Infantry, being the first colonel of the thirty-one regiments which Tennessee furnished the Federal government. He engaged in many battles up to August, 1864, when he left the army.

Col. Byrd married the daughter of Dr. James W. Lee, a woman of heroic spirit, who was arrested by the Confederates as a dangerous enemy in 1862. In 1885, he died mourned by his friends who appreciated his bold, fearless and martial spirit.

ALFRED CALDWELL.

Alfred Caldwell was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, July 5, 1829, and was reared in a home not of luxury, but of comfort, amidst the most excellent and refining influences. His family was one of those of the Covenanter Stock that abounded in ministers of the Presbyterian Church. At one time half a score of his close kinsmen were of this sacred calling. He grew to manhood on the farm, developing a splendid physique, and displaying qualities of mind that gave promise of success and usefulness in the world. Being self-helpful, he became in early life a school teacher, and earned the money to complete his education. He graduated at Maryville College, having taken the Junior and Senior class studies in one year.

In 1854 he graduated at the Lebanon Law School, and at once entered upon the practice of law at Athens, in East Tennessee, where he formed a partnership with the

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late Milton P. Jarnagin. In the same year he was married to Miss Jane Ewing, daughter of Dr. Joshua Ewing, of Rose Hill, Virginia.

At the bar he was at once successful. Thoroughly educated, and having a mind of unusual acuteness and power, he found the study of law entirely congenial. His great gifts as a speaker made him an exceptionally successful advocate, and his logical habit of mind and mastery of the law commanded the respect of the Courts.

In 1859 he was elected, as a Whig, to the Legislature from McMinn County, and was one of the parliamentary leaders of his party in the House of Representatives. This was the General Assembly that voted Tennessee out of the Union. He was originally a Union man, and opposed secession until war became inevitable, when he declared himself for the South. He was offered a commission in the Confederate army, but in a command where official associations were not acceptable. He therefore declined, and remained out of the army until 1863, when he attached himself to the East Tennessee brigade of General John C. Vaughn, and served as a private soldier until he was captured in December, 1864, and sent as a prisoner of war to Camp Chase. He was exchanged a few weeks before the surrender.

In 1860 he was the Bell and Everett Elector for his district, and in 1861 was an unsuccessful candidate for the Confederate Congress. After the war he moved to Knoxville, and practiced law there until his retirement from business in 1882.

In 1872 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress in a district which had been so shaped, it was hoped, as to overcome the strong Republican vote of Knox and other East Tennessee counties. But by reason of the fact that he had been a Southern man, and on account of party defections caused, in part, by the independent candidacy of Andrew Johnson for Congress from the State at large, he was defeated. In 1878 he was a candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor. He died November 6, 1886, after a long and painful sickness.

Although he was a man of amiable disposition and great personal popularity, and was among the most pleasing and effective public speakers in Tennessee, he was not a successful politician, because he had convictions and would not forego them for the sake of position.

At the Knoxville bar he was one of the acknowledged leaders, and was habitually chosen special Chancellor when one was needed. He was thoroughly equipped and efficient in all branches of the law, and his practice in the higher class of cases was always large and remunerative. He was one of the original counsel, upon the winning side, of the famous Jolly's Island case, the most noted land suit in the history of East Tennessee, and was exceptionally learned in land law. While he accumulated a considerable estate, he was indifferent to money and inexpert in the use of it.

As a speaker, he was earnest, impressive and often eloquent. In diction he was copious, but always accurate, rich without turgidity, and forcible without exaggeration. In his home and social life he was affectionate, amiable and gentle. Of the wilful infliction of pain or injury he was incapable. The kindliness of his nature made the conflicts of the bar often distressing. Having only kindness for others, criticisms by his brother lawyers and the harsh methods of politics, wounded him deeply. In all his life he did not act, uttered no word to the wilful or gratuitous injury of any man. Like all other men, he had enemies, but not by any fault of his own. He was incapable of hatred, and ready to forgive any injury. Others may have sought to injure him, but in all his days he wronged no man. A kindlier, gentler soul never dwelt in human form. A natural diffidence, which all his experiences at the bar, and in public affairs could not overcome, gave him at times the appearance of reserve, but he loved his fellow men and craved their sympathy.

Failing health and financial reverses deeply shadowed the closing years of his life, but accumulating misfortunes and the intensest physical sufferings did not impair the sweetness and gentleness of his diposition. The tender love of a family that knew his merit and goodness, and saw with infinite grief the sure coming of the end, comforted him in these last sad days. After many days of anguish, borne without complaint, and with unfailing serenity and resignation, he died peacefully and without fear.

ROBERT PORTER CALDWELL.

Robert Porter Caldwell was born in Adair County, Kentucky, December 16, 1821. His parents removed, while he was a child, to Henry County, Tennessee, whence, after a few years they went to Obion County. The father was a substantial farmer,

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and the son had the usual experience of farmers' sons in that time. In Summer he worked and in Winter went to school. The limited schooling which he thus received appears to have been exceptionally inferior. It was, therefore, with a very imperfect preparation, though with a fine natural endowment, that the young man, about the time of his majority, began the study of law at Troy.

Early in his professional life he discovered a liking for politics, and in 1845 was elected, as a Whig, to the lower house of the General Assembly from Obion County. After completing his term of service, he entered the Law School, at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he remained for a year, and then resumed the practice at Troy. About 1851 he removed to Trenton, in Gibson County, where he entered into partnership with Thomas J. Freeman, late a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

In 1855 he was elected to the State Senate from a district composed of Gibson, Dyer and Carroll Counties. In 1858 he was elected District Attorney for the Sixteenth Circuit, and served until the Courts were suspended by the war.

Like most of the Tennessee Whigs, he was a Union man until it became apparent that war was unavoidable, but when the crisis came he declared for the South and raised a company for the Confederate army. He was elected Captain of the company, which became a part of the Twelfth Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers. When the regiment was organized he was elected Major, and served gallantly at Belmont and at Shiloh. He was wounded at Shiloh, but did not leave the field. In May, 1862, his regiment was reorganized, and the condition of his family affairs demanding his attention, he resigned and went home, where he remained until early in 1864, being engaged meanwhile in recruiting for the Confederate cavalry service. In the Spring of 1864 he rejoined the army, and served in Forrest's command on the staff of General Bell to the end of the war.

When the war was over, he returned to Trenton, and resumed the practice of the law in partnership with Judge J. T. Carthel.

The Whig party having been dissolved, Major Caldwell became a Democrat, and in 1871 was nominated and elected to Congress. With this term of service in Congress his public career ended. For the remainder of his life he practiced law at Trenton, where he had formed a partnership with Waller C. Caldwell.

Major Caldwell was essentially a man of the people, with a fine social turn, but was not a learned lawyer nor a student.

The deficiencies of his education were apparent, but he never failed to impress one as a man of strong intellect.

He was a man of sound principles and of correct and blameless life, and was cordially liked and sincerely respected. The kindliness of his disposition attracted every one to him, and his sterling qualities commanded respect.

ALEXANDER W. CAMPBELL.

Alexander W. Campbell was born in the city of Nashville, June 4, 1828, and died at Jackson, June 13, 1893. As his name indicates, he was of Scotch descent, and his family formed a part of the Scotch migration to Ireland and of the Scotch-Irish migration to America.

Alexander W. Campbell was educated at an academy at Jackson, and in West Tennessee College. After completing his academic course, he took a degree in the Law Department of Cumberland University. He was married in January, 1852, to Miss Ann Dixon Allen, of Nashville.

In the same year he opened an office at Jackson and entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1854 he was appointed by President Pierce, United States District Attorney for West Tennessee, and was reappointed in 1856 by President Buchanan, and held the position until 1860, when he resigned.

In politics he was a Democrat, and held the State's rights doctrines of the Southern wing of his party. On the first call for volunteers for the Provisional Army of Tennessee, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in a company of independent guards raised at Jackson, and afterwards incorporated into the Sixth Regiment. Before his regiment was mustered into service, however, he was appointed by Governor Harris, Assistant Inspector-General of the Provisional Army, and was active in organizing the army in West Tennessee. In June, 1861, he was appointed to the staff of General Cheatham, and in October of the same year, was elected Colonel of the Thirty-third Tennessee

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Regiment. He led his regiment at the battle of Shiloh, and was wounded in the shoulder by a minie ball, but did not leave the field.

He was again wounded at the battle of Perryville. At the battle of Murfreesboro he served on the staff of General Polk, as Assistant Inspector-General. After the battle he was placed in charge of the conscript bureau for portions of Middle and West Tennessee, with headquarters at Fayetteville. When Bragg retreated to Chattanooga, he was sent to West Tennessee to organize the Confederate cavalry in that section, and while engaged in that service was captured and sent to Johnson's Island, where he remained until September, 1864, when he was exchanged. While in prison he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. After his exchange, he commanded a brigade under General Forrest, until the surrender of that gallant leader.

After the war he returned home and practiced law for the remainder of his life.

In 1868, and again in 1876, he was a delegate from Tennessee to national Democratic Conventions; in 1870 he was a delegate from Madison County to the Constitutional Convention, and served on the Judiciary Committee. In 1880 he was an unsuccessful candidate before the Democratic State Convention for the nomination for Governor.

SIDNEY HENDON GOODLOE.

In the passing of Sidney Hendon Goodloe on the 3d of February, 1908, Mount Pleasant lost a business man without a peer. His public spirit was a stimulus and inspiration; his patriotism, locally and generally, was genuine, practical and intense; and he was liberal to all worthy agencies at work for the good of his community.

Mr. Goodloe was born in Mount Pleasant on the 11th of October, 1843, a son of Dabney M. and Adiline Goodloe. On the paternal side he was of English descent, the original home of the Goodloe family being in Lancastershire, England, and in 1613 they registered their coat-of-arms in the town of Aspel. Their name appears frequently in the history of those early days and members of the family were soldiers in the wars prevalent at that time. Some of the family came to America in the early colonial days and located in South Carolina, it being from that branch that Sidney Hendon Goodloe was directly descended. Dabney M. Goodloe and his wife came from North Carolina, and were parents of eight children: Henry, James, John, Sidney Hendon, Rufus, Mary, Virginia and Cornelia.

Sidney Hendon Goodloe attended the country school near his home and engaged in farming from boyhood, achieving substantial success in that connection and looking after his business interests carefully, faithfully and industriously. He was a man of rugged honesty and integrity and none stood higher in the community. For years he was one of the directors of the Bank of Mount Pleasant and he owned valuable Nashville property and likewise possessed several farms in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant besides a beautiful home. He also had phosphate interests of great value. He was essentially a public-spirited citizen and held many local offices, being a prime factor in the growth and improvement of his native town. He was also a dominant factor in the building of Hay Long College, using his influence and giving money toward its establishment. He was one of the first trustees of that institution, which office he held until death.

Mr. Goodloe was a veteran of the Civil war. When the call for volunteers was made he left home and loved ones and joined a cavalry company under Captain Andrew Polk, in Colonel Biffle's regiment, in 1862. He was severely wounded at the battle of Franklin but after his recovery rejoined his command and served valiantly until the war's close.

On the 27th of June, 1889, at Mount Pleasant, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Goodloe and Miss Ida Jane Frierson, a daughter of Rev. John Stephenson Frierson, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary and also of Center College, Danville, Kentucky. He was one of the most brilliant students of his day and won honors in both institutions. Mrs. Goodloe is a granddaughter of Dr. S. P. Jordan, a most prominent man of his day, who was graduated at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and was a college mate of James K. Polk. The home of Dr. Jordan afforded hospitality to some of the greatest men of the time, three presidents, Jackson, Van Buren and Polk, being guests at one time, when a reception was given Polk at the Old Inn east of the courthouse in Columbia. Mrs. Goodloe

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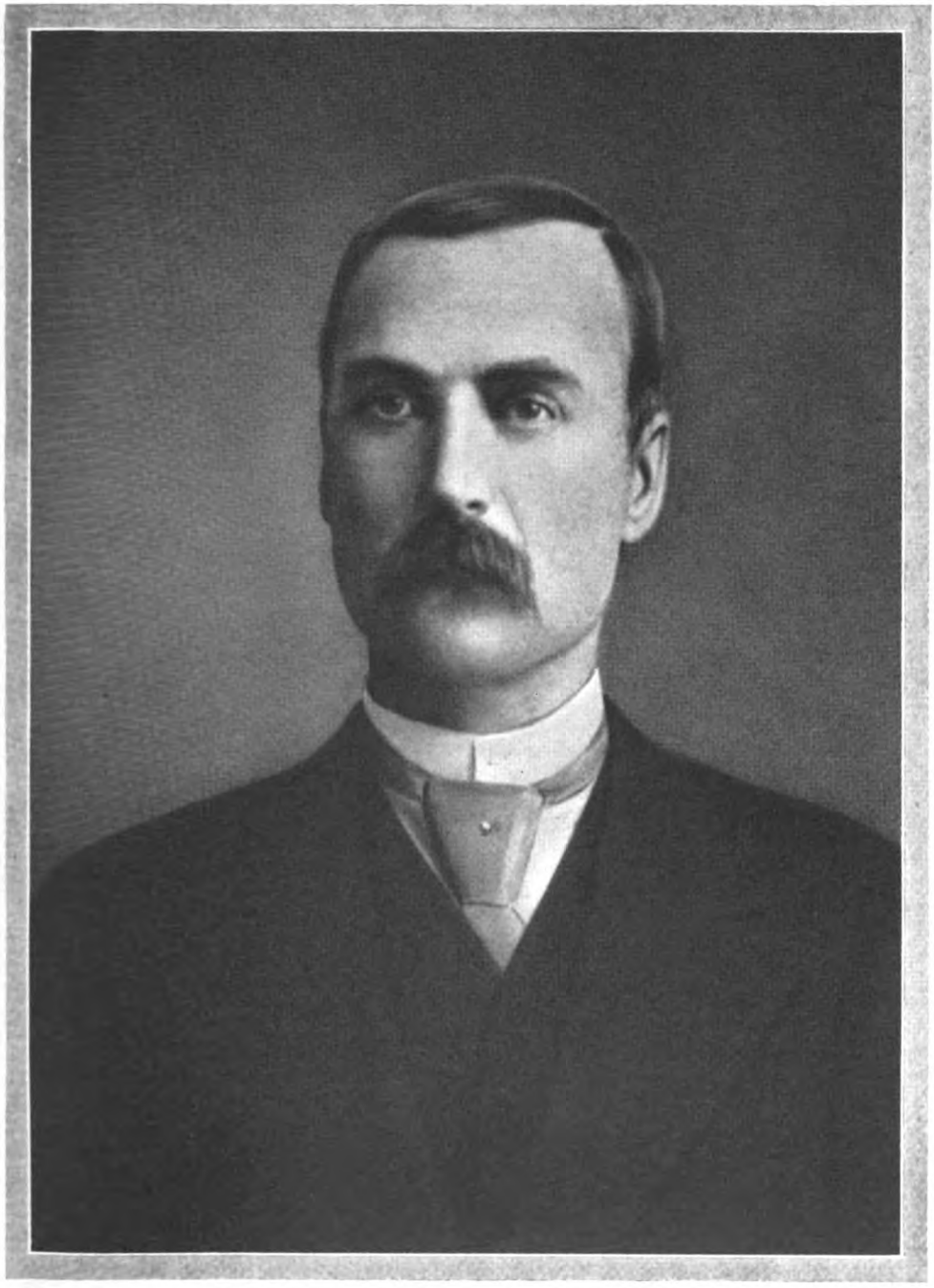

SIDNEY H. GOODLOE

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has in her possession a letter from old Bishop Green of Sewanee, who was also a college mate of her grandfather, in which he speaks of him very highly as "having passed through his college days with great credit to himself as regards both scholarship and general deportment." Dr. Jordan lived to be about ninety-three years of age. His wife was Jane Toole Lawrence, a member of a wealthy and prominent family with a very ancient coat-of-arms, dating back to the eleventh century. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Goodloe two children were born: Genevieve, who died when a little child; and Mary Jordan, who married John Franklin Acuff and has three living children, Genevieve Goodloe, Mary Jordan and John Franklin, Jr., and lost one child, Martha.

Throughout his life Mr. Goodloe was a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he was a Mason and he was buried with Masonic honors. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, and he was an elder for many years. When the church burned down he headed, with a large and generous donation, the subscription for a new one.

The late home of Mr. Goodloe, an old colonial building, was erected in 1837 and is perhaps the oldest residence in Mount Pleasant. The large lawn has many times been the scene of public gatherings, speakings and festivities. Prominent and distinguished men have made addresses here among them being J. W. Howard, Major Leroy Hammond, Ned Carmack and Bob Taylor. One of the most beautiful natural features of the old home were the many giant forest trees, many of which are not now standing, and of three especially magnificent oaks only one is left. In this home hospitality reigned supreme.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.

There is much doubt as to the nativity of George W. Campbell. In an excellent article published in the Knoxville Journal, William Rule states that he was born in Scotland. The American Encyclopedia of Biography fixes his birth in Tennessee in 1768, which is obviously incorrect. Of the half dozen or more books that have been consulted, a majority make Campbell a native of North Carolina, but nothing has been found to confirm the statement. His name indicates American origin, and while the date of his birth is not known, it is of record that he was elected to Congress from Tennessee in 1803, and it is therefore to be inferred that he was born during the Revolution. It seems hardly probable that at that time a resident of Scotland would have been bold enough to name a son for the arch-traitor George Washington.

Mr. Campbell came to Tennessee in the early days of our Statehood, having been admitted to the bar in North Carolina. In 1803 he was elected to Congress from Hamilton District, and was re-elected in 1805 and 1807. Together with Hugh Lawson White he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court in 1809, and served till 1811, when he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Jenkin Whiteside. Very little is known now of his record as a Senator, but he must have served acceptably, because in 1814 Mr. Madison appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, and in 1817 Mr. Monroe offered him the War portfolio, which he declined. In 1817 he was appointed Minister to Russia, and was at St. Petersburg until 1820. On his way to that city he stopped at Copenhagen, in pursuance of directions from the State Department, for the purpose of adjusting matters then in dispute between the United States and Denmark. Leaving Russia in the latter part of 1820, he returned to Nashville in 1821, and from that time until his death, which occurred February 17, 1848, he held no public office, except that in 1831 he was one of the commissioners upon the French spoliation claims.

Judge Campbell had thus a very distinguished career, and was in his time classed, as a lawyer, with Haywood, who seems to have been his close personal friend. He was in no sense a popular favorite or hero, like Jackson and Sevier, but owed his success solely to his ability. He was a thorough lawyer, and it is said that he shared fully in the general estimate of his abilities. There is in existence a printed copy of an advertisement in which he offered his professional services to the public, and in which he, in effect, declared himself the foremost lawyer of the State. While it might not be difficult to find at any time a number of lawyers who have the same estimate of themselves, this is the only recorded instance in which the truth has been so frankly avowed. It may be that Judge Campbell was not altogether wrong. In any

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event, it is not to be denied that if he really made such a statement, he was an exceptionally candid man.

Notwithstanding the fact that no other Tennessean in the first two decades of this century, with the single exception of Andrew Jackson, held so many high places under the Federal government, Judge Campbell is almost forgotten. He seems not to have possessed the striking personal peculiarities that impress the masses. He was a scholarly and learned man, but his time was one of action, and he was not a man of action, but a student and a scholar.

He was Secretary of the Treasury at a trying time. Financial matters were very much disturbed, and party feelings intensely bitter. Naturally, his administration was repeatedly and harshly criticised. That criticism of this kind was largely unjust need not be said. As a lawyer, as a Judge, as a Senator, as a diplomat, and as a member of the Cabinet, Campbell displayed extraordinary ability, and as a public officer he reflected great credit upon his adopted State.

DAVID CAMPBELL.

No record of the birth of Judge David Campbell has been found. He was the Chief Justice of the State of Franklin, and was one of the Commissioners sent by Sevier to the Governor of North Carolina seeking an adjustment between the two States. Some time before Sevier was willing to submit to the restored authority of North Carolina, Campbell accepted the judgeship of the Superior Court of that State for Washington District, and held Court at Jonesboro in February, 1788, but when called upon to issue a bench warrant for the arrest of Sevier, he refused, and the warrant was issued by Judge Samuel Spencer. He was a judge of the Territorial Court so long as that Court existed, and a Judge of the Superior Court of Tennessee from October 11, 1797, until 1807. He was impeached in 1803, while Superior Judge, upon the charge of receiving a bribe from a litigant, but was acquitted by the Senate by a vote of nine to three. The specific charge was that he had received a bribe of fifty dollars for which he had agreed to secure a favorable decision of a lawsuit. He was prosecuted by Jenkins Whiteside, on behalf of the House of Representatives, and was defended by Edward Scott, John Williams, and Robert Whyte.

Phelan intimates that the acquittal was procured by the friends of Jackson, for fear that a conviction might be favorable to Sevier and injurious to Jackson. This occurred during the bitter contest of 1803 between these two leaders. The account given in Goodspeed's History of Tennessee is not altogether favorable to Judge Campbell. Phelan states in a foot-note that Campbell never recovered from this affair, and that when, in 1809, he and James Trimble were candidates for the judgeship of the Second Circuit, Trimble was unanimously nominated on the first ballot. In 1810 or 1811, Campbell was appointed by the President one of the Judges for the Mississippi Territory, and died there in 1812. No data has been found for an opinion as to his guilt or innocence of the charge on which he was impeached. There seems to be no doubt that he lost popular favor and, it may be, confidence, but upon the other hand he was acquitted and was afterwards appointed to a place of honor and trust. The weight of the evidence seems to be in his favor.

WILLIAM BOWEN CAMPBELL.

William Bowen Campbell, Governor of Tennessee, 1851-1853, was the last Whig Governor the State had. He was born February 1, 1807, in Davidson County. He was descended from Scotch Highlanders. Eight of his blood relatives fought the British at King's Mountain. He was thus of good fighting stock and his life in the service of the State and Country was an honor to his ancestry. He was educated in the law and began his practice in Carthage in 1830. The next year he was elected by the Legislature Attorney-General for his circuit. In 1835 he was elected to the House of Representatives to represent Smith County. He resigned his seat to go into the Seminole war and was made Captatin of a Company. From 1839-1843 he was a member of Congress, defeating William Trousdale. He was colonel of the "Bloody First" Tennessee in the Mexican war, and led in the storming of Monterey. His command there, "Boys, follow

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me," became the political battle cry of the Whigs of Tennessee when they ran Campbell for Governor, 1851. He defeated Trousdale in this race by 1,660 votes. He refused to make a second race and retired to private life. At the breaking out of the Civil war Campbell was a peace maker. He was tendered a Major-General's commission by Confederate Government but refused. In 1862 he was president of Union Mass meeting held in Nashville. In 1865 he was elected to Congress. He died at Lebanon August 19, 1867.

NEWTON CANNON.

Newton Cannon, Governor of Tennessee, 1835-1839, was born May 22, 1781, in Guilford County, North Carolina. His father was named Minos and was a soldier in the Continental Army. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war, Minos Cannon brought his family to the Cumberland settlements. Here they remained but for a short while and returned to North Carolina. They came back, however, in 1790, and this time remained. Newton had but limited education. He learned the saddler's trade, afterward became a merchant, and later studied surveying which he adopted as a life profession. In 1812 he was a member of the State Senate. He was in the Creek war, and was Colonel of his regiment; was elected a member of Congress, 1814, and served until 1825. In 1827 he ran against Sam Houston for Governor and was defeated. Eight years later he defeated William Carroll, who had served as Governor two periods of six years each. He next defeated Armstrong, and two years later was in turn defeated by James K. Polk. With Cannon's campaign party politics entered into State elections and for a period of twenty years the Whigs and Democrats alternated in the control of the State. Cannon was a Whig. He died two years after his defeat by Polk, Sept. 16, 1841, and was buried at Nashville.

EDWARD W. CARMACK.

Edward W. Carmack, a Democrat of Memphis, was born in Sumner County near Castalian Springs, November, 1858. He married Elizabeth Cobey Dunnington in April, 1890. He was a lawyer at Columbia; was elected to the Legislature as a Democrat in 1885; in 1886 he joined the editorial staff of The Nashville American; in 1888 printed the Nashville Democrat; afterwards became editor-in-chief of The Nashville American, when the Democrat was merged into that paper; in 1892 became editor of the Memphis Commercial; was delegate from the State at large to the Democratic National Convention in 1896; was elected to the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congresses; was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning March 4, 1901, to succeed Thomas B. Turley, who declined to stand for re-election. He was defeated in a primary election by the Hon. Robert L. Taylor in May, 1906. After his retirement from the Senate, in 1907, he became the editor of the Nashville Tennesseean. He was defeated as a candidate for Governor by the Hon. M. R. Patterson in the primary election of 1907, and afterwards was killed by Col. Duncan B. Cooper and his son on the streets of Nashville.

In the Fifty-eighth Congress the Senators were William B. Bate and Edward Carmack.

In the Fifty-ninth Congress they were Edward W. Carmack and James B. Frazier.

WILLIAM CARROLL.

William Carroll, Governor of Tennessee, 1821-1827; 1829-1835, has the distinction of having been Governor of the State longer than any other man, John Sevier being next, and only one year behind in the length of time. He was born near Pittsburg, Penn., March 3, 1788, and moved to Nashville, 1810. He opened the first nail store in the State. He is said to have been "tall, athletic, graceful and fond of military tactics." In 1818 he bought and brought to Nashville the first steamboat ever on the Cumberland. The vessel was named "The Andrew Jackson." This event marks the period of the opening of Mississippi river to American vessels. Carroll was a great admirer

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of Jackson and was with him in his Indian wars and at New Orleans. He is said to have been the only man in Jackson's army who thoroughly understood military tactics and was brigade inspector. He was elected Governor in 1821, defeating Edward Ward by 31,290 to 7,294. In this campaign newspapers took a part for the first time. The Whig supported Carroll, The Clarion, Ward. The old soldiers elected Carroll. His next five elections were without opposition. The first hospital for the Insane, and also the penitentiary were built under his administration. Nashville became the Capital, 1826, large appropriations were made for internal improvements, a uniform system of public schools was established, railroad companies incorporated, and many other improvements made during his administrations. He is known in history as Tennessee's Business Governor. He died March 22, 1844.

GEN. WILLIAM H. CARROLL.

William H. Carroll was born in 1820, and, when the War between the States began, was appointed a brigadier-general in the army of Tennessee in 1861. He assisted in the organization of the splendid troops which Tennessee turned over to the Confederacy. On Oct. 21, he was commissioned a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army and was assigned to duty under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, by whom he was sent into East Tennessee as commander of the post at Knoxville, where he issued a proclamation of martial law. He took part in the battle of Mill Spring or Fishing Creek. On Feb. 1, 1863, he resigned his commission.

JOHN CARTER.

John Carter was at the head of the Watauga government. He was chief of the thirteen persons, who presumably held the power of legislation of the Watauga Association, as well as of the commission or court of five in which the executive and judicial functions were lodged. He is in a sense entitled to be called the first Tennessee judge. An earnest effort has been made to trace the lineage of John Carter, but without satisfactory results. There seems to be no doubt that he was of the family of "King" Carter, of Virginia, though the chain of descent is not yet completely discovered. His son, who was one of the pioneers of Tennessee, and a man of distinction in early State history, bore the name of Landon, which belonged to the "King" Carter family. John Carter was a Colonel in the North Carolina militia at a later time. It is to be inferred that he owed his prominence to superior education and to the social position of his family. This family was prominent throughout the early history of the State.

GEN. JOHN C. CARTER.

John C. Carter entered the Confederate service in 1861 as captain in the Thirty-eighth Tennessee Infantry. His gallantry in the battle of Shiloh was noted and his promotion thereafter rapid. He was colonel of his regiment at the battle of Perryville where he won fresh praise. He took part in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. He was promoted to brigadier-general July 7, 1864. He led his brigade in Brown's Division at the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, where he fell mortally wounded.

ABRAHAM CARUTHERS.

Abraham Caruthers was the first law professor of Cumberland University. Judge Nathan Green, of the Supreme Court, was elected professor of international law and political economy in the University in 1845, but declined the position. Judge Caruthers, who was subsequently requested to establish a law school, entered upon the work in the month of October, 1847, thereby becoming the founder of the most successful and

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the most useful law school that has existed, up to this time, in the Southern States. For this reason, and on account of his abilities and his personal worth, he is entitled to a high place among the lawyers of Tennessee.

He was born in Smith County, Tennessee, January 14, 1803. While he was a child his father died. By means of his own strong will, and by the help of friends, he acquired a fair education, studied law and began the practice in 1824 at Columbia, Tennessee. Soon afterwards he removed to Carthage, in his native county, and in 1833 was appointed by Governor Carroll, Judge of the Circuit Court for the Third Circuit. He was elected in 1836, Judge of the Fourth Circuit, without opposition, and at the expiration of his term was again elected without opposition, and served until 1847, when he retired to take charge of the Law School.

In the records of the lives of our Circuit Judges and Chancellors, prepared mainly by friends and kinspeople, it is almost invariably stated that few of their decisions were reversed by the Supreme Court. This statement may be made safely in regard to Judge Caruthers, whose ability as a *nisi prius* Judge is universally recognized. It is said that it was not uncommon for the Supreme Court to incorporate his decisions literally, in its opinions. In the administration of the criminal law he was exact and rigid, and his influence upon morals in his circuit, was strong and salutary.

In resigning in 1847 and entering upon his new work, he was undertaking an experiment of doubtful result. The modern method of advertising was at that time unknown in Tennessee. The Law School began when Judge Caruthers met seven students in the office of his brother, Robert L. Caruthers, in Lebanon. During the first term the number increased to thirteen. The first lesson recited was in the "History of a Lawsuit," which was then a little book of forty pages, which Judge Caruthers had recently published, and which he called the "Primer." He did not adopt the lecture system, but assigned lessons in textbooks, and upon each of these rigidly examined the students, holding that this was the only proper way to teach the law. He adopted also a system of moot courts, thereby making his students practicing lawyers from the first. His plan was popular, and was satisfactory to the management.

In the second year of the Law School, Judge Nathan Green, of the Supreme Court, and Bromfield L. Ridley, Chancellor of the Lebanon Division, were associated with Judge Caruthers, but Judge Ridley was able to give but little time to the work. In 1852 Judge Green resigned from the bench, and from that time gave his attention exclusively to the Law School. In 1856 his son, Nathan Green, Jr., became an active member of the law faculty. In 1861 there were one hundred and eighty students in the Law School.

The issuance of President Lincoln's proclamation in April, 1861, making a call for volunteers to suppress insurrection in the Southern States, caused the immediate suspension of the Law School and the dispersion of the students to their homes. Judge Caruthers had been a strong Union man, and on many occasions had declared his opposition to secession and to every movement that tended to disturb the harmony, or to threaten the integrity, of the United States; but like the great majority of the Unionists of Middle and West Tennessee, he felt, when the issue had been made, and a choice of position was unavoidable, that his duty lay with the South and with the State. He, therefore, declared his adherence to the Confederacy, and earnestly devoted himself to its interests.

He was a member of the Legislature from Wilson County in 1861, the first Legislature elected under the Confederate regime.

Upon the occupation of Middle Tennessee by the Federal army in the Spring of 1862, fearing arrest, he left his home and went to Marietta, Georgia, where, away from family and friends, he died May 5, 1862.

ROBERT L. CARUTHERS.

Robert Looney Caruthers, elected Governor of Tennessee, 1863, but not seated on account of the Military occupation of the State by the Federal Army, was the last of the civil power of the State. He was born July 31, 1800, in Smith County, Ten- Governor elected under the Constitution of 1834. His election was the expiring breath nessee; was educated at Columbia College and Washington College; studied law in the office of Judge Samuel Powell, at Greeneville. He began his practice in Carthage, but later moved to Lebanon, where he resided during the large part of his life. From

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1827-1832 he served as Attorney-General for his district and in 1835 he was a member of the Legislature. He was made Brigadier-General of Militia for Tennessee, 1834, and 1841 was elected to Congress. He was Democratic elector for State-at-large on the Polk-Dallas ticket, 1844. Governor Campbell appointed him to the Supreme bench in 1853, where he served until the breaking out of the war. He was a member of the Peace Congress, 1861. Judge Caruthers was interested in moral reforms and in education. He was at one time "Worthy Patriarch" of the Sons of Temperance for Tennessee; and was the first President of the Board of Trustees of Cumberland University. He was also Dean of the Law department in the University, and was a ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in whose general assemblies he was often a prominent counselor. His remains lie buried at Lebanon, Tenn.

WILLIAM B. CARTER.

William Blount Carter was born in Carter County, Tenn. His father was Landon Carter, after whom Carter County was named, and his mother, Elizabeth Carter, after whom Elizabethton was named. His grandfather, John Carter, was one of the first settlers in East Tennessee and was president of the court of five of the Watauga Association. William B. Carter was president of the Constitutional Convention of 1834 and three times a member of Congress.

JOHN CATRON.

John Catron was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from Tennessee by President Jackson, which position he accepted, and was duly commissioned March 8, 1837. There is a difference of authority as to Judge Catron's birthplace. According to some, he was born in Pennsylvania. Albert D. Marks, in his History of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, gives his birthplace as Wythe County, Virginia, and the time as 1779. In Carson's History of the Supreme Court of the United States, it appears that his birth is assigned also to the year 1786.

Marks says that at an early age he emigrated to Kentucky, and thence to Tennessee in 1812, and that he was admitted to the bar in 1815, beginning the practice in Overton County, Tennessee. Carson says that he received a common school education, and in 1812 began the study of law in Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar in 1815, after four years of study, during which he devoted to his work sixteen hours a day. He served under General Jackson in the war of 1812, and was with him a New Orleans. In 1818 he removed to Nashville, having been previously State's Attorney for his circuit. He was elected to the Supreme Court of Tennessee in September, 1824, and was the Chief Justice of that Court from 1830 to 1836, being the first Chief Justice. Mr. Carson says that he owed his appointment to the supreme bench of the United States to the friendship of President Van Buren, "who had been attracted by his great knowledge of the laws applicable to land titles, a branch of unusual importance in the portion of the Union which he represented." It seems more probable that the appointment was the result of Andrew Jackson's personal regard for Catron. Jackson probably had known him from the time of the New Orleans campaign, and all students of Tennessee history are familiar with the fact that Catron was a skilled politician, and a stanch adherent of Jackson. For many years he had been one of Jackson's most ardent admirers and most efficient supporters. In the campaign between Hugh Lawson White and Van Buren, Catron was particularly active in Tennessee, and there can be no doubt that Van Buren was under obligations to him, and did, therefore, favor his appointment to the supreme bench, but Catron's relations had long been much more intimate with Jackson than they had ever been with Van Buren. In the Van Buren-White campaign, Judge Catron's political tactics had been so skilful that many became confirmed in the belief that had gradually been growing up in Tennessee, that he had an unfortunate facility as a political manager.

Several stories are told of the methods by which Catron's appointment to the Supreme Court of the United States was secured. According to one of these, his wife being with him at Nashville, and hearing of the increase in the number of judgeships,

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virtually compelled him to start with her immediately for the national capital, not even telling him their destination until they had come to the Kentucky line; and having arrived at Washington, she hastened to the White House in the morning, before General Jackson had completed his toilet, found him in his dressing gown, smoking his cob pipe, demanded her husband's appointment, and received the reply: "By the Eternal, he shall have it."[1] This is very good for a story.

Judge Guild has some interesting reminiscences of Judge Catron. He says that "he was a large, well-proportioned man of swarthy complexion, with a fine black eye and a firm, manly face, indicative of intelligence, industry and a purpose to succeed in whatever he might undertake—to paddle his own canoe, and ask no favors. * * * His citations of authorities showed that he snuffed the midnight lamp in the labor bestowed upon the cases intrusted to his care. He was a harsh, unpleasant speaker, with a squeaking, unmelodious voice, and his gestures were like those of a man engaged in a fight; but there was a continued flow of hard practical sense while his argument was so enforced by homely illustrations, that his speeches were not only interesting, but frequently convincing. He generally left a black eye before he came out of the battle."[2] Judge Guild, however, is mistaken as to the time when Catron went to Nashville, and when he went upon the supreme bench of the State, and probably confuses the parts borne respectively by Catron and Haywood in relation to the construction of the Acts of 1715 and 1796. He also misses by two years the time when Catron went upon the supreme bench of the United States.

Many events of Judge Catron's early life are imperfectly known, but it is certain that his parents were poor, and that his opportunities for education were very inferior. He was a growing man, however, and seems to have increased in intellectual stature until he became really one of the strongest men of his time. Like nearly all the great lawyers and Judges of his time in Tennessee, he gave more attention to real estate law than to any other branch of the science. But the lawyers of that day were general practitioners. The condition of affairs did not permit them to be specialists. Catron is remembered in Tennessee for his judicial utterances upon the subject of duelling, especially in the noted case of the State vs. Smith.[3] In this opinion he describes with great force the different classes of men, as he conceived them, who accepted the code of honor. In that case an information had been exhibited to one of the Judges of the Circuit Court, charging that Smith, while an attorney of said Court, had accepted in the State of Tennessee a challenge, and had fought a duel in the State of Kentucky, and killed his antagonist. The Circuit Court ordered Smith to be disbarred, and he appealed to the Supreme Court. That Court affirmed the judgment, holding that it was good cause to strike the attorney from the roll, that he had accepted a challenge to fight a duel, or had fought a duel in a sister State, and killed his antagonist. A brief quotation will illustrate the spirit of Judge Catron, as displayed in this opinion: "To restrain the blind and criminal passions that drive to ruin the fearless and valuable man; to restrain the wicked vanity of the noisy coxcomb; and to protect from his misguided fears of giddy and idle ridicule the physically weak and nervous man, have mankind generally, and Tennessee in particular, legislated to punish duelling. * * * We are told that this is only a kind of honorable homicide! The law knows it as a wicked and wilful murder, and it is our duty to treat it as such. We are placed here firmly and fearlessly to execute the laws of the land, not visionary codes of honor, framed to subserve the purposes of destruction."

This is strong language, in view of the fact that Judge Catron had always been a fighting lawyer, and had carried in his saddlebags with his clean shirts, a case of duelling pistols, which he is said to have been ready to use on slight occasion.

When the war between the States began, Catron espoused the side of the Union, and retained his place upon the bench. Leaving Nashville at the outbreak of hostilities, he did not return until the Federal authority had been re-established, when he reorganized the United States Courts.

The estimate of Judge Catron given by Carson in his History of the Supreme Court of the United States is an exceptionally favorable one, as the following quotations will show: "His power of judicial analysis was remarkable, and he sought in all cases to weigh and examine every authority cited by counsel, and accepted such only as seemed to be founded on principle. * * * It was the testimony of his

[1] Hallum's Diary of an Old Lawyer.
[2] Old Times in Tennessee, p. 459.
[3] I Yerger, 228.

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brethren of the bench that, in the learning of the common law and of equity jurisprudence, and especially in its application to questions of real property, he had few equals, and hardly a superior. He was distinguished for strong practical sense, firmness of will and honesty of purpose. He was candid, patient and impartial."[4]

One of the more important opinions delivered by Justice Catron while upon the supreme bench of the United States, was in refusing a motion for a writ of habeas corpus *in re* Thomas Kaine.

In the Dred Scott case, Catron delivered a separate opinion in which he concurred generally with Chief Justice Taney in his opinion as to the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise Act, though he was of opinion that the judgment of the Circuit Court on the insufficiency of the pleas in abatement was conclusive as to the jurisdiction of the Court. In other respects he concurred with the Chief Justice.

In nearly all of Justice Catron's opinions there is a manifest leaning toward Federalist principles in construing the Constitution—an interesting and rather surprising fact, as he had been a lifelong friend and supporter of Andrew Jackson.

Among the important cases in which he delivered opinions may be cited the License Cases, 5 Howard, U. S., 404-633; and the Passenger Cases, 7 Howard, 283-572.

He died May 30, 1865.

GENERAL LAWRENCE DAVIS TYSON.

When the United States entered the World war in 1917 in response to the country's need and call there were many men of previous military service who at once offered their aid to the government. Among this number was General Lawrence Davis Tyson and although he had previously done important duty as a member of the regular army in the west and in defense of the country in the Spanish-American war he again donned the nation's uniform and once more through his military prowess upheld the honor and the standard of the nation. In times of peace he has become equally well known as a lawyer and a capitalist of Knoxville and as one of the political leaders of Tennessee, enjoying national reputation by reason of his political activity.

A native of Pitt county, North Carolina, he was born near Greenville, his parents being Richard Lawrence and Margaret Louise (Turnage) Tyson. The Tyson family had been founded in Pitt county about the year 1720 and there Richard L. Tyson was born in 1835. He became a planter but following the outbreak of the Civil war he put aside personal interests and considerations and joined the Confederate army, serving until 1865. He died in 1879.

General Tyson attended the country schools on his father's plantation until 1873, when he entered the academy at Greenville, North Carolina, and there remained for several years. Attracted to military life he became a cadet at West Point in 1879 and was graduated from the United States Military Academy with the class of 1883. He was then commissioned a second lieutenant of the United States army on the 13th of June and assigned to the Ninth United States Infantry, joining his regiment at Fort D. A. Russell near Cheyenne, Wyoming, on the 28th of September of that year. He was on active duty on the frontier for several years and on the 15th of October, 1889, was commissioned a first lieutenant. He served as depot adjutant of the Recruiting Station, U. S. A., at David's Island, New York, from October, 1888, until October, 1889, and then engaged in active duty against the Indians in Arizona and New Mexico for two years. From 1891 until 1895 he occupied the position of professor of military science and tactics in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

It was while thus engaged that General Tyson entered upon the study of law at the university, devoting his attention thereto from 1893 until 1895, when he was graduated with the B. L. degree and admitted to practice at the Tennessee bar. On the 15th of April, 1896, he resigned from the army and became an attorney at Knoxville, where for several years he successfully practiced, but finding his business interests were becoming so onerous he was at length compelled to give up the practice of the law. There have come many interruptions to his professional and business career caused by his immediate response to his country's military need. When the United States entered into war with Spain Lieutenant Tyson tendered his services and on the 20th of May, 1898, was appointed by President McKinley colonel of the Sixth United

[4] Carson, p. 299.

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GENERAL LAWRENCE D. TYSON

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States Volunteer Infantry. He raised a regiment of Tennessee and Kentucky troops at Knoxville within thirty days and at the head of that command went to Porto Rico, where he was given command of one-fourth of the island, winning distinction for the manner in which he discharged the important duties devolving upon him, so that he was recommended for the rank of brigadier general at the time he was mustered out of service, which occurred on the 15th of March, 1899. Never has he ceased to feel the keenest interest in military affairs and from 1902 until 1906 he acted as brigadier general and inspector general on the staff of the governor of Tennessee.

The name of General Tyson also figures prominently upon the pages of political history. His county elected him to the general assembly in 1903 and he served in the house until 1905, being elected speaker and enjoying the unusual distinction of being the first man in the state ever to be chosen speaker during his first term. For two years he was chairman of the Knox county democratic executive committee and in 1908 was a delegate at large to the democratic national convention held in Denver, Colorado. Becoming a candidate for the United States senate before the state legislature of Tennessee in June, 1913, he received sixty-two votes, lacking only four of reaching the number necessary for election. In 1920 the state of Tennessee endorsed him as a candidate for vice president of the United States at the democratic national convention held at San Francisco.

While figuring most prominently as a lawyer, as a lawmaker and political leader General Tyson had also made for himself an enviable position in the social circles of his home city. In Knoxville on the 10th of February, 1886, he had wedded Bettie Humes McGhee, a daughter of Charles McClung McGhee, a capitalist and retired railroad president. They became parents of a son and a daughter, the latter being Isabella McGhee Tyson, now the wife of Hon. Kenneth N. Gilpin of Boyce, Virginia. The son, Charles McGhee Tyson, became a lieutenant junior grade United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps and made the supreme sacrifice, meeting death at Killingholme, England, while flying over the North Sea hunting for submarines during the World war.

Scarcely had the United States declared a state of war against Germany in April, 1917, when General Tyson thoroughly equipped by his previous military experience offered his services to the governor of Tennessee for active duty in the field. At the time he was quartermaster general of the state. On the 23d of July, 1917, the governor appointed him brigadier general of the National Guard of Tennessee and he was mustered into the service of the United States and appointed by President Wilson brigadier general in the National Army, August 5, 1917. In this connection a contemporary biographer has written: "General Tyson took command of the Tennessee Brigade at Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina, September 5, 1917, and was later assigned to the Fifty-fifth Depot Brigade, United States army. On October 24 he was assigned to command of the Fifty-ninth Brigade, Thirtieth Division, United States army, his brigade being composed of the One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Infantries and the One Hundred and Fourteenth Machine Gun Battalion, composed of troops from the states of Tennessee and South Carolina. He trained these troops at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, until May 1, 1918, when he was ordered with his division and brigade to New York to embark for overseas, and he left New York city for France, in command of the Thirtieth Division, May 11, 1918. General Tyson arrived with his troops at Liverpool May 23, 1918, after an exciting voyage, during which the transports were convoyed by destroyers through the submarine-infested ocean, and went thence across England to Calais, France, reaching that port May 24, 1918. After about five weeks, in which he trained his brigade with the British, he was ordered with the Thirtieth Division (to which his brigade belonged) to the front line at Ypres. General Tyson's brigade had the distinction of being the first American troops to cross the Belgian frontier on July 4, 1918. In the days that followed, with his brigade he aided in holding the lines in front of Ypres from July 4 until September 2, 1918, under constant bombardment and numerous attacks and counter attacks. This service he and his brigade rendered at the most critical time of the war when the presence of the American troops was absolutely essential to aid in saving the day at that important point. On September 5, 1918, General Tyson was ordered with his brigade and division to the Somme area in Picardy, where they were later thrown in front of the Hindenburg line at its strongest point, on the Cambrai-St. Quentin Canal, in front of the towns of Bellicourt and Nauroy. He commanded his brigade in the great attack on the Hindenburg line between St. Quentin and Cambrai on September 29, when the Second American Corps, composed of the Twenty-seventh and Thirtieth Divisions, in conjunction with the British, Canadians and Australians broke

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the Hindenburg line. The Thirtieth Division, of which General Tyson's brigade was a part, were the first through the line at Bellicourt, at which time a great victory was gained and thousands of prisoners captured. He was in command of his brigade in practically continuous subsequent operations until the armistice. His engagements comprised the Canal sector, Belgium, July 16, to August 30, 1918; Ypres-Lys offensive, Belgium, August 31 to September 2, 1918; Somme offensive, France, September 24 to October 20, 1918. The Thirtieth Division during the Somme operations drove the Germans back more than twenty miles. During these days General Tyson's brigade captured the towns of Montbrehain, Brancourt, Premont, Ponchaux and Busigny and forced the difficult passage of La Salle river, captured the towns of Molain and St. Martin Riviere and aided in capturing the towns of Vaux Andigny, Bacquiny, St. Souplet, Ribeauville and Mazinghem, and also killed and captured great numbers of Germans and cannons and machine guns and other war material; and lost in killed and wounded more than thirty-five hundred men. After remaining with his brigade at Le Mans, France, until about March 7, 1919, he embarked with his brigade for the United States from St. Nazaire on the 15th of March, 1919, and was mustered out of service on April 16, 1919. General Tyson was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service during the war: (The following award contained in General Orders No. 89 of the war department, dated July 15, 1919) 'Lawrence D. Tyson, Brigadier General, Infantry, United States Army for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services. He commanded with distinction the Fifty-ninth Infantry Brigade throughout its training period and during its active operations against the enemy. His determination and skill as a military leader were reflected in the success of his brigade in the attack and capture of Brancourt and Premont, where a large number of prisoners and much material fell into our hands. He rendered services of great worth to the American Expeditionary forces.'

"His brigade had the signal honor of winning more medals of honor (the highest honor that could be conferred upon a soldier) than any other brigade in the United States army. The whole American army of four million five hundred thousand men won seventy-eight medals of honor and his brigade of eight thousand were awarded nine of the seventy-eight. Aside from the distinguished military and political service General Tyson has rendered his country and state, he has still been able to hold a prominent place among the business and professional men of the south. He has held at various times during his career many important positions. He has organized many industrial corporations. He organized the Knoxville Cotton Mills, the Knoxville Spinning Company, the Tennessee Mills, all textile plants, and has been president of them all since their organization. He was, at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, the president of the Nashville Street Railway Company. He is largely interested in coal and iron and is now president of the Poplar Creek Coal & Iron Company; president of the East Tennessee Coal & Iron Company; president of the Lenoir City Land Company; president of the Southern Valve Gear Company; vice president of the Roane Iron Company; vice president of the Cambria Coal Mining Company; vice president of the Coal Creek Mining & Manufacturing Company; director in two banks and several other corporations. General Tyson is one of the foremost men in every movement in his state and community for civic betterment and belongs to many forward looking clubs and organizations. He is a member of the St. John's Episcopal church, Knoxville, Tennessee, and has been for many years a vestryman. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Officers of Foreign Wars and the American Legion. He was president of the Cumberland Club, Knoxville, Tennessee, and is now (1922) a member of that club, also of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Army and Navy Club of New York, the Cherokee Country Club of Knoxville, Tennessee, and the National Golf Club of America, Long Island, New York.

"An eloquent and forceful speaker, General Tyson is much in demand on public occasions. He has made many notable addresses; among others may be mentioned the one delivered on the joint celebration at Lincoln Memorial University of the birthday of General Oliver Otis Howard and Armistice Day, November, 1920. In this speech he made a remarkable résumé of the late European war, a task for which his experience and philosophical insight has well qualified him, and concluding with the following beautiful plea for peace: 'Now that the great war has been won and peace has been declared by all the nations of the world except ourselves, there remains a great responsibility resting upon us to reorganize our own country and at the same time do our just part in helping to prevent war and to maintain the peace for all mankind. We have taken such a great and prominent part in saving civilization

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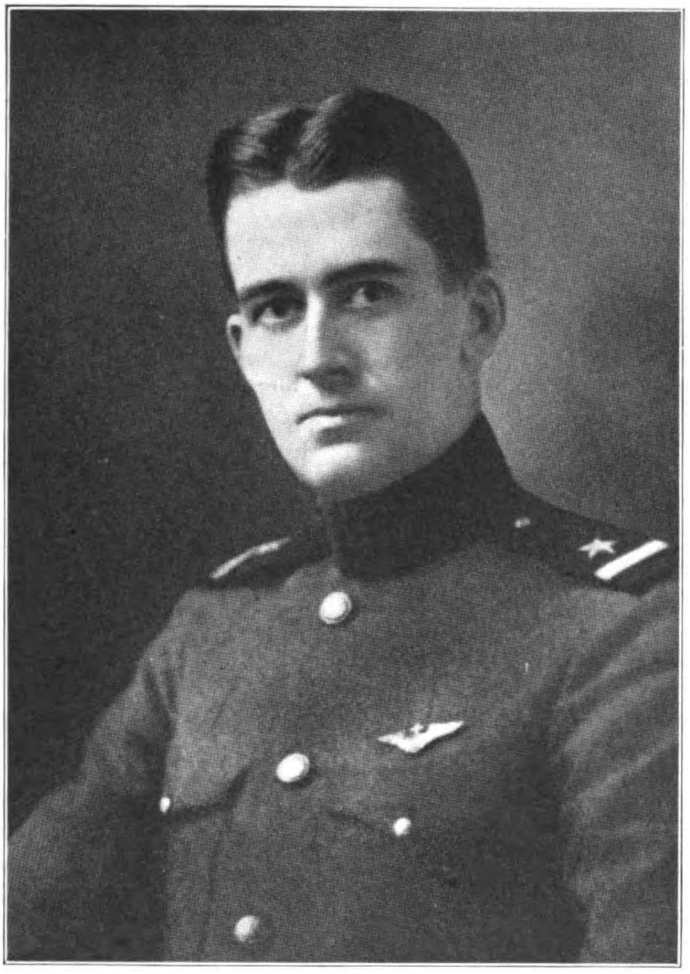

LIEUTENANT C. McGHEE TYSON

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that the whole world is looking to us for further guidance and help, and I have an abiding faith that in God's good time we will not fail to take the part that will continue to keep us in the foremost place of all the nations in maintaining the civilization and peace of the world.'"

LIEUTENANT CHARLES McGHEE TYSON.

From the Cyclopedia of American Biography

Lieutenant Charles McGhee Tyson, manufacturer, was born at Clifton Springs, New York, August 10, 1889, and killed at Killingholme, England, flying over the North Sea, October 11, 1918.

Charles McGhee Tyson was the only son of General and Mrs. Lawrence D. Tyson of Knoxville, Tennessee, and his father's biography appears elsewhere in this work. He is the lineal descendant of Moses Tyson, who came to North Carolina from England in the early part of the eighteenth century, and on his mother's side, of General James White, founder of Knoxville, Tennessee. His maternal grandfather was Colonel C. M. McGhee, railroad president and financier, well known throughout the south.

The young man's whole life was bound up with the south and his birth at Clifton Springs Sanatorium, New York, occurred while his father was stationed at a far west army post. However, after his father resigned from the army, he grew up in Knoxville, Tennessee, attending the Baker Himel School and at the age of sixteen was sent to St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and afterward to Princeton, graduating in 1912. He developed into the highest type of young American manhood and his great charm won him hosts of friends. He was a member of the Ivy Club at Princeton.

After graduation he returned to Knoxville and entered upon his promising business career in the summer of 1912, becoming connected with the Knoxville Spinning Company at Knoxville, Tennessee. After studying the various processes involved in the manufacture of cotton for two years, he became vice president and manager of the company. He turned his fine mind to introducing progressive methods and was achieving marked results and a high morale. As an executive he showed brilliant organizing and financial ability and was especially successful in the handling of many labor problems connected with the mills.

Along with his work he found much time for play and loved it. He was the leader in all wholesome fun, a great sportsman and a great lover of golf, excelling in that sport, in which he won many cups. He was untiring in his efforts for the Cherokee Country and Golf Club at Knoxville, and to his efforts, more than any other man, is due the splendid course there. A rather touching tribute is that they have named one of the holes for him.

Then came the war in 1917. He sought no easy place nor a commission and chose the flying service and enlisted in July as second class seaman in the United States Naval Reserve Flying Corps and went to Ground School at Boston Tech and took his flying training at Pensacola, Florida. In January, 1918, he received his commission as ensign and because of marked ability was sent to Washington and later to New York city on a special assignment to facilitate the purchase of equipment for a self-sustaining naval base at Killingholme, England. In giving him this assignment, his commanding officer wrote, "Ensign Tyson is a man who makes himself invaluable in any position which he is called to fill."

On June 1, 1918, he married Betty Carson of New York city, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Moore Carson of 149 East Thirty-seventh street, New York, and on August 8, after two brief months of married life, in response to his repeated requests for active service, was sent to Killingholme, England.

At the end of two months of active service there, on October 10th, came the request for volunteers to fly over the North Sea on a dangerous mine laying expedition at dawn next day. Tyson volunteered, was chosen and was killed in the expedition. It is said of the young officer that he did excellent work during his short life at Killingholme. He possessed the love of the men in the station to a remarkable degree, his commander and all of the other officers holding him in high esteem and admiration. In writing of him, his commander said: "Lieutenant Tyson's great ability as an organizer and general executive gave him responsibilities which would generally have been borne by men twice his age. We all loved him and feel the deepest sense of loss." As a mark of their appreciation and affection for him his fellow officers at

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Killingholme station have sent a bronze tablet which is hung in St. John's Episcopal church in Knoxville, Tennessee, in commemoration of his life and service.

By order of the commander of the Killingholme air station, in special honor of the valuable service of Lieutenant Tyson and as a personal tribute to him, to in some way express their loss, a most impressive funeral was held over his remains at the station and his body was sent to this country under the special escort of an officer of the U. S. N. R. F. C. Following the arrival of the remains at Knoxville, the most remarkable funeral ever held in that city took place, the whole populace turning out to do honor to the young man who had given his life to preserve their safety. The governor of the state came from the capital, together with his full staff, and the troops at Knoxville were also turned out as escort. The town was bowed with grief, not only because of Lieutenant Tyson's splendid life and sacrifice, but also because of his tremendous personal magnetism and for his never failing consideration for all classes and all ages, which won him the love as well as the respect of all with whom he came in contact. His supreme sacrifice for his country in her need was in harmony with his unselfish life. At the time the young man was killed his father was in France fighting the desperate battle of the Hindenburg line.

General and Mrs. Tyson have presented to the city of Knoxville a Park as a suitable and living memorial which will contribute to the happiness of others, as he always did in life. Also in memorial of Lieutenant Tyson, his widow has established a scholarship fund at Princeton, for Tennessee.

Upon his tomb are these lines: "Better death by the sword for some high, unselfish purpose, than to live out a life of ease, safe encloistered all thy days. To live for thine own ends is human: To die for some great cause, for Liberty or for another's good,—that is God-like."

GEN. B. F. CHEATHAM.

General Benjamin Franklin Cheatham was born in Nashville, October 20, 1820, and died September 4, 1886. He served gallantly in the Mexican War. Immediately after the outbreak of the War between the States he offered his services and soon was commissioned a brigadier-general. He took part in the battles of Mayfield, Kentucky, Belmont, Shiloh, Columbus, Kentucky, Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga and Nashville. He was a division commander under Bragg in Kentucky and later a major-general. In the battle of Stone's River three horses were shot from under him. He was a personal friend of Gen. U. S. Grant. After the war he was superintendent of the Tennessee prisons and postmaster of Nashville. He is one of the five general officers of Tennessee selected to be honored with statues on Stone Mountain. The other officers are General Forrest, General Bate, General Adams and General Zollicoffer. Sam Davis is also to receive the same honor.

COLONEL ROBERT I. CHESTER.

Colonel Robert I. Chester was born in Carlisle, Penn., July 21, 1793. When a youth, he moved with his parents to Jonesboro, Tenn., where he attended school. In the War of 1812 he served as quarter-master of the Third Tennessee Regiment. From 1825 to 1833 he was postmaster at Jackson, Tennessee, in which was his home. In 1835, like other Tennesseeans he went to Texas where Sam Houston appointed him a colonel in the War of Texas Independence. At the close of this war he returned to Jackson, where he held the positions of postmaster, land register for West Tennessee and United States Marshal for West Tennessee. He was a member of the Tennessee Legislature in 1870 and 1872. His first wife was a niece of Mrs. Andrew Jackson. Chester County, erected in 1779, was named for him. He died in 1891.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Few Tennesseans of early times were more successful or fortunate than William C. C. Claiborne. He was born in Sussex County, Virginia, in 1775, and died at New Orleans, Louisiana, November 23, 1817. He received a liberal education and was thor-

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oughly trained in the law. The precise date of his coming to Tennessee is unknown, but he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796 from Sullivan County, and on September 28, 1796, was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for the State, and served until October, 1797, when he was elected to Congress as a Democrat, and served until 1801. In 1802 he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Mississippi, being the second to hold that office, and in 1803, with General James Wilkinson, was made commissioner to take possession of the Territory of Louisiana in behalf of the United States, the purchaser. In 1804 he was Governor of the Territory of Louisiana, and upon its admission as a State, was elected Governor and finally, in 1817, was elected to the United States Senate, but died before taking his seat. He thus aided in framing the first Constitution of the State of Tennessee, was the second Governor of the Mississippi Territory, the first Governor of Louisiana Territory, the first Governor of the State of Louisiana. It would be difficult to imagine a career more successful. By all accounts he was a man of high character and unusual ability. His descendants are to be found among the oldest and best families of upper East Tennessee. Claiborne County, which was created in 1801, was named for him. His part in the history of Louisiana was a very honorable one. He was not popular among the Creoles on account of the policy which he and Wilkinson adopted, of bestowing the offices upon men from the States. This naturally caused much dissatisfaction among the Creoles, and therefore, when Claiborne was earnest for the National cause, at the time of the British invasion, he did not receive cordial support in New Orleans. The reason, however, was dissatisfaction with the home administration, and not a want of loyalty to the national government. The earnestness and determination of Claiborne's character are shown by the fact that in order to secure support for the American cause, he granted amnesty to the Barratarian pirates upon condition that they would fight the British. The terms were accepted and the pirates performed their part gallantly. Claiborne contributed materially to the detection and defeat of Aaron Burr's conspiracy. The historians of Louisiana characterize him as an able, sincere, patriotic man, but very much determined to have his own way in everything.

WILLIAM COCKE.

The first great orator of East Tennessee was William Cocke. He was one of the popular heroes of his time, and many stories are told of him. He is described as a tall, black-haired, black-eyed man, of splendid physique, fiery, enthusiastic and fearless. He came of English stock, as we shall see, but one cannot help believing that there was a strain of Celtic blood in his veins to account for his sentiment and enthusiasm and his fervidness of speech. He was a descendant of the fourth generation, of one Richard Cocke, who came to Virginia from Devonshire, England, in 1632. He was born in Amelia County, Virginia, in 1748. William Goodrich, of Philadelphia, whose paper in the third number of the American Historical Magazine is the most valuable publication on the life of William Cocke that has been made, states that when Cocke was twenty-seven years of age, the Revolution being imminent, he was offered by Lord Dunmore, the Colonial Governor of Virginia, any office in the army below that of Commander-in-Chief, provided he would espouse the cause of the Crown against the Colonies. He replied, it is said, that the King did not have money enough to buy him, that the cause of the Colonies was just, and that he would devote his life to it. It is to be hoped that this pleasing story is true, and there is no reason to doubt it. Cocke was an officer of the Provincial Militia, and no doubt had distinguished himself, and it is known that he was a bold man and a sincere patriot. Mr. Goodrich further says that before this occurred, he had accompanied Daniel Boone on an exploring expedition into Eastern Tennessee and Western Kentucky. But the facts seem to be, that at some time after 1775, Cocke was employed by Richard Henderson to aid in establishing settlers in Transylvania, and was thus brought into contact with Boone, and made a long, solitary and dangerous journey into Kentucky.

Of his career from this time till the Autumn of 1780, not much is known. He was a leading spirit among the settlers, and was greatly esteemed for ability and courage. He was in the King's Mountain campaign, and served with credit.

In the establishment of the State of Franklin he was one of the leaders, and was next to Sevier in prominence and influence. He, probably, was in all its conventions, and was opposed to the Houston Constitution. There is some doubt as to whether

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it was he or Sevier who finally proposed the adoption of the North Carolina Constitution. In civil affairs he was probably more skillful than Sevier, and was certainly the better speaker and debater. In the effort to treat with North Carolina, he and David Campbell were the representatives of the State of Franklin. Campbell was injured by an accident, and Cocke appeared alone before the Carolina Legislature and delivered a long, impassioned and forcible, but ineffective speech. It was he who carried to Philadelphia the memorial of Franklin asking for recognition as a State, and on all occasions that demanded special ability, he was Spokesman. He was Sevier's most trusted and valued adviser, and was steadfastly loyal to him, unless we regard his short candidacy for Governor in 1807 as an act of disloyalty. In the Constitutional Convention of 1796 he represented Hawkins County, and was an active and influential participant in all the proceedings. It was he who gave to the famous town-lot tax clause its final form. He and William Blount were the first Senators of the United States from Tennessee, and having served out the short term, he was again elected in 1799 and served until 1805. In 1797 a new county was established and named for him.

In 1809 he was elected Judge of the First Circuit, a position to which he was not adapted. The only unfortunate events in his history were caused by his acceptance of this office. The political leader is accustomed to defer largely to the wishes of his friends, and to carry this habit wherever he goes. The popular orator seldom had the habits of self control and laborious investigation that are conditions of success at the bar and of efficiency on the bench. There was no other public station to which, by temperament and habits, Cocke was so little adapted. It was in the interval between his retirement from the Senate and his election to the bench that he announced himself candidate for Governor. He withdrew, however, before the election, and it was then charged that he had been active in concert with Sevier for the purpose of deterring others from entering the race. This accusation he denied in a vigorous open letter, and no proof was made against him.

Leaving Tennessee in 1812, he went to Mississippi, and there, though well advanced in years, displayed the same qualities that had made him already conspicuous successively in three states. He was elected to the Legislature, and in 1814 was appointed by President Madison agent for the Chickasaw Indians. At the age of sixty-five he volunteered for the war of 1812, and served with so much efficiency and gallantry as to win the hearty commendation of General Jackson. He died at Columbus, Mississippi, August 22, 1828. The State of Mississippi erected a monument to his memory inscribing upon it a brief and eulogistic account of his life.

His career was a remarkable one. Like a number of other able men of that time, he moved westward again and again in the vanguard of civilization, and took part in the organization of State after State. He served in the Legislature of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi; was a Judge, twice a Senator, and was a gallant soldier in our two wars with England.

He is remembered in Tennessee as the great orator of his time, and by consent of his contemporaries, he had no equal as a popular speaker. A remarkable readiness and brilliancy of speech has been a characteristic of his family in all succeeding generations, and his descendants have filled acceptably many places of honor and trust, and have rendered valuable service to the State and to the Nation. We have special cause to be grateful to him as the friend of the schools. He was one of the most active advocates of the establishment of Blount College, and was the zealous supporter of every movement in behalf of education. We can afford to remember him only as the amiable and accomplished gentleman, the great orator, the sincere and steadfast patriot, and the gallant soldier of liberty.

JOHN COCKE.

John Cocke, son of General William Cocke, was born in Nottoway County, Virginia, in 1772, and died in Rutledge, Grainger County, Tennessee, February 16, 1854.

He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but his life was too much devoted to other pursuits to allow him to become eminent in the profession. He was a member of the lower house of the first Legislature of Tennessee, and served in that branch of the Assembly six different terms, and was twice Speaker, first in 1812, and again in 1837.

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He was elected twice from Hawkins County and four times from Grainger County. He was also Senator from Grainger County in the third General Assembly, that of 1799.

When the six months' volunteers were organized in Tennessee in 1813, he was Major-General for East Tennessee, and commanded them in the Creek war. In 1819 he was elected to Congress and served continuously for four terms. Retiring from public life, he passed the remainder of his days upon his farm. Parton, in his Life of Jackson, refers to him as "General John Cocke of East Tennessee, a gallant and worthy gentleman, much calumniated in the histories of this period." The facts thus referred to arose out of General Cocke's connection with the Creek war. There seems to be no doubt that General Cocke was much misrepresented and very unjustly treated. So gross were the indignities put upon him by Jackson, that he demanded that the matter be submitted to a court martial, which acquitted him. The verdict of history ought to be that Cocke came out of the affair with more credit than did Jackson. There can be no doubt that he earnestly desired and strenuously endeavored to carry out all his orders from Jackson. The circumstances which prevented efficient co-operation were wholly fortuitous and beyond his control, and Jackson who was frequently unreasonable, was especially so during the Creek war, on account of sickness and constant anxiety.

General Cocke is entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of East Tennessee and of the whole State, because it is to him that we owe the existence of the Deaf and Dumb School at Knoxville.

SOLOMON W. COCHRAN.

Solomon W. Cochran was born in Portage County, Ohio, March 20, 1808. His father was a farmer, and had been a soldier in the war of 1812. The son was reared on the farm, and sent to school when there was no work to be done.

In 1832 he began the study of law in the office of Samuel Starkweather, at Cleveland, Ohio. He obtained his license in 1835, and in 1840 removed to Henry County, Tennessee, where he taught school for two years, and then went to Troy, in Obion County, where he resumed the practice of law, and where he resided until his death.

In 1848 he was a member of the Democratic National Convention which met at Baltimore. When the war began he sided with the South, and it is stated that in 1861 Governor Harris appointed him a Brigadier-General in the Army of Tennessee, and that he raised a number of companies and mustered them into service. No record is found to show that he served in the field.

In February, 1874, he was appointed by Governor John C. Brown, Judge of the Circuit Court for the Twelfth Circuit, and served until September of that year.

When the first Court of Arbitration for West Tennessee was created, he was made one of the Commissioners, his associates being Howell E. Jackson and L. D. McKissick, and in 1877 he was appointed to the same office, his associates then being J. L. T. Sneed and Joseph B. Heiskell. He was a member of the Democratic Convention that nominated Mr. Tilden, at St. Louis, in 1876. In November, 1880, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to represent Obion and Lake Counties in the Legislature. He died at Troy, October 14, 1888.

He was thoroughly equipped in all branches of the law, and a successful practitioner in all the Courts, but especially he was admitted to be the best land lawyer in West Tennessee.

GENERAL JOHN COFFEE.

Andrew Jackson said of John Coffee, "He is a great general, but he doesn't know it." This great and modest military man was born in Virginia, on June 2, 1772, and died on July 7, 1833, on his farm about three miles north of Florence, Alabama. His father moved from Virginia to North Carolina and served in the Revolutionary War from the latter state.

In April, 1798, John Coffee and his mother settled on the Cumberland River, a few miles above Nashville, near Andrew Jackson and the Donelsons and married Mary Donelson, a niece of Mrs. Jackson. A strong friendship was formed between

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him and Andrew Jackson which continued unimpaired until Jackson's death. They formed a partnership in mercantile business which was not successful, and Coffee withdrew in 1807 and devoted himself to surveying.

When he married Mary Donelson in 1809, her father, Captain John Donelson gave her a farm on Stone's River in Rutherford county, near Old Jefferson, and they lived there throughout his military career and until they went to Alabama, near Florence, in 1819. While living near Old Jefferson, he was elected county court clerk of Rutherford County.

Coffee's first military experience was with the Natchez Expedition of General Jackson in 1812. In that expedition he commanded the cavalry numbering six hundred and seventy who assembled at Franklin and proceeded over the Natchez Trace to their destination while the remainder of the army proceeded from Nashville down the Cumberland, the Ohio and the Mississippi to Natchez. He was Jackson's main dependence in the Creek War, in the movements which preceded the battle of New Orleans and, together with Carroll, in the battle of New Orleans itself.

Andrew Jackson wrote the remarkable epitaph placed on Coffee's tombstone. It is a great tribute of a great man to a man but little less great. It is as follows:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
GENERAL JOHN COFFEE
Who departed this life
7th day of July, 1833,
Aged 61 years.

"As a husband, parent and friend, he was affectionate, tender, and sincere. He was a brave, prompt, and skillful general; a distinguished and sagacious patriot; an unpretending, just and honest man. To complete his character, religion mingled with these virtues her serene and gentle influence, and gave him that solid distinction among men which detraction cannot sully, nor the grave conceal. Death could not do more than to remove so excellent a being from the theater he so much adorned in this world, to the bosom of God who created him, and who alone has the power to reward the immortal spirit with exhaustless bliss."

W. W. COOKE.

Of Judge W. W. Cooke, nothing is found except that Albert D. Marks, in his sketch of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, published in the Green Bag for March, 1893, states that his full name was William Wilcox Cooke, that he practiced law at Nashville, served on the Supreme bench from 1815 to 1816, and died July 20, 1816.

COLONEL A. S. COLYAR.

Arthur St. Clair Colyar was born in a cabin on the banks of the Nollichucky River, near Jonesboro, Washington County, Tennessee, on June 23, 1818. His grandfather was one of the early pioneers. His father, Alexander Colyar, married a niece of "Bonny Kate" Sherrill, the second wife of John Sevier. When Arthur Colyar was about nine years old, his father moved his family to Franklin County. When Colonel Colyar was grown to manhood, he taught school, studied law and was admitted to the bar. For a while he lived in Manchester, Coffee County, whence he returned to Franklin County, although his practice extended to several counties.

In 1858, Colonel Colyar opened a law office in Nashville but did not move his residence to that place until 1866. When the Civil War broke out, although he was a Whig and a pronounced Union man, he went with his state into the Confederacy and became a member of the Confederate congress. After the war he became a Democrat but always wore his party harness loosely. In reconstruction times he was the main influence that broke up the "Alden Ring" in Nashville. He was the main factor in the establishment of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company which was developed from the Sewanee Mining Company. When he sold his interest in this company in 1881, he bought a controlling interest in the Nashville American and became the editor of it until 1884 when he resumed practice of the law.

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He was an unsuccessful aspirant for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1878. After he was eighty years of age he wrote his "Life and Times of Andrew Jackson," which was a labor of love with him. He died in 1907.

HENRY COOPER.

Henry Cooper was born at Columbia, Tennessee, August 22, 1827. He was the son of Matthew D. Cooper, of Maury County, Tennessee, who for many years was engaged in important commercial enterprises at New Orleans.

Henry Cooper was thoroughly educated, and was a graduate of Jackson College in the class of 1847. He read law at Shelbyville, Tennessee, in the office of Frierson & Cooper, and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In January, 1850, he entered upon the active practice with his brother, Edmund Cooper, at Shelbyville, under the firm name of E. & H. Cooper. He rose rapidly at the bar, being industrious and studious, and having a fine gift of speech. In 1853 he was elected, as a Whig, from Bedford and Rutherford counties, to the lower house of the Legislature. In 1857 he was elected to the same position from Bedford County.

Like nearly all the Whigs, he was opposed to secession, but unlike most of them he refused to go with the State in seceding.

He continued in partnership with his brother at Shelbyville until April, 1862, when he was appointed Judge of the Seventh Circuit by Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of the State. This office he held until January, 1866, when he retired in order to accept a professorship in the Law School at Cumberland University. Here he remained until June, 1867, when he went to Nashville and formed a partnership with his brother, Judge William F. Cooper. In 1869 he was elected to the State Senate from Davidson County, and in 1870 was elected by the Legislature, of which he was a member, to the United States Senate to succeed Joseph S. Fowler. His term as Senator expired March 3, 1877. His Democratic competitor for the United States Senatorship was Andrew Johnson. In the Senate Mr. Cooper had few opportunities to prove his abilities. His party was a hopeless minority in that body, and hardly able to make its influence felt in opposition to Republican measures.

His fortunes seem to have suffered during his political career, and seeking to better them, he associated himself, after retiring from the Senate, with his brother, Colonel Duncan B. Cooper, and Mr. Van Leer Polk, in mining operations in Mexico.

February 7, 1884, on the highway between El Cuervo and Culeocan, he was attacked and murdered by Mexican banditti.

He was an able lawyer, a sound jurist, and an incorruptible statesman.

JUDGE WILLIAM F. COOPER.

William Frierson Cooper was born in Franklin, Tennessee, March 11, 1820, a son of Matthew D. and Mary Agnes (Frierson) Cooper. His ancestors on both sides were Scotch-Irish and his grandfather was a captain during the Revolutionary war. His father served under Jackson in the Creek war.

Judge Cooper was graduated from Yale College in 1838 and then went to Columbia, Tennessee, to study medicine under Dr. Hayes. Preferring the law, however, he entered the office of Samuel D. Frierson and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with Mr. Frierson which lasted four years. He then removed to Nashville where he became successively the partner of Alfred O. P. Nicholson and Andrew Ewing. In 1852, he and Return J. Meigs were appointed commissioners to codify the laws of Tennessee and in 1858 their report was by enactment made the code of the state. In 1854, Judge Cooper was defeated by J. L. T. Sneed for the attorney-generalship of the state. In 1861, he was elected a judge of the supreme court but the court was closed when the Federal army approached and Judge Cooper went to Europe where he remained until the end of the war. Upon his return to Tennessee he formed partnerships successively with Judge Robert L. Caruthers and with his brother, Henry Cooper, who was elected United States senator in 1870. In 1872, Judge Cooper was appointed chancellor of the Nashville district by Judge Brown and afterwards was elected to the same position. He was elected a supreme court judge in 1878

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but was defeated for reelection in 1886. In 1851-2 he edited the Nashville Union. In 1890, he removed to New York to rest. As chancellor the amount of work he did was unparalleled. His opinions as chancellor fill three volumes entitled "Tennessee Chancery Reports." He was never married.

GENERAL CHARLES T. CATES, JR.

The Cates family, from which the subject of this sketch sprang, settled in Orange county, North Carolina, probably between 1650 and 1700 and furnished a number of soldiers to the Revolutionary army. About 1815, Robert Louis Cates, the grandson of a Revolutionary soldier, emigrated to Tennessee and settled in Blount county, where he married Amanda Wilkinson the daughter of John Wilkinson, who came to Blount county from Virginia and was the son of a Revolutionary soldier. John Wilkinson held many offices of distinction, including that of district attorney from 1817 to about 1834.

Reuben Louis Cates and Amanda (Wilkinson) Cates had several children, among them a son, Charles Theodore Cates, who was a lawyer, cultured and of rare ability, and filled the position of district attorney general, to which office he was appointed by Governor John C. Brown in 1872, but as the duties of the office were not congenial he soon resigned. In 1874 he was elected to the general assembly of Tennessee and enjoyed the distinction of being the only democrat elected to the assembly from Blount county between the years 1860 and 1922. It was at that time that he voted for former President Andrew Johnson as member of the United States Senate. His wife was Miss Martha Victoria Kidd, of pioneer and colonial ancestry. He passed away after a brief sickness, the result of a cold acquired during his last term of court, on the 11th day of April, 1919, and aside from his name and date of birth, the only inscription upon the monument erected to him in old Magnolia cemetery at Maryville, Tennessee, is:

"A Confederate Soldier of Tennessee—A Lawyer—A Patriotic American Citizen."

Charles Theodore Cates, Jr., the subject of this sketch, was the son of Charles Theodore and Martha V. (Kidd) Cates, and was born on March 6, 1863, at Maryville, Tennessee. He received his primary education at New Providence Academy, Maryville, and graduated from Maryville College in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and in 1909 he received the honorary degree of LL. D. From 1881 to 1883 he taught school, part of this time serving as principal of the public school in Maryville. He devoted his evenings to the study of law and also used his vacations to the same purpose, studying in his father's office. In October, 1883, from Chancellor W. B. Staley and Judge M. L. Hall, he received his license to practice law, and at the December term of the circuit court of Loudon county, of that year, he was admitted to the bar. He commenced the practice of his profession at Maryville, as a member of the firm of Cates & Son. In November, 1886, he married Miss Emma J. Parham of Maryville, of pioneer and Colonial ancestry. In 1889 he removed to Knoxville, where he became a member of the firm of Howe & Cates, with which firm he was associated for about two years. He next entered into law partnership with General R. N. Hood, in 1890; this connection being severed by the death of General Hood in 1892. In partnership with Jerome Templeton, Mr. Cates practiced law from 1893 until 1898.

In 1898 Mr. Cates was elected chairman of the democratic executive committee of Knox county, which position he held for four years. During that period the democrats, under his efficient leadership, won some of the most sweeping victories which they had ever won in the county, capturing all the offices, including the delegation to the legislature. He was also elected to membership on the democratic executive committee of the state of Tennessee in 1898, which office he held for two years, and in 1900 he was appointed a delegate at large from the state to the national democratic convention, which met at Kansas City, and nominated Colonel Bryan for the second time.

In October, 1902, he entered into law partnership with S. G. Shields and R. E. L. Mountcastle, and the firm of Shields, Cates & Mountcastle was one of the best known Tennessee law firms during the past fifteen years. They handled many of the most noted cases in the legal annals of the eastern division of the state. During the time that the firm was in existence, one of its members was a member of the democratic na-

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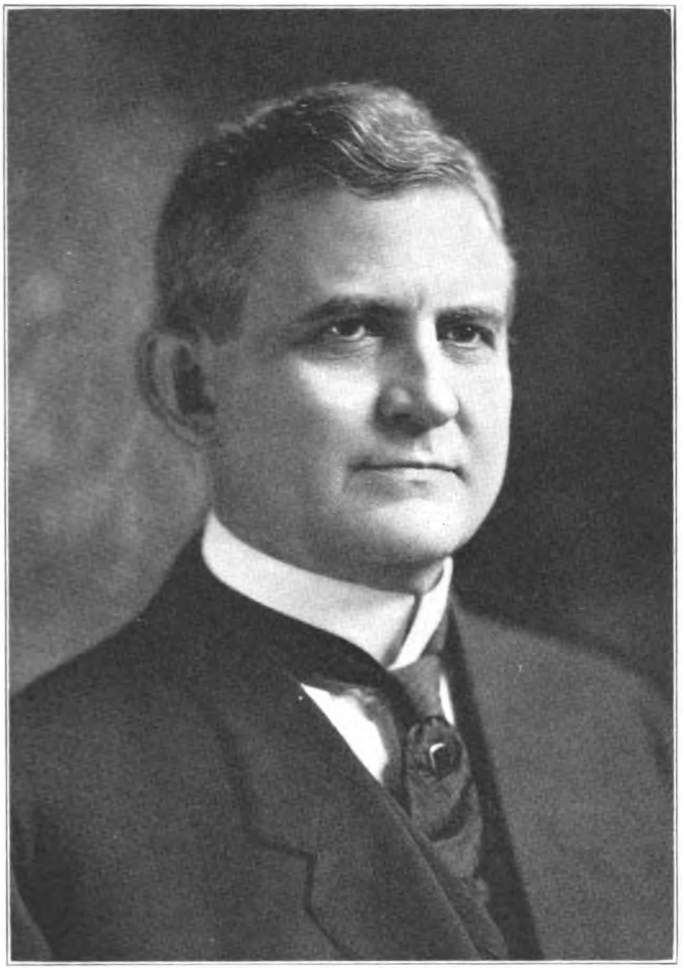

GENERAL CHARLES T. CATES, JR.

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tional committee from Tennessee, and another member, Charles T. Cates, Jr., served as attorney general of the state.

Following the election of the supreme court of Tennessee in August, 1902, Mr. Cates was elected to the office of attorney general and reporter of Tennessee by the justices of the state. For eleven years Mr. Cates held this office and succeeded in making it one of the really important departments of the state. These eleven years constituted one of the most important periods in the history of the state, as during that time it made tremendous advance along educational and moral lines. It was part of the duty of the attorney general to defend, and this he did successfully, in the highest courts of the nation, those acts passed by the legislature, expressing the determination of the people to place the state upon a higher plane.

It was Mr. Cates who, in his work as attorney general, successfully defended the anti-race track gambling act of 1907 in every court to which it was taken. He also had to defend the acts of 1907 and 1909, which finally outlawed the entire liquor traffic in Tennessee, although powerful interests attacked these laws in both the state and national courts.

As attorney general he filed and successfully prosecuted through the courts of the state and the supreme court of the United States, the first ouster suit which was ever instituted under the Tennessee anti-trust laws against a corporation. He also represented the state before the United States supreme court in two boundary disputes with neighboring states.

In 1910 he represented the state before the supreme court in the prosecution of probably the most noted criminal case (Cooper vs. the state) in the annals of Tennessee. The argument which he presented in that noted litigation was pronounced both by the bar and the press to have been one of the greatest ever heard in the judicial annals of the state. The supreme court sustained the verdict of the lower court, and there arose from the precipitate pardoning of the defendant by the governor and his alleged efforts to coerce the supreme court one of the most notable political revolutions in the state, which was known as the "free judiciary campaign." Attorney General Cates managed the contest for the candidates of the "free judiciary" and won a favorable verdict from the people by a majority of nearly fifty thousand votes. In September, 1910, at the expiration of his term as attorney general, he was unanimously reelected, but in September, 1913, he resigned to resume the practice of his profession in Knoxville.

Without offering himself as a candidate, in January, 1913, he received sixty-four votes in the Tennessee legislature for United States senator, out of a total of one hundred and thirty votes. He has taken a strong interest in every campaign in the state for a score of years and has spoken at meetings in more than half of the counties of Tennessee. He was a strong advocate of committing the democratic party to the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and it was during his term as attorney general that the ouster, or forfeiture of charter, remedy, was first invoked in this state against law-breaking corporations. As attorney general and ex-officio reporter of the supreme court he "head-noted", i. e. prepared syllabi and edited nineteen volumes of State Reports, known as "1-19 Cates", or "109-127 Tennessee Reports."

When he tendered his resignation to the supreme court of Tennessee in September, 1913, that court, in accepting the resignation, made a matter of record upon its minutes the following, to-wit:

"The court accepts the resignation of Hon. Charles T. Cates, Jr., from the office of attorney general with great reluctance, and only upon his urgent request, based upon the imperative reasons stated by him. In accepting this resignation, we desire to place on record our high appreciation of his public services, and of his personal bearing toward the court, and his relations with every member of it. These relations have always been most kindly and cordial, and every member of the court regards General Cates as his friend. In the discharge of his public duties, he has brought to the service of the state very great ability and learning, which have been exercised with unflagging energy, and perfect fidelity to the interests committed to his care. We do no more than justice when we record here our deliberate judgment that neither Tennessee nor any other state has ever had an abler or more efficient attorney-general."

In addition to his large law practice Mr. Cates takes an active and intelligent interest in farming. He now owns a small farm near Knoxville where he makes his real home, both for rest and work, and which his friends think will one day be one of the show places in the country. He is a director and general counsel for the Third National Bank, of Knoxville; a director and general counsel of the Knoxville Power & Light Company, and has for many years been the state counsel for the Western

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Union Telegraph Company. His religious inclinations are with the Methodist church, and his grandfather, Reuben Louis Cates, was one of the pioneer Methodists in Blount county. He finds beneficial recreation by his membership in the Elks, the Cumberland Club, and he is also a member of the State and American Bar Associations. He finds leisure to read, and his special tastes, outside of books relating to his profession, are for books of history, biography and geographical works. No man in the state has made a greater record for service, or left a more lasting impression for constructive, worth-while achievements in his day and generation than General Cates. A profound student of law, an able statesman, a brilliant orator and yet with a tenderness and understanding as large as the heart of humanity, he has made for himself in the affection of all the people of Tennessee a name and a place that will forever rank him among the great lawyers, statesmen and orators of the south.

JOHN I. COX.

John Isaac Cox was born in Sullivan County, Tennessee, Nov. 23, 1857. His father, a Confederate soldier, was killed during the War between the States when his son was about five years old. His boyhood was passed in financial difficulties and he was dependent upon his own efforts for advancement. He worked on the farm, carried the mail and went to the district school whenever possible. He worked his way through Blountville Academy, and then studied law under Judge W. V. Deaderick, whose daughter he married. In 1889, he moved to Bristol. He then became successively city attorney, representative in the legislature and state revenue agent under James A. Harris, State Comptroller. From 1900 to 1905 he was a member of the state senate and was speaker of the senate when, in 1905, Frazier resigned the office of governor to accept that of U. S. senator, by which action Cox became governor through constitutional requirement. In 1907, he sought the Democratic nomination for governor to succeed himself, but was defeated by Malcolm R. Patterson. After his term as governor, he became again a member of the state senate and served in the sessions of 1907, 1909 and 1911.

REV. THOMAS B. CRAIGHEAD.

The exact date of the birth of Thomas B. Craighead is uncertain. The weight of the evidence indicates that it was 1750, and the place Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. He was educated at Princeton from which he was graduated in 1775. He studied divinity and was ordained a Presbyterian minister in 1780. He was the oldest son of Rev. Alexander Craighead, a celebrated Presbyterian preacher in Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina. In 1780, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Brown, of Frankfort, Kentucky. Putnam (p. 235) says: "During his attendance as a representative in the Assembly, Colonel Robertson became intimately acquainted with Rev. Thomas B. Craighead, a Presbyterian minister who had made preparations to visit the settlements in Kentucky and to settle and preach somewhere among the new western stations. At the solicitation of Robertson, Mr. Craighead consented to be enrolled as a trustee, and under him Davidson Academy was begun." Davidson Academy was chartered by the Legislature of North Carolina in 1785. In August 1786 the trustees met and elected Mr. Craighead its president and ordered that the school should be conducted at "Springhill meeting-house" which was Craighead's church and near his residence. He taught this school and its successor, Cumberland College for twenty-three years, and his influence on that primitive community is incalculable. For nonconformance in some of the doctrines of the church he was suspended by the Presbytery in 1810, but was reinstated in the ministry in 1824. According to Putnam he died in the autumn of 1824. According to other authorities he died in 1825.

DAVID CROCKETT.

David Crockett was born in Limestone, Washington county, Tennessee, August 17, 1786. He spent his early years in hunting and trapping in the wilds of Virginia and Tennessee. In 1809 he married and moved to Lincoln county, whence he removed to

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Franklin County in 1811. At the beginning of the Creek War in 1813 he enlisted in a regiment of sixty days' volunteers, but he served throughout the war. He was twice elected to the Legislature (in 1821 and 1823). In 1828 he was elected to Congress and reelected in 1830. In Congress he was noted for his eccentricities, common sense, and shrewdness. In 1832, he was again elected to the lower house of the Legislature. During the greater part of his career he was an adherent of Andrew Jackson, but his independence of character asserted itself in his opposition to Jackson's Indian bill and was apparent in his statement, "I am at liberty to vote as my conscience and judgment dictate to be right without the yoke of any party on me, or the driver at my heels, with the whip in his hands, commanding me to 'gee-whoa-haw' just at his pleasure." Crockett was the son of an Irishman, who served in the American Revolution. From his father he inherited his courage and his roving disposition. His hunting exploits and the wit and raciness of his stories helped him in his canvasses for office. For nearly a year he worked to pay the debts of his father amounting to $76. Two of his famous sayings are the statement of the coon to the hunter, "Don't shoot, I'll come down," and "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

Crockett published an autobiography in 1834. He died at the Alamo, San Antonio, Texas, on March 6, 1836, as one of the defenders of that famous adopted fortress against the Mexicans under Santa Anna.

GENERAL HENRY B. DAVIDSON.

Henry B. Davidson was a sergeant of volunteers in the Mexican War and, for gallantry at the battle of Monterey, September 21-23, 1846, was appointed to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1853, and made second lieutenant of dragoons. He served at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and on scouting duty at Fort Union and Albuquerque and against the Apache Indians in 1855 and in Oregon in 1856. He was quartermaster of the First Dragoons from December 5, 1858, to May 13, 1861. When the War between the States began, he resigned his commission as captain in the U. S. Army and entered the service of the Confederate States. In 1862 he was assigned to the command of the post at Staunton, Virginia, with the rank of colonel. He was commissioned brigadier-general in August, 1863, and early in 1864 was at Rome, Georgia, under Gen. W. Wheeler. He was soon sent back to Virginia, however, and placed in command of a brigade of cavalry attached to the division of General Lomax, under General Early. After the war General Davidson moved to New Orleans where he was deputy sheriff in 1866 and 1867. From 1878 to 1886 he was inspector of United States public works at San Pedro, California. In 1887 he was appointed deputy secretary of state of California.

JAMES W. DEADERICK.

James W. Deaderick was born at Jonesboro, Tennessee, November 12, 1812. His father was from Virginia, and had served in the Revolutionary war. His mother was from Delaware, and was a sister of Joseph Anderson, Judge of the Territorial Court and Senator from Tennessee. James W. Deaderick attended East Tennessee College, which is now the University of Tennessee, for awhile, but did not graduate. He married Adeline, daughter of Ephraim McDowell, and granddaughter of Governor Isaac Shelby.

Judge Deaderick began life by farming and keeping a store at Cheek's Cross Roads, in Jefferson County, Tennessee. He failed in business, probably on account of the general financial depression of 1837, and his too great liberality in becoming surety for friends. For a time after this he resided in Iowa as an Indian Agent, by appointment of President Tyler, and then returned to Jonesboro, and began the study of law under Judge J. W. Lucky. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, when he was thirty-two years of age. He was in no respect a brilliant man, but his abilities were good, his industry exceptional, and his integrity was universally recognized. He did not make his way rapidly in the procession, but by perseverance and hard work, gradually achieved an honorable position. Having been a student and a reader from his youth, his knowledge of general literature when he entered the profession was large. He

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did not seek business, holding, as every honorable lawyer ought to hold, that it was unworthy and unprofessional to solicit employment.

In 1851-1852 he was in the State Senate, and served as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvements. He was an advocate of State aid railroads. In the Presidential election of 1860 he was a Bell and Everett Elector for the First District, but when the State seceded he accepted the result and was loyal to the Confederacy throughout the war. In 1870, when the judiciary of the State was reorganized, he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court from East Tennessee, and was reelected in 1878 for the State at large. Upon the death of Judge Nicholson, in 1876, he was elected Chief Justice of the Court, and held that position till his retirement from the bench in 1886. He was a good man, and a good lawyer and a competent Judge.

There was no pretense of superior learning in his opinions. They were always written, and were generally short and without much citation of authority. He did not disregard the written law, but did not believe, upon the other hand, that what had been written should prevail against manifest justice. He was thoroughly honest and just as a man, as a lawyer and as a Judge. On account of his extreme age he did not seek the renomination for a third term, but retired to his home in Jonesboro, where he died October 8, 1890.

His career shows the value of industry, of perseverance, of integrity. Entering the profession late in life, by ability and the most faithful work, he rose first to a position of leadership at the bar of East Tennessee, and finally to the highest and most honorable office in the State.

SAM DAVIS.

Sam Davis, the great outstanding hero of the war between the states was born at Smyrna, Tennessee. When the war began, he was a school boy at Nashville and enlisted as a private in the First Tennessee Infantry. He was later assigned to Captain Coleman's Scouts. In the fall of 1863 he was ordered by his commanding officer to ride through the Federal lines and deliver papers valuable to the Confederate cause. He was captured and the valuable papers found. When called before the Union court martial, he was promised his freedom, if he would reveal the source of his information. He could not be persuaded to do so. On the contrary he said, "I would rather die than break my word." He was executed at Pulaski, Tennessee, on November 27, 1863. A statue to his honor has been placed on the capitol grounds at Nashville, and another is to be carved in his honor on Stone Mountain, Georgia.

WILLIAM V. DEADERICK.

William V. Deaderick was born at Jonesboro, in August, 1836, and died September 23, 1883. He was the son of J. F. Deaderick, who was for many years the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Knoxville, and was the nephew of Chief Justice James W. Deaderick.

He was educated at Martin Academy, at Washington College, Tennessee, and at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. The moral and religious atmosphere of the old town of Jonesboro was pure and refined, and the young man grew up surrounded by the best family and social influences.

His first appearance in public life was when he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870. In that body of able men he held an honorable position.

After the war he was a Democrat, and unfortunately for his personal aspirations, his party was in the minority in Upper East Tennessee. It cannot be said that he aspired to political position, but he was ambitious of distinction in his profession. In politics, however, as in everything else, he was actuated by a conviction, and remained true to his principles. The singular purity of his character and the popular favor in which he was held, would certainly have secured him promotion if he had belonged to the dominant party. As it was, he held no other office, except that in 1879, when it became necessary to devise means for relieving the overburdened docket of the Supreme Court, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Arbitration for East Ten-

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nessee. His associates were Judge Henry H. Ingersoll and Judge Samuel J. Kirkpatrick.

At the end of his services upon the bench, Judge Deaderick returned to his home in Jonesboro, and for the remainder of his life followed his profession.

As a lawyer he was in the highest degree careful and painstaking. He was known to be a thorough student, and to be entirely conscientious in his opinions, and therefore his judgments were accepted with great confidence by all who knew him. His mind was clear, discriminating and quick to act. Having once reached a conclusion he was firm in support of it, for both physically and morally he was a man of unswerving courage. Personal danger, which in the troubled times, succeeding the war he not infrequently encountered, never deterred him or swerved him from the performance of duty. He upheld constantly the highest professional standards, and was incapable of commercial methods for the procurement of business, or of trickery or deceit in the practice. He is entitled to a place among the prominent lawyers of Tennessee, not so much by reason of actual accomplishment as of a capability for the highest order of professional work and professional success.

MISS MARIA THOMPSON DAVIESS.

One of Nashville's prominent claimants to literary honors is Miss Maria Thompson Daviess, author of "Miss Selina Lue," brought out by Bobbs-Merrill Company and one of the successes of the season. She is a bundle of energy, large of heart and gifted of mind, and has done many things and done them well. A scion of distinguished lineage, with every advantage of culture and wealth, she early developed artistic ability and spent several years in Paris studying under the leading masters, where she made a specialty of miniature painting and artistic photography, several of her miniatures being hung in the salon. Upon her return home she discovered an unsuspected talent, hers by inheritance from a gifted grandmother, and began to write, meeting with encouragement from the very start. Her first work was in the way of stories and sketches for magazines and papers, and her success inspired her to attempt something larger, her style being more adapted to the novel than the short story. She did not hesitate to put aside every other interest and devote herself to literary endeavor, and the result shows the value of concentrated effort and steady devotion to a most exacting mistress. She is now at work on another novel, which is eagerly anticipated by the friends all over the country who were won by the cheery philosophy of Miss Daviess' first heroine. The author is a member of the Tennessee Women's Press and Author's Club. the Nashville Art Association and other organizations.

ROBERT DESHA.

He was a prominent merchant of Mobile, where he died, February 8, 1849; and a Representative in Congress, from Tennessee, from 1827 to 1831.

GENERAL G. G. DIBRELL.

George Gibbs Dibrell was born in White county, Tennessee, April 12, 1822, the son of Anthony and Mildred (Carter) Dibrell. The Dibrells are of Huguenot descent. George Dibrell attended the country schools in the winter and worked in the summer. In the spring of 1838 he attended the state university at Knoxville for one term. In 1839 he began trading on his own account. He was elected clerk of the Sparta branch of the Bank of Tennessee in 1840, which position he held until March, 1846. From this time until 1860 he was in mercantile life at Sparta and again from 1865 to 1875, being successful in his business affairs. He was elected to the state legislature in 1861, but after having served a few weeks decided to join the army. He entered the Confederate service July 20, 1861, as a private in the Twenty-fifth Tennessee Infantry. On August 10, 1861, he became lieutenant-colonel. He served under General Zollicoffer in Tennessee and Kentucky and was in the battle of Fishing Creek, January 19, 1862, and in

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the battle of Farmington, Mississippi, May 7, 1862. He afterwards raised the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, of which he became colonel and went with it into Forrest's command at Murfreesboro. His service extended over Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Virginia. He succeeded to the command of General Forrest's "old brigade" on July 1, 1863, and was commissioned brigadier general in July, 1864. He was in most of Forrest's brilliant campaigns and was one of his most trusted commanders. In August, 1864, he commanded under Wheeler in his raid into Middle Tennessee. After the capture of Richmond, General Dibrell escorted President Davis to Washington, Georgia, where the command was surrendered. In 1870, he was a member of the constitutional convention. Up to the war he was a Whig and after the war, a Democrat. He was elected to the lower house of congress in 1874, of which body he remained a member by consecutive reelections until 1885 when he declined reelection. His career in congress was remarkable for the many useful bills which he introduced and succeeded in having passed. After his retirement he engaged in farming and stock raising on his farm near Sparta until his death in 1888. On January 13, 1842, he had married, at Sparta, Miss Mary E. Leftwich, daughter of Waman Leftwich.

JOHN DICKINSON.

One of the most interesting men in the early history of the Nashville bar was John Dickinson. He was a native of New England, born in Charlestown, New Hampshire, December 17, 1781. He was an alumnus of Dartmouth, and after leaving college came to Knoxville, where he taught school for two years. He then moved to Nashville, where he studied law under Judge Overton, and also under Judge McNairy. When he came to the bar he was immediately successful, and acquired an enviable reputation. He is said by his contemporaries to have been one of the most brilliant and capable among the noteworthy lawyers of that period. He died in 1815, much regretted, and leaving a reputation such as few lawyers of the State have earned in so short a time. He was unfortunate enough at one time to become involved in a duel with a brother of Judge Overton, whom he wounded, coming off himself unhurt. This affair does not seem to have impaired his standing or popularity. It is not recorded that he held any office; but by all accounts he was a man of winning personality and extraordinary gifts.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

He was a Representative in Congress, from Tennessee, from 1801 to 1807.

MAJOR A. J. DONELSON.

Andrew Jackson Donelson was born in Sumner county, August 25, 1799, the second son of Samuel Donelson and grandson of John Donelson. His mother was the only daughter of General Daniel Smith and eloped with Samuel Donelson with the assistance of Andrew Jackson. His father died while he was young and when his mother married a second time, he was taken into the family of Andrew Jackson where he remained until he entered Cumberland College. After his graduation from this institution in 1816, Andrew Jackson procured him an appointment at West Point, from which he was graduated second in his class. Upon request of Andrew Jackson he was made his aide-de-camp and served in Jackson's Florida campaign against the Seminoles. He then studied law at Transylvania University, was admitted to the bar in 1823 and began practice in Nashville. He was secretary to Andrew Jackson in 1824 and again in 1828 and while Jackson was president. He married Emily, daughter of Captain John Donelson, who died in 1836 and presided as mistress of the White House until that time. In 1841 he married Mrs. E. A. Randolph, daughter of James G. Martin.

Major Donelson was appointed minister to Texas, September 16, 1844, and did much toward bringing it into the Union. He was prominently connected with the Nashville convention of 1850 and was strongly opposed to the dissolution of the Union.

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He became connected with the Washington Union in 1851. In 1856, he was a candidate for vice president on the ticket with Millard Fillmore. He died at Memphis, June 26, 1871.

COLONEL JOHN DONELSON.

It is believed that John Donelson was born in 1718 in Pittsylvania County, Virginia. But little is known of his ancestry beyond the fact that his father and his grandfather had been in the shipping business from London. There is abundant evidence, however, that he was well educated and that the Donelson family in Virginia was one of standing and influence. Like many great men of his time he was a surveyor. Before the Declaration of Independence Colonel Donelson had served as a member of the House of Burgesses and, during the Revolution it is thought that he was a member of the Assembly of Virginia. In 1772, he was appointed to survey the Virginia State line west and to designate certain limits for the Indians. In 1777, he was present at the treaty made at Fort Henry on the Holston between the Overhill Cherokees and Virginia and there learned about the country on the Cumberland River. In 1779, he joined James Robertson in the service of Richard Henderson for the purpose of establishing a colony on the Cumberland at the Great French Lick. He built a boat which he called "the good boat Adventure." With his own family, which was large, with the wife of James Robertson and her five children and others mentioned in the journal of the voyage which he kept, he left Fort Henry with his flotilla on December 22, 1779. After incredible adventures they arrived at the French Lick on April 24, 1780. Soon after arrival he located his land in what has since been known as "Clover Bottom." After having built a station and having planted corn and cotton he moved, in July, 1780, to Mansker's Station across the Cumberland River. In the fall while they were gathering the crop Indians attacked them and killed all in the party except one white man and a negro. Colonel Donelson then moved his family to Davis' Station in Kentucky, where he assembled a party which in 1781 broke up a meeting being held at Harroldsburg to deliberate on the Spanish scheme of separating the western from the eastern country.

In 1783, he received from the governor of Virginia an appointment as commissioner in connection with Colonel Martin to hold a treaty with "the Southern Indians." This treaty was held at Nashville and, while here, Colonel Donelson made entries of some of the best lands in the vicinity of the Hermitage and began the erection of a block-house, about one mile west of the Hermitage. Colonel Donelson remained in Kentucky until 1785 when his family and that of his son, Captain John Donelson, returned to the Cumberland, while Colonel Donelson, who had become interested in Cox's proposed colony at Muscle Shoals, went there as one of the five commissioners. This enterprise, however, was abandoned because of the threats of the Indians. Colonel Donelson returned to Virginia from the abortive expedition to Muscle Shoals intending to settle his affairs there before going to join his family on the Cumberland. In the autumn of 1785, having adjusted matters in Kentucky, which was then a part of Virginia, he left for the Cumberland. On the journey he was murdered either by some Indians or by two white men who said they had found him mortally wounded, and when he died, had buried him. The exact date of his death is uncertain but it must have been shortly after September 4, 1785, the date of a letter to his son immediately before his departure.

RICHARD G. DUNLAP.

The first male child born in the town of Knoxville was Richard G. Dunlap. The exact date of his birth cannot be given, but it was in 1793. He was educated at Ebenezer Academy under the Rev. Samuel G. Ramsey, and was a student when the War of 1812 began. He was at the time nineteen years of age, and being filled with martial ardor, raised a company of cavalry and tendered them to General Jackson, by whom they were accepted. Dr. Ramsey says that he became one of Jackson's favorites, and retained his good will and confidence to the end. He served with much credit at

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Mobile and at Pensacola. Whether or not he was at New Orleans does not definitely appear.

At the conclusion of the war, in 1815, he returned to Knoxville and began to study law in the office of John McCampbell. Dr. Ramsey is authority for the statement that he was a successful practitioner, but that the law was not altogether a congenial pursuit, and that he organized, at a date not given, a volunteer troop of light horsemen, of which he was unanimously elected commander. He held the office of Brigadier-General in the East Tennessee Militia during the troubles with the Seminoles in 1836. In 1831, he was elected to the Legislature from Knox County. He appears to have been one of the champions of public improvements, and Ramsey refers to him as the "father of our system of common schools." The exact service that he performed in this last respect is not shown by any accessible authority. In 1835 he was for a short time a candidate for Governor, but withdrew from the contest on account of ill health.

Soon after the termination of his services as General of Militia, he went to Texas, and at a subsequent date was made a member of the Cabinet of that Republic, and then sent to Washington as minister plenipotentiary. While there he was married, but survived the marriage only about a year.

He seems to have been a man of high sense of honor, and an ardent lover of liberty. He was not conspicuous as a lawyer, but was a man of energy and ability, and was best satisfied when in action. The monotony and drudgery of the lawyer's life was distasteful, and he sought an outlet for his restless energies in active pursuits. Military life attracted him, and in it his abilities were best displayed. His record shows him to have been an honest, brave and worthy man.

DANIEL S. DONELSON.

Major D. S. Donelson was born in Tennessee in 1802, graduated at West Point in 1825. In May, 1861, was made brigadier general of the Tennessee provisional army and, in July, 1861, was commissioned in the same rank in the army of the Confederate States. He served in Mississippi under Bragg, and, at the battle of Murfreesboro, took part in the celebrated charge which shattered the Federal right wing. In 1863, he commanded the department of East Tennessee and died at Knoxville on April 17, 1863.

JUDGE JOHN PRESTON YOUNG.

Judge John Preston Young, an eminent member of the Memphis bar, who for twenty years has occupied the bench of circuit court division No. 1 at Memphis, was born in Chulahoma, Marshall county, Mississippi, on the 18th of April, 1847, a son of the Rev. Almarion W. and Sarah S. (Smith) Young. The father was a native of Jessamine, Kentucky, a Presbyterian clergyman and educator, who was a son of John Young, a farmer of Muhlenberg county, Kentucky. The Youngs are a family of English descent. John Young was a son of William Young, a Revolutionary war soldier and two of the great-grandfathers of Judge J. P. Young were killed in the Revolutionary war, one on the paternal side and the other on the maternal. John Young, after attaining manhood, wedded Hannah January, likewise a native of Jessamine county and of French lineage, the French name being Hannah Janvier. The founder of the January family in the United States was Pierre Janvier, a French Huguenot, who established his home in Philadelphia and who was an armorer in the Revolutionary war, a position equivalent at the present time to that of ordnance officer. Andrew McConnell, a Scotch-Irishman, was the progenitor of another line of Judge Young's ancestry on the paternal side and was killed in the battle of Blue Licks, Kentucky, during the war for American independence.

The birth of Almarion W. Young occurred in Jessamine county, Kentucky, June 3, 1810. The place of his residence in Muhlenberg county was in the same section of the state, where occurred the birth of Abraham Lincoln and of Jefferson Davis. Almarion W. Young was graduated from the University of Nashville now the University of Tennessee, in 1835. He followed his ministerial labors in Kentucky, Mississippi, and finally

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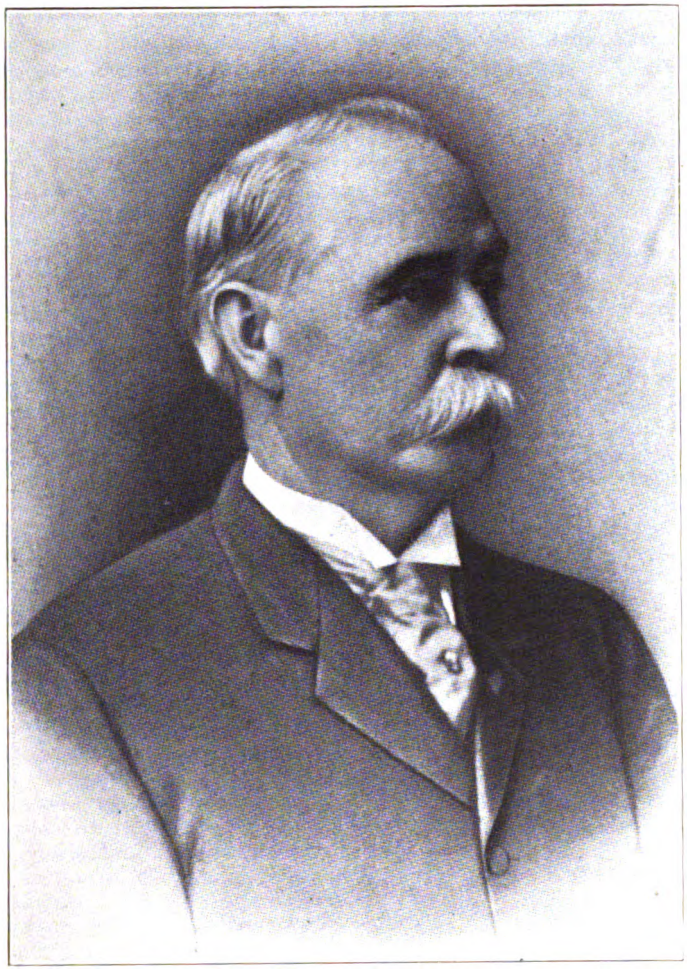

JUDGE JOHN P. YOUNG

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in Tennessee and served many important churches of the south and founded a number. During the Civil war period he devoted his time to aiding the wives and widows of Confederate soldiers, assisting them in many ways. He died at Tyro, Mississippi, February 4, 1878, on the site of the first church that he ever founded and his remains were interred in Elmwood cemetery of Memphis.

The mother of Judge Young was in her maidenhood Sarah Simpson Smith, a daughter of John and Chinoe (Hart) Smith. Her father was an ensign in the Sixth Virginia Regiment during the Revolutionary war and was a son of Francis Smith, who served as a lieutenant in the same regiment. John Smith's mother bore the maiden name of Anne Preston and was a daughter of John Preston of Botetourt county, Virginia, and it is from the Preston family that Judge Young derived his middle name. The families on both sides were Presbyterians and many of the male representatives of the family served as elders in the church or as clergymen and Judge Young, true to form, is now a Presbyterian elder. A sister of John Smith, the grandfather in the maternal line, became the wife of Governor Madison of Kentucky and another sister, Agatha Smith, was the wife of Dr. Lewis Marshall, an eminent physician and a brother of Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States supreme court. Dr. Lewis Marshall and his wife were the parents of Thomas F. Marshall of Kentucky, known as the greatest orator of his day in that state. The wife of Henry Clay, one of America's most eminent statesmen, was Lucretia Hart, who belonged to the Hart family to whom Judge Young is related. A third sister of John Smith, Susan by name, became the wife of James Blair, the father of Francis Preston Blair, Sr., a member of Andrew Jackson's cabinet and grandfather of the Hon. Frank P. Blair, Jr., who was a major general in the United States army and ran for vice president with Seymour as presidential candidate in 1868. A fourth sister of John Smith became the wife of John Breckenridge of Kentucky, father of the Hon. John C. Breckenridge, a candidate for president in 1860 and vice president with President James Buchanan. It will thus be seen that Judge Young is related to many of America's most distinguished families. His mother, Sarah Simpson Smith, was a daughter of Chinoe Hart Smith, who was the first white child brought to Kentucky from North Carolina. The grandmother, Chinoe Hart, was born at Abbyville, Virginia, and was a daughter of Nathaniel Hart, who in association with his partner, Judge Richard Henderson of North Carolina, purchased practically all of central Kentucky from the Cherokee Indians. They crossed the mountains with Colonel John Donaldson, convoyed by Daniel Boone in 1779. Colonel Donaldson carried Colonel Hart's baby, Chinoe, and Colonel Hart's wife carried Colonel Donaldson's rifle. Nathaniel Hart was killed by the Indians in the siege of Boonesboro, Kentucky, in 1782. It was his sister, Lucretia, who became the wife of Henry Clay.

Judge John P. Young's lines of life have been cast in harmony with those of his distinguished ancestry. In person, in talent and in character he is a worthy scion of his race and under modern-day conditions has upheld the fair name of the family in connection with the rendering of valuable service to the public along the lines of general advancement, progress and improvement. His early education was acquired under the direction of his father, who was a minister and educator, and he pursued his classical academic course and his mathematical study in the University of Mississippi in 1866 and 1867. Previously, when a youth of seventeen years, he had joined the Confederate army, enlisting in Company A, Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, with which he saw active service for a year, while in the previous two years he had also rendered aid to the cause.

Judge Young entered upon the practice of law in 1872 and continued his work at the bar until 1888 when he devoted a year to journalism, serving as city editor, as news editor and then associate editor of the old Avalanche in connection with Mr. Pickett, who was the founder of the Scimitar. In the year 1902 Mr. Young was elected circuit judge of circuit court division No. 1, and has remained upon the bench, being reelected without opposition at each successive term since his first election. He still has four years of his present term to serve, so that at its close he will have completed a quarter of a century's connection with the bench. As few men have done he has seemed to realize the importance of the profession to which he has devoted his energy and the fact that justice and the higher attributes of mercy he often holds in his hands. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument, all combine to make him one of the most capable jurists, representing the circuit court of the state and the public and the profession acknowledge him the peer of any judge who has occupied the circuit bench in Tennessee.

On the 19th of February, 1868, Judge Young was married to Miss Emma Wilson

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and they have three living children, five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Two of their grandsons served in the World war.

Judge Young is widely known through his writings, being the author of several books, two of which he has published. His History of Memphis, published in 1912, is a most comprehensive and interesting volume and no man is able to speak with greater authority upon the historical facts which have led to the development and upbuilding of Tennessee. Judge Young is president of the Memphis Historical Society and vice president of the Tennessee Historical Society, while for many years he was secretary of the Confederate Historical Society, with which he still has membership. He is a trustee and the treasurer of the Bolton College and Agricultural High School and the cause of advanced education has ever had firm hold upon his affection as manifest by his efficient service in that field. For many years he has been the president of the Old Men's Home. Throughout practically his entire life he has been a Presbyterian, serving for many years as an elder in the Idlewild Avenue Presbyterian church. For about half a century he has been connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and at one time he was a member of the old Chickasaw Guards Club. Professionally he has connection with the American Bar Association. It would, perhaps, be impossible to determine his greatest field of service, for his career has been one of usefulness to his fellowmen as an incumbent, as a representative of the bar and in the field of historical investigation and research.

THOMAS EMMERSON.

Thomas Emmerson, in addition to serving on the Superior bench from 1807 to 1809, was a judge of the Supreme Court from 1819 to 1822, and judge of the First Circuit from 1816 to 1819. He was the first Mayor of Knoxville. From 1832 to 1837 he edited, at Jonesboro, the "Washington Republican and Farmer's Journal," an anti-Jackson paper. For the first three years S. J. W. Luckey was his associate in this enterprise.

JOHN HENRY EATON.

Among the more conspicuous figures appearing in the history of Tennessee within the first quarter of the last century, was John Henry Eaton. He was a native of Halifax County, North Carolina, where he was born in 1787. He spent several years at the University of North Carolina, but did not graduate. After leaving college he studied law, and then came to Tennessee, but the exact date of his coming cannot be stated. By the year 1818 he had become sufficiently prominent at the bar to secure the appointment to a vacancy in the United States Senate. He received this appointment September 5, 1818, and being thereafter elected, served continuously until March 4, 1829, when he entered the Cabinet of Andrew Jackson as Secretary of War.

Public opinion pointed to Hugh L. White as the representative of Tennessee in Jackson's Cabinet, but Eaton, who, being more complaisant, was more acceptable to Jackson personally, forestalled White's candidacy by a very ingenious scheme. He wrote to White in effect that Jackson desired one of them to be in his Cabinet. He knew White's character well enough to believe that when thus approached he would decline. The expectation was well founded, and Eaton received the appointment which he had eagerly coveted. He was a man of positive ability, and was an efficient Secretary. The rather sensational incidents connected with his marriage with the beautiful but somewhat notorious, widow Timberlake, are well known. This marriage resulted in the breaking up of Jackson's official family, and in a vast deal of scandal and unpleasantness. But, while one may question Eaton's taste, it seems certain that public opinion dealt with him with undue severity, and that he is entitled to credit for loyalty to his wife. He was Secretary of War from 1829 to 1831; from 1834 to 1836 he was Governor of Florida, and from 1836 to 1840, minister to Spain. He created a decided sensation in the ranks of the Democracy by refusing in 1840 to support Van Buren, giving as his reason that while in Spain he had seen the workings of a hard money system, and had become impressed with the belief that it was wrong in principle. It was expected that his course in this matter would create a breach between him and Andrew Jackson, but it seems not to have had that effect. He was

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one of Jackson's most zealous and influential supporters. The invasion of Florida by Jackson occurred during his first term in the Senate, and in the heated debate that followed, Eaton stood firmly for his friend.

About the year 1818, he published the life of Jackson which bears his name.

Eaton is described as a handsome, graceful man, a fine elocutionist, and a good writer. His special distinction was won in politics and not at the law. In view of the fact that he was elected to the Senate at a very early age, he must, however, have displayed considerable ability at the bar.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

Emerson Etheridge, the famous orator and statesman, born in North Carolina in 1818. While yet a young man he came to Tennessee and took a part in the politics of the period, when he was in his teens. His political career may be said to have begun with the regime of Gov. James C. Jones, whom he supported against James K. Polk. As one of the most eloquent and influential of the Whigs of the period he took part in all of the hard fought contests between those parties from 1845 to 1860. He was a potent factor in the campaign in Tennessee between James K. Polk and Henry Clay. He was a member of the General Assembly of Tennessee and was one of the two central figures in perhaps the most exciting and most contested contest for seat in Congress which West Tennessee has ever seen. In two succeeding contests in 1853 and 1855 he and J. D. C. Atkins, the candidate for the Democratic party, faced each other on the hustings. The congressional district which they were striving to represent was very large and the Whig party and the Democratic party commanded almost equal strength in it. Each of the candidates was in the prime of his manhood, about 35 years of age, and both were eloquent. Etheridge had already been a member of Congress and was the foremost Whig in Tennessee. When the votes were counted it was found in one election that Etheridge had won by less than 100 votes and in the other election Atkins was successful by a margin of only 8 votes in a total of about 20,000 votes, yet there was no thought of fraud in either race and no contest in either. Etheridge died in 1902.

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT.

David Glasgow Farragut, the first Admiral of the American Navy, was a native of Tennessee. His father, George Farragut, was a Spaniard who came to this country in 1776. He properly sided with the colonists in their struggle with Great Britain and served gallantly in the Revolution and also in the War of 1812. He is said to have saved the life of Colonel Washington at the battle of Cowpens. The name first appears officially in the Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States for 1797. The Hon. William C. C. Claiborne, of Tennessee, presented "The petition of George Farragut, praying that he be allowed the balance of pay due him for services rendered the United States as muster-master of the militia of the District of Washington (East Tennessee), employed in actual service for the protection of the frontiers of the United States south of the Ohio, from the 1st of March, 1792, to the 26th of October, 1793."

An extract from Admiral Farragut's diary says: "I know that my father was an officer in the Revolutionary struggle for our independence; but whether on land or water I cannot say. In fact, his occupations were as various as could be expected of a restless disposition and a mind filled with enterprise, courage and a desire for novelty. At one time we hear of him as an officer in the navy, and then in the somewhat novel character of a sailor, of a Major of cavalry in the State of Tennessee. He accompanied two gentlemen, McKay and Ogden, on an expedition to survey and settle a part of that State, where they lived for some time in a log hut. After the country became more thickly inhabited he took unto himself a wife, Miss Elizabeth Shine, of North Carolina, and settled in Tennessee as a farmer."

David Glasgow Farragut, the first Admiral of the United States Navy, was born at Campbell's Station, near Knoxville, July 15, 1801. He tells in his diary of an occasion when, his father being absent, a party of Indians came to the house and

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his mother closing and fastening the door guarded it with an ax and refused them admittance. For some reason they left without attacking the house and his father afterward pursued and punished them. About 1808 Major Farragut was appointed sailing master in the navy and moved to New Orleans, where in a short time his wife died of yellow fever, leaving five children—three sons and two daughters. David Porter, the father of Commodore Porter, was nursed through his last illness in New Orleans by Major and Mrs. Farragut, and owing to this circumstance their son, David Glasgow, was adopted by the Commodore and lived with him as long as he remained in New Orleans and accompanied him when he went to Washington. Farragut was made Midshipman December 17, 1810, when less than nine and one-half years old. He went with Commodore (then Captain) Porter on the Essex in the War of 1812 and was on board that ship when she captured the Alert. The prisoners taken with the Alert outnumbered their captors and they planned a mutiny, which would have ended in the capture of the Americans but for the presence of mind of David. When twelve years old he was put in command of the Barclay, a prize vessel, to take it into Valparaiso. He was on board the Essex when she was taken by the Phoebe and Cherub March 28, 1814.

His services in the United States Navy are matters of general history. He served for sixty years, only about twelve years of that time not actually on the sea. September 24, 1823, he was married to Susan C., third daughter of Jordan and Fanny Matchant of Norfolk, Virginia. He died of heart disease August 14, 1870, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. A Farragut statue by St. Gaudens stands in Madison Square, New York, and one by Ketson in Marine Park, South Boston.

COL. H. R. FEILD.

Hume R. Feild, called the Marshall Ney of the Confederate Army, was born in Pulaski, in September 1834. He was of English and Scotch ancestry, the son of Dr. Edward R. Feild and Julia Ann (Flournoy) Feild. He was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute. He enlisted in the Martin Guards when the Civil War broke out, and was made captain of Company K of the First Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, under Colonel George Maney. He served in western Virginia and in the Bath and Romney campaign. Ordered back to Tennessee he took part in the battle of Shiloh. When Maney was promoted to brigadier-general, Feild was promoted to the rank of colonel, and took part in all the campaigns of the Army of Tennessee under Bragg, J. E. Johnston and Hood. His brilliant charge at Perryville, capturing a Federal battery, is one of the glorious traditions of the army, and in other engagements he won renown for coolness, intrepedity and bravery. In 1858 he married Henrietta Cockrill, daughter of William Rose of Pulaski.

WILLIAM C. FOLKES.

William C. Folkes, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, June 8, 1845, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, May 17, 1890. His death, in the prime of life, was caused by overwork upon the supreme bench.

Very little can be found concerning the early life of Judge Folkes. It is recorded that he joined the Confederate army in 1861, and was severely wounded at the first Battle of Manassas. He recovered in time, however, to take part in the desperate fighting at Malvern Hill, where he lost a foot. Despite the fact that he was seriously disabled, he did not retire from the army, but remained in the field in active service until the end of the war. He then entered the Law School of the University of Virginia, where he graduated in 1865. In the next year he came to Memphis, and entered upon the active practice of the law.

He married Miss Mary Wright, daughter of Judge Archibald Wright, and practiced law in partnership with Judge Wright, and afterwards with his son, Luke E. Wright, until he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court in August, 1886.

When Judge Folkes went upon the bench, the dockets of the Supreme Court contained a multitude of delayed cases that had been accumulating for many years. The physical disability of Judge Folkes made it impossible for him to take active exercise

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in the brief intervals of labor. Therefore, as he was a laborious man, and exceedingly conscientious in the discharge of his duties, his health failed rapidly, and he survived his election not quite four years.

The record of his life is brief, but it is altogether honorable. He was a thoroughly equipped lawyer, and was one of the most amiable and attractive of men. If his life had been spared he would have won a high position among the Judges of the State.

MOSES FISK.

Moses Fisk was born in 1759 and was a graduate of Dartmouth College where he was a tutor for seven years before he came to Tennessee. His coming to this state was probably the result of a meeting with William Blount, at Philadelphia, in 1798, where he had been recently elected a United States senator from Tennessee. Blount gave Fisk letters of introduction to Governor John Sevier at Knoxville. Fisk settled in Smith county and was the chairman of the first court of pleas and quarter sessions. In 1802 he was appointed by Governor Roane one of the three commissioners of Tennessee to survey the line between this state and Virginia.

He was one of the best educated men who ever lived in Tennessee, possessing scholarship and ability in many different directions, among them surveying, history and Greek. He was the founder of Fisk Female Academy at Hilham, the first distinctive school for girls in the entire South and one of the first in America. He was also a trustee of Davidson Academy, which was made Cumberland College in 1806, and he declined the presidency of the University of North Carolina. He died in 1843.

HENRY S. FOOTE.

He was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1800, and was educated at Washington College, in that State; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and settled in Alabama in 1824; in 1826 he removed to Mississippi, and there continued the practice of his profession; he was elected Governor of Mississippi, and after serving one term was elected, in 1847, a Senator in Congress, where he remained until 1853, officiating as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He subsequently spent a few years in California, and is now practicing his profession in Memphis, Tennessee.

HON. TOMLINSON FORT.

Tomlinson Fort was born in Milledgeville, Georgia, April 26, 1839, the son of Dr. Tomlinson Fort and grandson of Arthur Fort who was sued by Eli Whitney in regard to rights connected with the invention of the cotton gin. He was graduated at Oglethorpe University in 1857 and admitted to the bar in 1858. In 1861, he entered the Confederate service as lieutenant and was promoted to the rank of captain in May, 1862. He served in northern Virginia and was captured in 1864. In October, 1865, he made his home at Chattanooga, where he resumed practice of the law. He was mayor of Chattanooga, 1875-6; president of the chamber of commerce, 1891-92, chairman of the board of public works, 1894-97.

GENERAL N. B. FORREST.

General Nathan Bedford Forrest is properly characterized as the "Wizard of the Saddle." He was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, on July 13, 1821, and died on October 29, 1877. After brilliantly participating in numerous military engagements against the Union army, he was in the battle of Chickamauga, near Chattanooga. Discouraged at the result of General Bragg's work there, General Forrest resigned, but his resignation was not accepted. On the contrary, he was promoted to major-general, in command of all the cavalry in west Tennessee and northern Mississippi. The climax

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to his innumerable exploits in this field as a fast-moving and crafty cavalry leader came when his men captured six million dollars worth of Federal stores and a gunboat fleet at Johnsonville. General Sherman, the famous Union commander, after he heard of the feat, said that "it excited his admiration." At the end of the war General Forrest surrendered the remnant of his command on May 9, 1865. It is said that during his career he captured thirty-one thousand Federal troops. He is one of the five general officers from Tennessee who is to be honored with a statue on Stone Mountain, Georgia.

EPHRAIM H. FOSTER.

Ephraim H. Foster was born in Nelson county, Kentucky, September 17, 1794. His father moved with his family to Davidson County, Tennessee, in 1797. The son was well educated, being a graduate of Cumberland College, afterwards the University of Nashville, in the class of 1813. As soon as he left College he began the study of law in the office of John Dickinson.

When the Creek war began he volunteered, and was made General Jackson's private secretary, a position which one would imagine to have been the most difficult in the army.

At the end of the war he returned to the law. So rapidly did his business increase that within a short time he sought a partner, and found a most acceptable one in William L. Brown, who was afterwards upon the supreme bench.

In 1817 he married the widow of his preceptor, John Dickinson.

When Judge Brown went upon the supreme bench Mr. Foster formed a partnership with Francis B. Fogg, which was continued for many years.

In 1829 he was elected to the Legislature. In 1832 he seems to have decided to devote himself to politics, and became a candidate for the United States Senate against Felix Grundy, John H. Eaton and William E. Anderson. The contest was long and bitter, but finally Foster withdrew and gave his influence to Grundy, who was elected. Up to 1835 he had been, like most of the prominent men of Tennessee, a warm supporter of Andrew Jackson, but in 1835 he united with the majority of Tennessee delegation in Congress, and with other prominent men, in prevailing upon Hugh L. White to become a candidate for the Presidency.

He was one of the founders of the Whig party in Tennessee. In 1837 he was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Grundy, whose term expired in 1839. But in 1838 Mr. Grundy accepted a seat in Van Buren's Cabinet, and Foster, receiving the executive appointment, filled the unexpired term. He remained in office until January 13, 1840, having Hugh L. White as his colleague. At the date last named he and his colleague resigned because they could not follow the instructions given them by the Legislature of Tennessee, which was then a Democratic body.

In 1840 Foster was a Whig candidate for Elector for the State at large. The Whigs were triumphant in this election, and to Foster belonged a large part of the credit for their success. In 1843 he was elected Senator a second time and served until March 3, 1845. During this second term he was compelled to undergo a very severe trial. The question of the annexation of Texas was before the Senate, and Foster believed that it was his duty as a Southern man to vote in favor of the proposition. In this, of course, he was in opposition to his party. It appears from his own correspondence that he was exceedingly distressed by his situation at this time.

It is the testimony of all who knew him, that while he was a man of quick temper, and at times prone to extremes of speech and conduct, Foster was, as a rule, a very amiable and attractive man. He was a good hater, but not malicious, and regarded fidelity to friends as one of the cardinal virtues. That his sense of personal and political honor was high, is shown by his resignation from the Senate.

JOSEPH S. FOWLER.

Mr. Fowler, a native of Ohio and a graduate of Franklin College, where he was Professor of Mathematics for four years, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, August 31st, 1822. He studied law in Kentucky and began practice in Tennessee, and was Comp-

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troller in Tennessee until the military rule of Governor Johnson, and took an active part in the reconstruction of the state government. He was elected United States senator as a Union republican and served from July 25, 1866, to March 3, 1871.

While he was in the Senate he married Maria Louisa Embry, a widowed daughter of President Johnson, and was a member of the Senate at the time of the impeachment trial of the president.

JOHN W. FRAZER.

Brigadier General John W. Frazer was born in Tennessee and graduated at West Point in 1849. He entered the Confederate army in 1861 with the rank of captain and took part in the battle of Shiloh, in Bragg's Kentucky campaign, in East Tennessee, where he surrendered to General Burnside, September 9, 1863. He was censured, but exonerated.

THOMAS J. FREEMAN.

Thomas J. Freeman was born in Gibson County, Tennessee, July 19, 1827, and died at Dallas, Texas, September 16, 1891.

He was educated in the schools of his neighborhood, but did not attend college. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar, probably in 1848, and practiced at Trenton until the war began. Taking sides with the South, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and soon afterwards was elected Colonel of the Twenty-second Tennessee Regiment. At the battle of Shiloh he was severely wounded, and for a long time disabled. Returning to the field after his recovery, he was attached to Forrest's command, and served under that brilliant leader to the end of the war.

After the war he took up his residence at Brownsville, where the Supreme Court then sat for the Western Division of the State. He was soon recognized as one of the foremost lawyers of West Tennessee, and the suggestion of his name for the supreme bench under the new Constitution of 1870 was promptly approved. He was nominated and elected in 1870, and re-elected in 1878.

Failing of a nomination in 1886, he returned to the bar, but like all retired judges, found himself unfitted for the active practice. When the law department of the University of Tennessee was established in 1889, he was placed in charge of it. This has now become a successful school, but Judge Freeman's health did not permit him to reap the rewards of his zealous and efficient work in organizing it. He was compelled to give up his place and to seek the restoration of his health in the milder climate of Texas.

The Court of 1870 was called to pass upon many difficult questions of constitutional law. This branch of the law was especially attractive to Judge Freeman, whose mind was of a philosophic cast. Generally he was for strict construction, and always he was positive in his opinions and firm in his positions. The consideration of these large and broad questions gave him delight. He wrote upon them with zest and force, with much learning, ingenuity and justice. His opinions did not always prevail in the Court, and when they did he usually dissented. He was more frequently, and as a rule more forcibly dissentient than any other of our Judges. It is strange, perhaps, but it is true, that in nothing did Judge Freeman command the approval of the bar more than in his dissenting opinions. Probably opposition aroused and quickened his faculties. At all events, his dissents were unfailingly vigorous, and not infrequently convincing.

Dr. Johnson would have said of Judge Freeman that his "literature was large." He read much in history, philosophy, poetry and fiction, and was fond of conversing upon literary topics.

The State is much indebted to him for faithful and valuable service, and he will always rank among her best Judges.

GENERAL E. P. GAINES.

Edmund Pendleton Gaines, born in Culpeper County, Virginia, March 20th, 1777, was son of Captain James Gaines (wounded at Guilford Court House, March 15th,

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1781) and grandson of William Gaines and wife Isabella Pendleton, the sister of Judge Edmund Pendleton, and Mary, wife of James Gaines, the brother of said William. Captain Gaines was, in 1787, member of (Surry County) North Carolina Legislature, and in 1788 was one of the commissioners to erect Stokes County (N. C.) from Surry, and was member of the North Carolina convention which refused to ratify, and later, November 21st, 1789, ratified the proposed federal constitution.

In 1790 Captain Gaines settled in Sullivan County, Tennessee, then on "the frontier," hence his son, Edmund Pendleton, had little chance to attend school, but studied at home such books as he could get. He was a good rifle shot, and at eighteen years of age was elected to a lieutenancy in a rifle company commanded by Captain J. Cloud. When of age, he studied law, but was soon recommended by the Hon. W. C. C. Claiborne (member of Congress representing Tennessee and, later, Governor of Louisiana) for an appointment in the United States Army, and January 1st, 1799, received his first commission. ("Daring Deeds of American Generals"—by Jenkins, 1857).

Gardner's Dictionary of the United States Army, under the name Edmund Pendleton Gaines, says, that he was "Ensign and second lieutenant, sixth infantry, January 10, 1799; in fourth infantry February, 1801; retained April, 1802, in second infantry; first lieutenant April, 1802; United States Collector for Port of Mobile in 1805; Captain February, 1807; Major eight infantry March 24th, 1812; Lieutenant-Colonel twenty-fifth infantry July 6th, 1812; Colonel twenty-fifth infantry 12th of March, 1813; Adjutant-General (rank Colonel) September 1st, 1813; Brigadier-General March 9th, 1814; brevetted Major-General for his gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Fort Erie August 15th, 1814 (8th of September, 1814), where he was severely wounded on the 28th of August; received "The thanks of Congress," for his gallantry and good conduct in defeating the enemy at Erie on 15th of August; repelling with great slaughter the attack of a British veteran army superior in number, with the presentation of a gold medal "emblematic of this triumph"; retained April 8th, 1815; one of the commissioners to run the boundary with Creek Indians, January, 1816; wounded in an affair with Seminole Indians, February 29th, 1836, (see "Dictionary of the army of the United States since the Inauguration of their First President, in 1789, to the first of January, 1853, with every commission of each" and see, by Charles N. Gardner, "Adjutant-General of Major-General Brown's Division").

ENOCH ENSLEY.

Through the development of the natural resources of the south Enoch Ensley made this section of the country the rival of other mineral producing states of the Union. He added greatly to the wealth of this section of the country by giving practical demonstration of what nature had placed in reserve in her great storehouses for the use and benefit of man. Keen study, broad vision, indomitable energy and high purpose carried him steadily forward and with the upbuilding of his fortune he contributed in notable measure to the growth, development and prosperity of not only his own but of the surrounding states. Moreover, he was a student of history and of the signs of the times and he made valuable contribution to the world's thought through his writings on political economy and kindred topics. No history of the south would be complete without extended mention of Enoch Ensley, who was born near Nashville in Davidson county, Tennessee, November 8, 1836, and spent his life in this state, although his operations covered a wide territory. He was a son of Enoch Ensley, who was a native of Edgecombe county, North Carolina, and took up his abode in the vicinity of Nashville toward the close of the nineteenth century. His death occurred in 1866 at Nashville. He had attained substantial wealth. In early manhood he wedded Mary Rains, a daughter of John Rains, who was a representative of one of the old families of Virginia and who acquired a part of the land on which South Nashville now stands.

Enoch Ensley enjoyed the educational opportunities afforded in Hardeman's Academy in Williamson county, Tennessee, and in Cumberland University at Lebanon. He also took up the study of law at Lebanon and was licensed to practice, but his object in acquainting himself with the principles of jurisprudence was to qualify for the duties and responsibilities of business life rather than for the active practice of the profession. He also received valuable instruction from his father, whose training was such as to develop in him self-reliance and reflection, qualities that characterized Enoch Ensley

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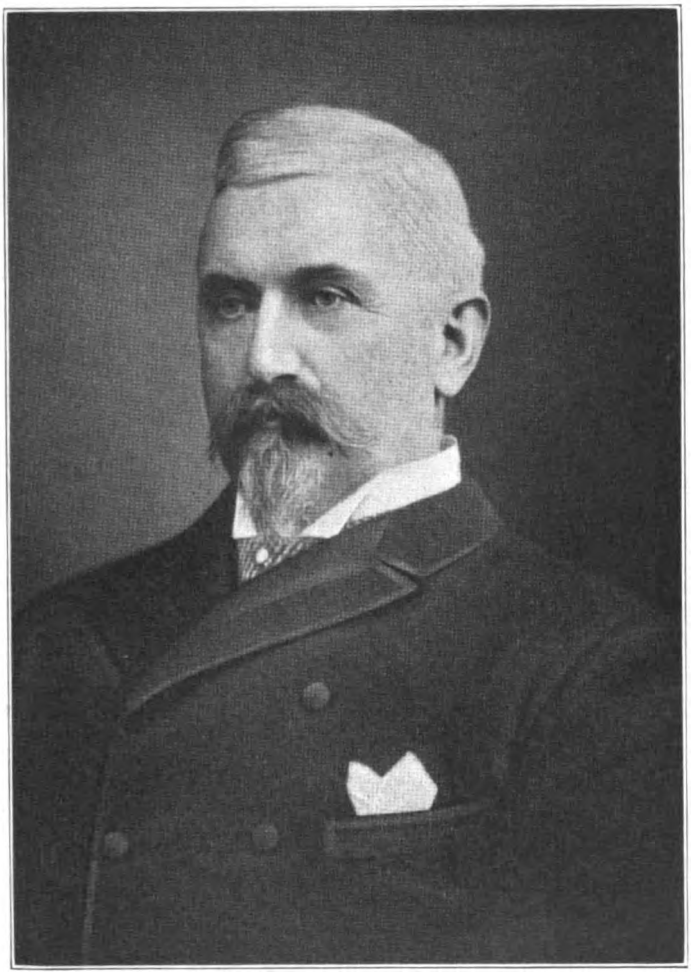

ENOCH ENSLEY

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throughout his career. He was twenty years of age when in 1857 he removed to Shelby county, taking charge of a plantation of ten thousand acres about ten miles south of Memphis, which was turned over to him by his father and of which he retained possession to the time of his death, transforming this into one of the finest plantations in the Mississippi valley. A contemporary writer at the time of his death said of his business career: "From the first he displayed prudence and sagacity and the success that attended his initial enterprise showed him to be a man of affairs. For fourteen years, beginning with 1872, he was president of the Memphis Gas Light Company and was mainly instrumental in the organization of the Union & Planters Bank, of which he was a director from the beginning until his demise. Until 1888 he gave his plantation his personal supervision and subsequent to that time devoted his energies to the management of his coal and iron interests and to the upbuilding of the south in a general way." It was Enoch Ensley who was the real promoter of mineral development in the south and one of the Memphis papers said of him: "The south lost one of its foremost citizens by the death of Enoch Ensley. He passed at an age when in the ordinary process of nature he should have had many years before him. Because of his social virtues, his industry and his kindness he had in his Memphis home acquired the respect of his fellow citizens, but he had gained far more than a local character and distinction. He had taken a position as a pioneer in the development of southern mineral fields and the example of his success was of incalculable benefit not only to the south but to the whole nation. About 1878 the commercial and industrial world knew little of Tennessee and Alabama iron and coal. The south was still regarded as a region of farms. Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan were the chief sources of the nation's mineral supply. Mr. Ensley was among the first to discover the commercial value of the mineral deposits of the southern states and the ability that marked his course in dealing with their development, the proof he gave that southern men and southern coal could compete profitably with the minerals of other sections went far to promote that investment of capital in the south's mineral belt which has wrought such wonders in the hills and valleys of northern Alabama, East Tennessee and the Virginias. No citizen of the south was more useful in his day and generation. Such men are the greatest force in the life of the nation. What Sutter was to California, Ensley was to Alabama and Tennessee. He led the way. His investments proved immensely profitable to himself but he incurred no man's envy, for having demonstrated the capabilities of the country thousands found prosperity with him. It is impossible to estimate the obligations of the south to him. Every furnace stack between the Tennessee river and the Blue Ridge is a noble monument to Mr. Ensley's genius and acumen. It was confidence in his judgment and a desire to emulate his success that caused capitalists of other parts of the United States and of Europe to place their money in enterprises like those with which he became identified. Birmingham's phenomenal growth was due as much to Mr. Ensley's exploitations and investments as to those of any other man. He caused faith in the country to become fixed and caused the most sanguine hopes to be realized. Had he erred in his judgment he would have been bankrupted. The south, therefore, has Enoch Ensley to thank for strengthening its commercial and industrial position. His name will have enduring honor. He made two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before. While other men talked and yearned and wondered Mr. Ensley put his hand to the plow and the wilderness blossomed as the rose. The loss of such a citizen cannot be too profoundly deplored. But his work survives in the forges, in the workshops, in the cities and towns, which he called into being as by the wave of a magic wand. Truly was Mr. Ensley the Aladdin of the south. But his lamp passing to other hands shall lose none of its virtue." In addition to what he did in the development of the coal and iron resources of this section of the country Mr. Ensley was a director of the First National Bank of Birmingham. His keen insight penetrated possibilities, his energies grasped opportunities and his judgment at all times found its justification in results which crowned his efforts.

In 1860 Mr. Ensley was united in marriage to Miss Laura Martin, a daughter of Judge Abram Martin of Montgomery county, Tennessee, and they came to reside in Memphis. In 1887, however, Mr. Ensley was called upon to mourn the loss of his wife, who passed away in Asheville, North Carolina, on the 12th of September of that year. The surviving children of this marriage are: Martin, now of New York; and Hattie, the wife of Dr. H. P. Hodgson of Sewanee, Tennessee. In 1889 Mr. Ensley was again married, his second union being with Miss Mary Leavenworth Beecher, a daughter of Edward A. and Mary (Bayliss) Beecher, the former a lawyer by profession. Of the second marriage there were born a son and a daughter: Enoch and Mary Beecher of Memphis.

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The son, Enoch Ensley, Jr., was a volunteer of the World war and went to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, where he won a captain's commission and was assigned to duty with the regular army. He went to France with the Third Division Regulars as a member of the Field Artillery and was in active service continuously until the signing of the armistice. He was at Chateau Thierry, where he was brigaded with the French. He also participated in the second battle of the Marne, in the engagements at St. Mihiel and Verdun and in the Argonne forest. The day after the armistice was signed he was sent into Germany, where he remained for three months. He was acting major all through the Argonne and received a major's commission before his return to the United States in March, 1919.

Not only did Enoch Ensley, Sr., figure as one of the most prominent, forceful and resourceful factors in the business life and development of the south but he remained throughout his career a close student and an accepted authority upon many questions which he discussed through his writings. It was said of him: "Mr. Ensley was one of those rugged characters whose books are living men, who studied actions rather than words and who gathered knowledge from what he saw and thought rather than from the teachings of others. His habits of thought were analytical and inquisitive and when in 1881 his attention was directed to the coal and iron industry in the south he was quick to grasp the value of it. He was one of the first to perceive the wonderful possibilities in that direction that have since been demonstrated. He invested heavily in the Pratt coal property near Birmingham, Alabama, and managed the mines personally until the Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company was formed and he became president thereof. His expectations were more than realized by his operations in Alabama and through them he was identified with the history of the mineral development of the state. He has been distinguished as the pioneer and promoter of the growth of the new south.

"Enoch Ensley was observant and thoughtful. In the course of his career he had opportunity for studying many phases of human activity in his own practical way and possessing fine judgment he evolved many valuable opinions in the way of politics and political economy. He analyzed the reason for every belief he held. The subject of taxation, being one in which he, in common with all citizens, was interested, was closely studied by him and many years ago a pamphlet, in which he elaborated upon a theory he held to the effect that all taxation should be raised from immovable property, was widely read and elicited the consideration of distinguished statesmen and political economists."

Mr. Ensley wrote broadly upon topics concerning government, finances and social economy. He prepared a paper on the Philosophy of Money, which he read before the Social Science convention at Saratoga in 1877 and which created wide interest. His last article published before his death appeared in Belford's magazine about 1889. He always felt that his greatest work lay in the field of political economy and he wrote much upon that subject from time to time. It was always his intention to discuss the question convincingly and publish his views in a book which was to be called, The American Statesman. He felt that he owed this to his fellowmen but through the multiplicity of his interests his health became impaired before he could carry out his plan of writing. Mrs. Ensley has gathered all of his papers and printed them in pamphlet form, so that they are available upon request. Even now his essays on political economy are used by students of this subject. Through the confidence he had created by his writings Mr. Ensley was approached on the subject as to whether he would accept a place in President Harrison's cabinet but refused to do so. He belonged to the Tennessee and other clubs of Memphis and also to the Episcopal church. The Appeal Avalanche said of him: "With the death of Enoch Ensley there passed from the sphere of earthly action a spirit that had been foremost in the development of the south. He was a leader in enterprise, a pioneer in investments, the marshal of industrial forces of the great new south. He was born, bred and died in Tennessee and did more perhaps than any other one man toward the upbuilding of the south, the exploiting of its resources and its advantages and the development of its industrial possibilities. He was among the first to recognize the opportunities that the south held forth for the profitable investment of capital and while he took advantage of his knowledge of these things to build up a fortune for himself and thus enriched many communities, he accomplished still more extensive good in this section by making known the hidden wealth that lay here by means of speeches and writings that influenced the entire commercial world." An eminent American statesman has said that the thing supremely worth having is the opportunity and ability to do a piece of work, the doing of which

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shall be of benefit to mankind. This opportunity came to Enoch Ensley and the world is enriched by his labors, while activity has been quickened by his thought and his purposes. He was ever alert to the part which his generation should play in political economy and the sociological advancement of the times, and many years will have been added to the cycle of the centuries before his labors find their full fruition in their influence over the lives of men.

JOHN A. GARDNER.

John A. Gardner was born in Robertson County, Tennessee, in 1809, and was educated in the common schools of his native county. In 1827 he removed to Paris, in West Tennessee, where for some time he conducted a newspaper known as the West Tennessean. Having studied law, he obtained a license in 1829, and opened an office at Dresden.

In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate without opposition, and re-elected in 1843, and again in 1845. In the Legislature of 1845 the Senate was composed of thirteen Democrats and twelve Whigs. Gardner was the Democratic nominee for Speaker, but on account of the intense opposition of the Whigs, was unable to secure more than twelve votes. He therefore withdrew from the race, and nominated Harvey M. Watterson, who received the votes of the Democrats and of one Whig, and was elected.

In 1847 Gardner became a candidate for Congress, although his district had a Whig majority of twenty-five hundred. His Whig competitor was the incomparable orator, William T. Haskell, who had then just returned from the Mexican war. Haskell was elected, but Gardner succeeded in reducing the majority nearly one-half.

In 1848 he was District Elector for Cass. Soon after the close of this canvass, he formed a partnership with Emerson Etheridge, who had read law with him and who had resided in his family.

In his efforts to secure stock for the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, Gardner was active and successful, and was elected the first President of the Company, and was several times re-elected. In 1856 he voluntarily retired from the position and resumed the practice of law in connection with his son-in-law, W. P. Caldwell, who has since the civil war been twice a member of Congress.

JOHN CONAWAY GAUT.

John Conaway Gaut was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, February 27, 1813. His grandfather was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to America, where he proved, as many of his compatriots did, the Scotch capacity to rear a large family. James Gaut, the father of John C. Gaut, was one of thirteen children, all remarkable for longevity and other sturdy qualities of the Covenanter stock. In 1821 James Gaut left his ancestral home on the French Broad River, near Dandridge, and moved to McMinn county, Tennessee. This last region had been opened to settlers only about a year. It was a part of the Hiwassee district from which the Indians were removed in 1820. The county had no courthouse, there was not a brick chimney within its borders, very little land was cleared, and the conditions were in all respects rude and primitive.

James Gaut was a small farmer and needed the help of his son, John Conaway, in supporting a family in which there were eight younger children. The life was one of hardship and self-denial, and though calculated to develop character, had few pleasures.

What primary schooling young Gaut had it is impossible to say. That he possessed the "rudiments" before attaining his majority is known, because soon after reaching the age of twenty-one, he entered an academy at Athens. He afterwards attended for a time the College at Maryville, then under the Presidency of the great Dr. Isaac Anderson, and later still, the University at Knoxville. His name is not in the list of graduates of the University.

In 1837 he began the study of law at Athens, in the office of Spencer Jarnagin, in company with two other students, one of whom was John M. Lea.

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The removal of the Cherokee Indians to the West, which occurred about this time, opened new and neighboring territory to settlement and to litigation. In the rich harvest thus accruing to the profession, Judge Gaut had a full snare, and the practice then acquired made him one of the best land lawyers in East Tennessee, the normal habitat of the land lawyer.

In 1853 he was elected by the Legislature to succeed Charles F. Keith as Circuit Judge. After the amendment of the Constitution, he was elected to the same office by the people, although he was a Whig, and the Democrats were in the majority in the Circuit.

In 1862 he was re-elected, and held the office until 1865, when he resigned and moved to Nashville, where he afterwards formed a partnership with Judge Robert L. Caruthers.

He was a Whig before the war and an earnest Union man. A majority of the Whig leaders went with the mighty tide of opinion that swept Tennessee out of the Union in 1861, but Judge Gaut was tenacious of his opinion, and remained a Union man. He was in the self-constituted Convention of 1865, which amended the State Constitution, but disapproved the course of his associates. He was on the committee which reported the schedule, but filed a minority report, in which he said: "I object to making the Constitution and referring it to the people without a convention, and I object to the disfranchisement to the extent provided for."

During the three succeeding years he earnestly and vigorously antagonized the radical policy of the dominant party, and was for a time the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

While he resided in East Tennessee before the war, the era of public improvements occurred, and he became one of the active promoters of the East Georgia Railroad, which connected Knoxville and Chattanooga.

He died July 4, 1895.

A. S. Colyar, writing of Judge Gaut, says: "He had been on the bench but a short time before his reputation as a Judge reached every part of the State. As a common law lawyer, on the bench, he ranked with 'Lige Walker and Marchbanks, which is saying a good deal."

GENERAL A. C. GILLEM.

Alvan Cullem Gillem was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, July 29, 1830. His parents came to Tennessee from North Carolina. Alvan Gillem was fond of study while very young and accordingly was sent by his father to Nashville where his intelligence and industry secured for him a cadetship at West Point. He was graduated June 18, 1851, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the First Artillery. In 1853 he was promoted to first lieutenant. He served in Florida and Texas principally, until the outbreak of the war between the states. On July 12, 1861, he was promoted to assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain in the regular army and served under General Thomas in the battle of Mill Spring. He was then assigned to the staff of General Buell. On May 13, 1862, Alvan Gillem was commissioned a colonel of volunteers and made adjutant-general of Tennessee, and on August 17, 1863, was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers and assigned to the command of the Fourth Cavalry Division of the Army of the Cumberland. On April 1, 1864, he was sent into East Tennessee by Governor Johnson, where he was very active until the close of the war. He then served as military superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau in Mississippi and was afterward assigned to the Department of Texas, where he served until 1871, when he was ordered to Benicia, California, against the Modocs. His health, however, failed him and he returned to Tennessee. He died in Davidson county, December 2, 1875.

MEREDITH P. GENTRY.

Meredith Poindexter Gentry was born in North Carolina in 1809. In 1813, his father, a wealthy planter, moved to Tennessee and settled in Williamson County. Young Gentry ended his academic education at the age of fourteen and did not have the advantage of a college course. From fourteen to twenty he worked on his father's farm

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during which time he read extensively in history and literature. He also studied law but never practiced it. From 1835 to 1839 he was a prominent member of the legislature, where he made a reputation as an orator and a progressive. In 1835 he was a member of a committee which made an exhaustive report on aid by the state for internal improvements. In 1839 he was elected to Congress and remained in Congress for twelve years. His first speech on the abolishment of slavery in the District of Columbia attracted universal attention. He was soon recognized as one of the most powerful debaters and orators in Congress. John Quincy Adams pronounced him the finest orator of the lower house. Some thought that he had a better voice for speaking than Henry Clay had. Certainly his voice was extraordinary, clear, ringing, farsounding, deep, musical and powerful. He was an old time Whig, a follower of Clay and a friend of John Bell. In 1855 he was the Whig candidate for governor against Andrew Johnson in which contest Johnson constantly "nagged" him with the low innuendoes but Gentry refused to retaliate. After his defeat in this election, he retired to his farm where he lived in ease until 1861, when he left his retirement and made a few speeches in favor of the Union. But when Fort Sumter was fired on he went with the state into the Confederacy and became a member of the Confederate congress. During the war he sold his fine farm and at the end of it was impoverished and died in straitened circumstances in 1866.

WILLIAM TERRELL GILLENWATERS.

Captain William Terrell Gillenwaters was born in Spartanburg District, South Carolina, April 30th, 1795, oldest of ten children born to Thomas Gillenwaters, who soon afterwards became one of the pioneer settlers of Hawkins County, Tennessee. His mother was of the Wilkins and Terrell families of South Carolina.

On October 21, 1813, William Terrell Gillenwaters was commissioned lieutenant in the 4th Cavalry, and on September 15th, 1814, he was commissioned Captain. He served in the Florida War. After returning home he engaged in the mercantile business at Rogersville, Tennessee, and was postmaster for twenty-five years. He was associated in business with John Rogers, of the family for whom the town was named.

In 1819 he marriel Elizabeth Roddye, of Rhea County, daughter of Jesse Roddye and Jane Mahaffey, and granddaughter of Col. James Roddye, of Jefferson County, Tennessee. One child, Mary Jane Roddye Gillenwaters, was born of this union. After her education was received at Athens and Knoxville Female Academy, she was married to Robert Allison Brown, of Roane County, and her parents moved with the young couple, in 1842, to Missouri, where both Mr. Brown and Mr. Gillenwaters engaged in farming and where they remained the rest of their lives. Elizabeth Roddye Gillenwaters died at the home of her daughter, in 1851, and Capt. W. T. Gillenwaters died while on a visit, at Dallas, Texas, June 18, 1865. He was buried in the Masonic Cemetery at that place.

GENERAL GEORGE W. GORDON.

George Washington Gordon was born in Giles County, Tennessee, on October 5, 1836. After receiving an excellent preparatory education he entered the Western Military Institute, at whose head was Bushrod Johnson, and was graduated in 1859. When the war between the states began, he offered his services to Tennessee and was assigned as drill master to the Eleventh Tennessee Infantry, which was in a camp of instruction at Camp Cheatham in Robertson County. After several weeks of assiduous drilling this regiment was sent to East Tennessee. Here Gordon was elected captain of Company I, in which capacity he served from August 1, 1861, to May 27, 1862, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and, in August 1864, he was appointed brigadier-general and was serving as such when he was captured at the battle of Franklin, November 30, 1864. After his capture he was held as a prisoner of war, principally at Fort Warren in Boston Harbor, until his release on July 24, 1865. He took part in the battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and most of the battles between Sherman and Johnston, between Sherman and Hood, and in Hood's campaign in the fall of 1864. After the war he practiced law at Mem-

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phis. In 1883 he became one of the state railroad commissioners. In 1885, he was appointed to a position in the Department of the Interior at Washington. In 1889, he returned to Memphis and, in 1892, was chosen superintendent of schools of that city. In 1906 he was elected representative in Congress from the Tenth District of Tennessee and was re-elected in 1908 and 1910. He died at Memphis on August 9, 1911.

CAPTAIN JOHN GORDON OF THE SPIES.

Capt. John Gordon was born near Fredericksburg, Virginia, on July 15, 1763. This eccentric, brave and patriotic character came to the Cumberland settlement in 1785 or earlier. He came from Kentucky, which was then a part of Virginia, where, even as a youth he had fought in the battles of Blue Lick and Bullet's Lick. In 1787, he led his company in Robertson's Coldwater Expedition. In 1791, he led the "Parched Corn Tour" against the Indians. On October 20, 1793, Governor William Blount issued Gordon a commission as captain of mounted infantry, succeeding his service as captain of the independent troop of cavalry which formed the first border patrol. Gordon took part in the famous expedition against the Indians at Nickajack in 1794, and Joseph Brown, who had been captured by those Indians when a boy, was a member of his company. He commanded Gordon's Spies in all the battles of the Creek War from Enotochopeo to Tohopeka. In the latter battle Jackson said: "Captain Gordon of the Spies and Captain Murry of General Johnson's brigade all distinguished themselves. Never was more bravery displayed. As an example of his many perilous services may be cited his mission to Pensacola when Jackson sent him with a letter to the Spanish Governor. On that hazardous trip he "penetrated alone a forest of three hundred miles from Hickory Grounds to Pensacola, encountering and evading various Indian parties and procuring for General Jackson that valuable knowledge of Spanish complicity with British and Indian enemies which at once determined him upon and gave him the key to the famous capture of Pensacola." He served in the first Seminole War in 1818, in which he contracted pneumonia and died at his home on Duck river in Hickman County, in June, 1819. He is buried in Rose Hill Cemetery, Columbia, Tennessee. The chief events of his civil life are: He was justice of the peace of Davidson County in 1794; a member of the last county court under Territorial rule, in 1796; he was appointed the first postmaster for Nashville, April 1, 1796; between campaigns he was engaged in mercantile transactions extending from Nashville to Philadelphia, to Chickasaw Bluff (Memphis) and to New Orleans; in 1804, he formed a partnership with William Colbert, the noted Chickasaw chief, and with him transacted extensive business on Duck river, and the Natchez Trace, and erected a trading post and a ferry called Gordon's ferry in Hickman County. Thomas H. Benton worked for them there when a boy, and, in 1812, Gordon moved his family there, where he built on his farm of one thousand two hundred and sixty acres a brick residence, still standing, which for many years was the handsomest house in all the surrounding country.

FELIX GRUNDY.

If Felix Grundy had not lived in the time of Clay and Webster, and had not been brought constantly into contact with them, he might have had a fame as great as theirs. Clay was a greater orator than Grundy, but not much greater; Webster was more eloquent, but not much more. There are passages in Grundy's speeches that are not surpassed in American oratory, and there was a time when his career promised to be as conspicuous and as important as that of any American living in his time.

Felix Grundy was of English descent. His father, who was a native of England, emigrated to America when a young man and settled on the Virginia frontier. There, in Berkley County, Felix Grundy was born September 11, 1777. Two years later the family moved to Pennsylvania, and in 1780 went farther westward into Kentucky, where Felix Grundy lived from childhood to manhood. Throughout the period of his youth the entire Kentucky frontier—and it was all frontier at that time—was subject to constant incursions by the Indians. The Grundy family seems to have been particularly

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unfortunate in these Indian Wars. The eldest son had been killed by the savages in Pennsylvania, and the dangers that the survivors suffered and the misfortunes they endured in the wilderness, were eloquently portrayed in one of Mr. Grundy's speeches in the Senate.

As a boy he developed a fondness for reading, and fortunately at the time when it was proper for him to attend school, Dr. James Priestly, who was at one time President of Nashville University, established an academy at Bardstown, Kentucky, and at this institution, one of the most excellent of its kind, Felix Grundy was liberally educated. His mother wished him to become a physician. He began the study of medicine, but while receiving his education, developed remarkable powers as a public speaker, and an inclination toward the law. His mother was wise enough to yield her own preference to the unmistakable manifestation of his fitness for the bar.

He was licensed to practice law in 1797, and two years later was elected to a Convention called for the purpose of revising the Constitution of Kentucky. In this Convention he greatly distinguished himself, especially in the advocacy of judicial reforms which have since been accomplished.

Soon after the adjournment of the Convention he was elected to the Legislature, and was successively re-elected until 1806. During a part of his career in this body he encountered Mr. Clay frequently, and without any loss of reputation.

In the Fall of 1806 Mr. Grundy was nominated for a judgeship of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. Soon afterward he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In the winter of 1807, finding the salary of the office insufficient to support a growing family, he resigned and returned to the bar; and in order to disconnect himself entirely from public affairs, came to Tennessee, making his home at Nashville. For three years he gave himself exclusively to the law, almost instantly acquiring a large and lucrative practice. But he was born for large affairs, and in 1811 an election to Congress was almost unanimously accorded him. He was elected with the understanding that he regarded the aggressions of Great Britain, which were constant at that time, as insupportable and as demanding redress. Entering Congress in November, 1811, as a Democrat, he took an active part in all of the proceedings that led to the War of 1812, promptly and earnestly uniting with those who demanded resistance of England. He was placed upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which, at a time like that, was the most important of all the committees, and joined in the favorable report upon the President's war message of June 1, 1812. Throughout the war he was a stanch supporter of the administration, and was the subject of incessant and angry attack by the Federalists. He was both the most efficient and the most conspicuous of Mr. Madison's friends. The Federalists attributed the war to "Madison, Grundy, and the Devil," and there can be no doubt that the first two were in very large measure responsible for it.

Mr. Grundy served two terms, and then from 1815 to 1819, was not again in public life. In the year last named, however, he consented to become a member of the Legislature of Tennessee, in which capacity he served for six years. One of the important events of this time was the establishment of the boundary line between Tennessee and Kentucky, over which there had been much debate, giving promise of serious trouble. Finally an amicable adjustment was made through the efforts of Mr. Grundy and William L. Brown, under appointment by the Legislature.

In 1829 Grundy succeeded John H. Eaton in the United States Senate, and served until 1833, when he was again elected and served until he was appointed Attorney-General for the United States by Mr. Van Buren, in 1838. He held this position for a year, and resigning in 1839, was a third time elected to the Senate. His death occurred December 19, 1840.

Mr. Grundy was easily the ablest and most successful criminal lawyer of his time in Tennessee, and in the Southwest. John M. Bright is authority for the statement that of one hundred and sixty-five persons whom Grundy defended for capital offenses, only one was finally condemned and executed. This phenomenal success did not fail to bring upon him the criticism of the less successful. Defeated lawyers sometimes declared his methods unworthy, and political enemies were zealous in giving currency to these censures. He was a successful practitioner, and a most seductive advocate, no one doubts, but he was too large to stoop to mean things, and too capable to need the aid of improper methods. He succeeded by force of a marvelous ability, and not by improper methods. He was an unerring judge of human nature, and was to the last degree tenacious of his purposes. His command of language was unsurpassed; his delivery impassioned and dramatic; his personal appearance pleasing, commanding

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and impressive, and his elocution of the most attractive quality. A writer comparing him with Haywood, says that Haywood addressed the intellects of the jurors, and Grundy their hearts. Grundy, like Haywood, was a man of a large, versatile intellect. It was not necessary for him to be a specialist in order to excel. At the bar, on the bench, in the Senate and in the Cabinet alike, he proved himself one of the first men of his time. There was hardly a more brilliant or a more substantially learned and able man in public life in this country in his time. In the Senate, as an orator he was classed with Henry Clay, and as a reasoner he ranked with the strongest men in that body.

It was as a jury lawyer that he was best known in Tennessee, and to this day he is regarded as the ablest and most successful advocate that has ever appeared at the bar in this State. He was not, as many suppose, a specialist in criminal law. An examination of Overton's Report will show that down to 1808, the date of his coming to Tennessee, the lawyers most frequently before the Supreme Court were Whiteside, Dickinson, Campbell, Trimble and Haywood, but that immediately after taking up his residence in the State, Grundy acquired a practice as large as any of these had. Indeed, if the reported cases from 1809 to 1811 were counted, it probably would be found that he appeared oftener than any other lawyer, except Whiteside. He had many land cases—the great staple of litigation at that time—and was a popular and competent general practitioner.

He is described as a man of ordinary stature, inclined to portliness; his complexion was ruddy, his hair a light brown, inclined to red, and in later life mixed with gray, and his eyes blue; his temperament was cheerful, hopeful and benevolent, but he did not lack firmness; his manners were the most attractive, and he was so large a man intellectually that he was not tempted to the harsh language or conduct which characterized many of the public men of his time. He therefore made comparatively few enemies and many friends. His popularity was great, and he was regarded throughout the State as one of the ablest and most competent of the public men of his time. He stands in the very front rank of our great men, hardly surpassed by any in brilliancy or in substantial ability.

JUDGE JACOB SCUDDER GALLOWAY.

Judge Jacob Scudder Galloway was at the time of his death the oldest judge in Tennessee in point of years and length of service. He made his home in Memphis, was thoroughly identified with the interests of the city and the state and seemed to possess more of those characteristics which mark the southerner than the man of the north, although he was born in Mendham, New Jersey, of Scotch-Irish and English parentage. His natal day was February 14, 1838, so that he had reached the eighty-first year of his age when called to his final rest. He was educated in his native state and became an honor graduate of Princeton University, in which he completed his course with the class of 1858. Attracted by the south, he immediately removed to Georgia and for two years thereafter devoted his energies to the profession of teaching. In 1860 he removed to Memphis, where he continued his work as an educator until April, 1861, when he left the schoolroom to join the famous Shelby Grays as a member of Company A, Fourth Tennessee Infantry. He served with valor and distinction and was dangerously wounded in McAlister's charge at Shiloh. He wore the insignia of a first lieutenant on the day of the surrender at Macon, Georgia, in May, 1865.

With his return to Memphis, Judge Galloway entered upon the practice of law and for many years was a distinguished figure at the Tennessee bar. He was a man of wide learning and pronounced ability in his profession and from 1886 he served continuously as judge of the probate court of Shelby county, the only tribunal of the kind in Tennessee, while from 1896 until 1905 he was ex-officio judge of the second circuit court of the county—a court that was later abolished by legislative enactment. As a jurist in probate matters his record compares with that of the most famous judges of the country and reversals of his decisions were extremely rare. His rulings were entirely just and equitable and his entire service reflected credit and honor upon the court and the public which called him to the office.

The political chapter in his history is likewise one of rare interest. Steadfastly a democrat, he not only served on the probate bench but in early manhood filled the office of justice of the peace and represented his district in the state senate. Four

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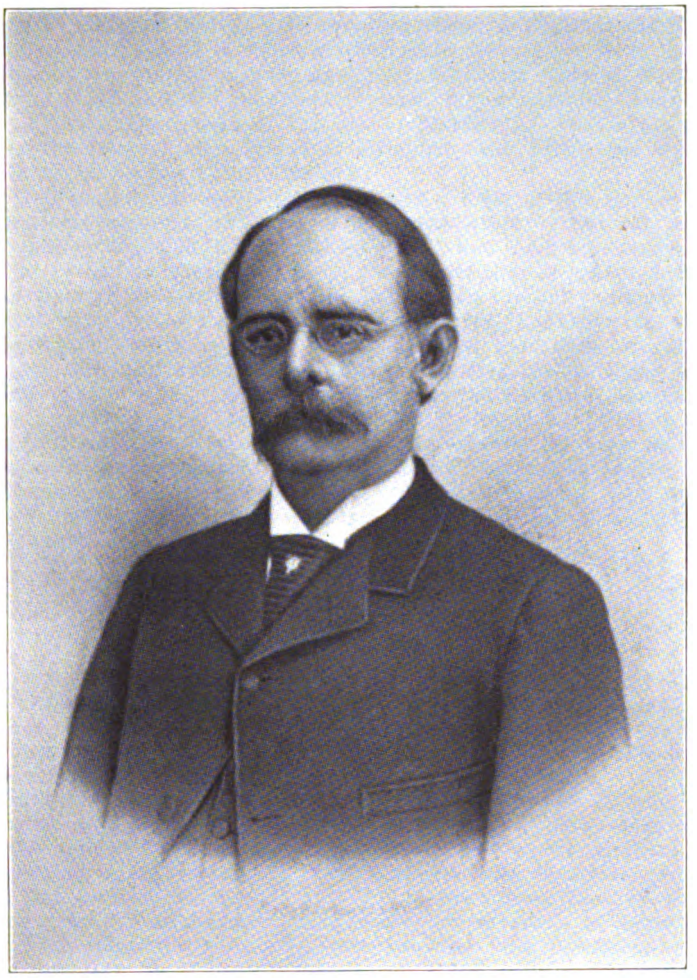

JUDGE JACOB S. GALLOWAY

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times he was opposed for the probate judgeship by other candidates for the office, but at his last election there was no opposing candidate, as it had come to be an accepted fact that no one could win over him and he was elected by acclamation, as it were, to the fifth term of eight years, which began on the 1st of September, 1918. In 1890 he was a candidate for congress against Judge T. K. Riddick from the tenth district and the election ended in a tie. Five thousand and fifty ballots were taken under the two-thirds rule, the convention lasting thirty days. Lacking thirteen and a third votes of nomination, Judge Galloway then withdrew and Colonel Josiah Patterson became the compromise candidate. As he exceeded all other judges of Tennessee in length of service, many also believed that he also exceeded them in point of ability in probate law and he was certainly one of the most distinguished probate jurists of the south.

Judge Galloway was united in marriage in 1866 to Miss Mary E. Tucker and they became parents of a son and two daughters, who are living, namely: John C., a sketch of whom appears on another page of this work; Martha R., who is an instructor of mathematics in the Central high school of Memphis; and Sallie, the wife of George A. Storm, residing in Kansas City, Missouri.

Like the true southerner, Judge Galloway was a lover of fine horses. In this regard one of the local papers at the time of his death wrote: "Nor was he lacking in those quaint manifestations of human things which now and then endear a man to those about him in lasting fashion. One of these qualities, of which Judge Galloway had many, was his true southern love of fine horses. In the halcyon days of Montgomery Park he was regarded as no less a racing authority than sporting writers themselves and was an institution on derby days and other gala occasions at the track." Fraternally Judge Galloway was a Mason, loyally following the teachings and purposes of the craft, and was an equally consistent member of the Episcopal church. A man of broad scholarly attainments, the Judge was probably without an equal in Memphis in his knowledge of Greek and he was regarded as an authority on many matters pertaining to the classics. He read widely, thought deeply and became by reason of his study, research and investigation a man of broad knowledge and wisdom. His life, characterized by honorable purpose in every relation, might well cause him to be called the grand old man of Memphis.

NATHAN GREEN.

Nathan Green was born in Amelia County, Virginia, May 16, 1792, and died at his home in Lebanon, Tennessee, March 30, 1866. He studied law and began the practice in Virginia, but soon afterwards came to Tennessee and settled at Winchester, where he seems to have secured in a short time a satisfactory practice.

It is said that at that time the lawyers of the State were, like many of their fellow citizens, somewhat addicted to gaming, and it is a fact not to be disputed that this seductive pursuit has at times furnished a vent for the active intellect of the profession. It is related in all accounts of Judge Green that he yielded at one time to the allurements of the gaming table, and thereby lost everything that he had acquired. His reformation was due to his own good sense and strength of character, and to the influence of his admirable wife, who seems to have been a woman of the noblest character, of exemplary loyalty, patience and affection. It is said that she never complained, and never reproached her husband, but upon the contrary, was sympathetic and affectionate, while she deplored his fault, and sought by gentle and loving persuasions to cure it.

Such conduct is worthy of all praise, and did not fail of its proper reward. Judge Green was at all times a man of strong character and high purposes, and it is not difficult to understand how his own convictions, re-enforced by an unavoidable sense of gratitude and affection for his wife, worked a complete change of conduct. He overcame his passion for cards, united himself with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and became in time one of its most prominent and influential supporters.

His public life began with an election to the State Senate in 1826. Without effort he was a leader in the Legislature, impressing himself favorably and strongly upon his associates. In 1827 he was chosen Chancellor for East Tennessee, when the State had just created the Chancery Court and there were only two Divisions. In 1831 he was elected to the supreme bench, and was elected again after the adoption

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of the Constitution of 1834. For more than twenty years he remained in this high Court, exerting an unsurpassed and most salutary influence upon its decisions and its policy. He has been called the "Hardwicke of Tennessee," and the "father of our equity jurisprudence." No other Tennessee Judge, with the single exception of Haywood, has so powerfully or permanently impressed himself upon the jurisprudence of Tennessee, and none has left a more admirable record.

In 1852 Green retired from the bench, and thenceforth, until the civil war interrupted his work, gave his time to the Lebanon, or Cumberland University Law School. His great reputation, extending through the State, and widely beyond its borders, attracted young men from all the Southern States. He was ably supported by Judge Abraham Caruthers and Chancellor Ridley, and the popularity won for the school by these distinguished names was soon re-enforced by the quality of their work.

In the controversies leading up to the war, Judge Green consistently declared himself opposed to secession, and advocated the maintenance of the Union. It is said that, with characteristic frankness, he freely expressed these sentiments in his lecture room. Moreover, he seems not to have believed that there was occasion for seceding even if the right existed. He did not believe, however, that it was permissible, or justifiable, under the Constitution, for the North to interfere in the domestic affairs of the South, or for the Federal government to resort to coercive measures. Therefore, when the issue was made and hostilities began, he arrayed himself on the side of the South. He was not connected with the army, as he had long passed the age of service, but remained quietly at home throughout the war, and without molestation of person or property. In the Spring of 1866 he began active work to resuscitate the Law School. He entered upon the undertaking with his old time zeal and energy, forgetting his age and consequent infirmity, and was in a little while compelled to give up. After a short illness he died. He had frequently said, in reply to the remonstrances of his friends, that he wished to wear out and not to rust out. And he was right. He died in the effort to do good, and in the possession of his faculties. To the very last he was a useful man. The character of Judge Green will repay study. His dominant quality was force. Physically, mentally and morally he was strong. Such men are not always superior to temptation. Sometimes they yield and become confirmed in evil doing, and are the worst enemies of society. But all Judge Green's impulses and purposes were right, and in the end he was victorious over temptation and evil habit, and came out of the strife purified and strengthened. He was for many years the leader among the laymen of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was a diligent student of the Bible, and was led by his tastes into a careful study of theology, in which he became profoundly learned.

In everything that he did, earnestness, sincerity and power were manifest. As an advocate he possessed almost none of the graces, but was rich in substantial qualities. Physically he lacked symmetry, but he spoke with vehemence, and it need not be said that he reasoned with power. His methods were straightforward and direct. He was wanting in wit, humor and fancy, but never in logic.

As a Judge he displayed great learning, and also a thorough mastery of his learning. These two things are not often united. Judge Green's mind was large enough and strong enough to digest what he read, so that he was not only a learned Judge, but truly a great Judge. He is one of the finest figures in our history, and few men have rendered more substantial service to the State.

JOSEPH GREER.

Joseph Greer was the son of Andrew and Ruth Kincade Greer who came to this country from Ireland about the year 1750. At the time of the Revolution, Joseph Greer was a mere boy, but it is said that he was more than seven feet tall, although his father was so small that he was dubbed "Wee Andy." After the battle of King's Mountain Joseph Greer was chosen to carry the news of the victory to the Continental Congress then in session at Philadelphia. The way was long and perilous but the boy was stout-hearted. Upon his arrival at his destination he brushed past the astonished doorkeeper without a word of explanation, strode into the midst of the assembled Con-

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gress and delivered his message. In 1814, he located in Lincoln county and became the progenitor of a large and distinguished family of descendants. He died on February 23, 1831.

WILLIAM HALL.

William Hall, Governor of Tennessee, April 16, 1829-October 1, 1829, was Speaker of the Senate when Governor Sam Houston resigned, and by virtue of his office became Governor *ad interim*. He was born in Surry County, North Carolina, February 1, 1775. His father moved to Tennessee, 1785, and settled in Sumner County. Governor Hall several times narrowly escaped being killed by the Indians when a boy, and his father and two of his brothers were killed by them. From 1797-1805 he represented Sumner County in the General Assembly. His name does not appear on the roll again until 1821, when he was elected to the Senate, of which he was a member until he became Governor. In the meantime he was engaged with General Jackson in his military campaigns; Hall was Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, and was with Jackson in every hard fought battle, both against the Indians and the British. William Hall was never a candidate for Governor and retired to private life when his successor was inaugurated; but in 1831 he was elected a member of Congress. After leaving Congress he lived on his private estate, which was called "Green Gardens," near Castilian Springs, until his death, which occurred October 7, 1856. He was one of the purest men who has ever occupied the exalted position of Governor of Tennessee.

JOSEPH HAMILTON.

Mr. Hamilton was one of the notable men of his time, and it is unfortunate that so little of his history has been preserved.

His family was, as the name indicates, of Scottish origin. It was one of the many stanch Presbyterian families that came to America by way of Ulster, in search of religious liberty. Many of these Scotch-Irish families trace their lineages back to very honorable beginnings. This branch of the Hamiltons has upon the distaff side an ancestress, Margaret Wallace, who was a direct descendant of the great Sir William of that ilk, the national hero of Scotland. Robert Hamilton, the father of Joseph, came from Scotland and settled in the valley of Virginia, on Carrs Creek, in Rockbridge County. Here Joseph was born in 1763. He received a classical education at Liberty Hall, which afterwards became Washington College, and is now Washington and Lee University.

He came to Tennessee in 1784, having been admitted to the bar in his native State. Among the lawyers with whom he was associated were David Campbell, Archibald Roane and Joseph Anderson. For forty years he was an active practitioner, and, it is said, was generally referred to as the "honest lawyer." This must have been a very gratifying and enviable distinction, because Anderson, Roane and nearly all of his associates were honest beyond question.

Joseph Hamilton's wife was the third daughter of Alexander Outlaw, and to the marriage were born eleven children. Among the descendants are the Gammons, of Jonesboro, and of Knoxville; the Blairs, of North Carolina, and the Van Dykes, of Athens and Chattanooga. Collaterally the family is connected with the Daviess family of Kentucky. Everything that is known of Joseph Hamilton is creditable. His descendants hold him in the greatest esteem and reverence, and undoubtedly he was a good and an able man.

ISHAM GREENE HARRIS.

Isham Greene Harris, Governor of Tennessee, 1857-1862, was the son of a Methodist preacher and was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, February 10, 1818. He was educated at Winchester Academy. On leaving school he engaged in the mercantile business and soon made a nice little fortune. A little later he began the study of law

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under his brother, William R. Harris. His success in law was as marked as had been his venture in business. In 1847 he entered politics and was elected to the state senate. From 1849-1853 he represented his district in Congress. In 1853 he moved to Memphis and in 1856 was candidate for elector for State-at-large on the ticket with Buchanan and Breckinridge. In this canvass Harris made a great reputation as a speaker and the year following was elected Governor, defeating Robert Hatton, the Whig candidate. He was re-elected in 1859 and 1861, and was thus Tennessee's war Governor. Under his administration Tennessee seceded from the Union, and raised over 100,000 men for the Confederacy. At the close of the war Harris returned to Memphis and practiced law until 1877, when he was elected to the United States Senate. He served in this capacity for twenty years. He was a man of strong personality. He died at Washington, July 8, 1897, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, and was buried at Memphis.

WILLIAM T. HASKELL.

It is the well nigh universal opinion that the most eloquent of all our public speakers was William T. Haskell. His father, Joshua Haskell, came to Tennessee from Rhode Island and settled at Murfreesboro, having served previously in the Creek war. He was a lawyer, and in 1821 was appointed Judge of the newly-created Eighth Circuit, and removed to Jackson, in Madison County, so as to reside within his circuit. In 1829 he was impeached, but was acquitted for want of a constitutional majority against him, the vote being a tie. He held the office for fifteen years.

William T. Haskell was born at Murfreesboro, July 21, 1818, and was educated by private tutors and in the schools at Jackson until he was sufficiently advanced to enter college. Sometime prior to 1835 he entered the University of Nashville, but did not complete his course there. Probably the University of Nashville never had a more negligent student.

He was a poet, an orator, a converser, a dreamer. By reason of extraordinary natural gifts, he acquired certain things without effort. These were the things to which he was naturally inclined. The things that required effort went unlearned. The mathematical faculty rarely goes with the poetic or oratoric temperament, and seems to have been almost entirely wanting in his intellectual make-up. Leaving college without a degree, he enlisted for the Seminole war in 1836, and served with credit. There was excitement in war, and he incessantly craved excitement. Moreover he had many soldierly gifts.

Returning home after the war he became a lawyer, and as early as 1840 drifted into politics and made a canvass for the Whig party, and in the same year was elected to the Legislature from Madison County.

In 1844 he canvassed the State for Henry Clay, making some of the marvelous speeches upon which his fame rests.

In 1846 he enlisted for the Mexican war, and was elected Colonel of the Second Tennessee Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He was a gallant soldier and a capable leader, and came from this war with a reputation second, among the Tennesseeans, only to that of the splendid leader of the "Bloody First," William B. Campbell.

Probably his best political speeches were made in the campaign of 1856, and the greatest of these was delivered at Knoxville in the first week of September of that year. This week witnessed one of the last demonstrations of vitality in the Whig party.

He had every grace and gift of the orator and unlimited flow of purest and strongest words, the finest fancy, the richest imagination, the most pleasing and effective action, a voice of unequalled beauty and compass. A generous enthusiasm and patriotism fired his heart, and doubtless tradition speaks the truth when it declares that this was the grandest oration ever heard on the soil of Tennessee, the culminating effort of a splendid genius, an outpouring of captivating, resistless eloquence.

Haskell was by nature a great actor, and his speeches were always essentially dramatic in quality and in effect.

This great speech brought to Haskell, already famous, a reputation such as no other public speaker in Tennessee ever enjoyed, and the reputation was deserved. Genius and eloquence are words much abused, but to Haskell both may be applied in

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truth. He was a man of genius as truly as was Webster or Chatham, or any other of the world's great orators. Like Fox and Sheridan, and even Webster, he had this divine gift linked with many weaknesses. His life was irregular and ill-ordered. From the transcendent heights to which he rose in the flights of his eloquence, he fell very low in periods of relaxation and idleness.

He reminds one of another gifted American, Edgar Allen Poe, and like Poe, he had the gift of song. At least one of his poems is not unworthy of the genius of any poet our country has produced.

Haskell shared the fate of many other men of genius who have been called to deal with practical affairs. His nature was too sensitive, his nerves too highly strung for rough contact with men, for the struggles that they incessantly make for place and power.

Once, in 1847, he was elected to Congress, but found the service uncongenial and refused a re-election.

The excessive nervous strain to which Haskell subjected himself in every set speech that he made, combined with the irregularities of his life, finally subverted his nervous system, and the people of Tennessee beheld with universal regret the sad spectacle of this wonderful man paying the price of his marvelous gifts and triumphs, by confinement in a madhouse. It was in an interval of restored reason that he wrote the beautiful poem mentioned above.

His mind never recovered its balance. He died at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, March 12, 1859.

His life was the most brilliant and yet the saddest in the history of our State, exhibiting a resplendent genius hampered by a fatal infirmity of will. No censure of him ever passes the lips of a Tennesseean, but every word is praise, and every sentiment sympathy.

ROBERT HOPKINS HATTON.

Reuben Hatton, the grandfather of Robert Hatton, was born in Virginia. One of his sons, Robert Clopton, entered the ministry of the Methodist church. In 1826 he was located at Youngstown, Ohio, and there, November 2, of that year, was born Robert Hopkins Hatton. The full name is given here, but it should be stated that General Hatton, after reaching his majority, dropped the middle name.

In 1835 the flat of the church brought Robert Clopton Hatton and his family to Nashville. Here the young Robert was at school until 1837, when the family took up its abode near Beech Grove, in Sumner County. In 1842 the father became pastor of a church at Gallatin, and there principally the son was educated, and gave the first evidence of the disposition and the ability to speak in public. In his sixteenth year he delivered a Fourth of July oration on the Emperor Napoleon.

After leaving the local school, he was first a clerk in a shop in Gallatin and then a school teacher in the country. In the Autumn of 1845 he entered the junior class of Cumberland University. He was not well prepared, but by systematic and thorough work overcame all difficulties and received his diploma in June, 1847. He was then elected tutor in the University, and acted in that capacity for one year, when he entered the law department, where he was able to remain for only a year, on account of the failure of his means. In 1850, having secured a law license, he formed a partnership with Jordan Stokes, one of the principal lawyers of Lebanon. In the same year the Board of Managers of the Washington Monument, in Washington City, made him its agent in Tennessee, affording him opportunity for earnest and eloquent advocacy of the patriotic movement, in the press and in public addresses. In 1852 he dissolved his connection with Mr. Stokes and entered into a partnership with Nathan Green, Jr. On December 16, 1852, he was married to Miss Sophie K. Reilly, of Williamson County, Tennessee. His partnership with Judge Green lasted for three years. He quickly acquired an honorable position at the bar, and in 1852, yielding to a strong natural liking, made his first venture in politics, as sub-Elector on the Scott-Graham ticket. His speeches attracted favor, and in 1853 we find the Lebanon Herald declaring for the "gallant young Hatton" for Congress.

In the Summer of 1855 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature from Wilson County, as a Whig, and in 1856 was a candidate for Elector for the Fifth District on the Fillmore and Donelson ticket. In this canvass he sought in vain an

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opportunity to meet "Lean Jimmy Jones," formerly the Ajax of the Tennessee Whigs, who, strangely enough, was a zealous advocate of the Democratic nominee, Buchanan.

The Whig and American State Convention which met at Nashville, May 1, 1857, unanimously nominated Hatton for Governor. The Democratic candidate was Isham G. Harris, and the two competitors began their joint canvass at Camden, West Tennessee, May 25, 1857. At Fayetteville, in Middle Tennessee, the debate grew so warm that it resulted in physical violence. It seems that Harris struck Hatton and that the blow was promptly returned. The combatants were separated and the difficulty adjusted by their friends. In the matter of courage both were above suspicion. The canvass was continued without further personal difficulty until late in July, when both candidates were so exhausted by their tremendous labors, that they withdrew all unfilled appointments. The election occurred August 6, 1857, and the Democrats were successful by a majority of more than eleven thousand.

In 1859 Hatton was nominated as the Whig and American candidate for Congress in his district, and was elected.

In the campaign of 1860, Hatton supported Bell and Everett. In December of that year he was again in Washington.

At this session of Congress he spoke boldly and eloquently in favor of the Union, condemning in strongest terms the Southern secessionists and the Northern agitators of the class of Garrison and Phillips.

Returning to Lebanon in March, he delivered there another powerful appeal for the Union. By his policy on this great question he alienated many friends, but he was a brave man and true to his convictions. But strong Union man as he was, his course in the event of the secession of Tennessee had been foreshadowed in his correspondence and speeches. He believed that the Northern agitators were not less to blame for the destruction of the Union than the Southern secessionists; he was a Southern man, honored by the Southern people, and reared in the political atmosphere of the South. He believed that it was his duty to stand by Tennessee and the South. Therefore, when Mr. Lincoln issued his call for volunteers, he set about raising a company for the Confederate army. He was elected Captain of this company, and almost immediately was made Colonel of the Seventh Tennessee Regiment.

The regiment was ordered to the front in July, 1861, and first served under General Lee in his West Virginia campaign, and afterwards took part in Jackson's Valley campaign, but was detached and sent to Richmond early in the spring of 1862. May 23, 1862, Hatton was made a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army and placed in command of the Fifth Brigade, First Division and First Corps of the Army of Virginia. His brigade was composed of Tennessee regiments.

At sunset on May 31, the Battle of Seven Pines was raging. General Johnson had just been disabled. His successor in command, General Gustavus W. Smith, gave the order to Hatton to advance and attack the enemy. Hatton led the charge, the enemy's works were taken, but were recovered by an overwhelming force, and the Tennessee brigade, bleeding and shattered, retired, carrying with it the dead body of its General.

The death of General Hatton caused profound regret. He had won an enviable reputation, not only for gallantry, but also for less conspicuous and attractive, but not less important qualities of military leadership. He was a strict disciplinarian, and the careful guardian of the comfort and health of his men.

That he was a man of exceptional talents is not to be disputed. He was earnest, persistent and full of courage, physical and moral. He seems to have given much attention to the art of public speech, and to have attained extraordinary excellence in it. As a soldier he was conspicuously capable and gallant. At all times he was conscientiously and sincerely a religious man. Like most self-made men, he was perhaps unduly ambitious, and esteemed too highly the artificial honors of public station, but all in all he was one of the best and most admirable of the distinguished men of Tennessee.

JOHN HAYWOOD.

A. S. Colyar in his "Civil and Political History of Tennessee" gives the date of Haywood's birth as 1753, and Phelan follows him, but in Goodspeed's History of Tennessee, the date given is March 16, 1762. It is impossible to say which is right.

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John Haywood was born in Halifax County, North Carolina, and occupies an honorable place in the history of that State. He held there the position of Attorney General from 1791 to 1794. He was then raised to the bench of the Superior Court and served for ten or twelve years. In 1801 he published a "Manual of the Laws of North Carolina," and afterward edited the State Reports, covering the period from 1789 to 1806. While he was upon the bench, a Secretary of State, who was his personal friend, was indicted for forging land warrants, and he resigned to defend him. The public was much incensed against the accused, and great unpopularity is said to have attached to Haywood for his course in the matter, although his client was convicted, and this, by tradition at least, was the cause of his leaving North Carolina and coming to Tennessee. He moved to this State probably in 1810, purchasing an estate seven miles from Nashville, where he made his home for the remainder of his life. The date of his coming to Tennessee is not certain. Colyar puts it in 1802 or 1803, Clayton in 1807, and Phelan in 1810. In 1812 he was elected one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and held the office until 1826. At this time there was no Chief Justice of the Court, but it is said that Haywood was accepted as the presiding member. Colyar intimates that he did not preside with much dignity, and says that his one fault as a Judge was an excessive kindness of heart, which made him too lenient to law-breakers.

While he was on the bench he published the three volumes of Tennessee Reports which bear his name, and in collaboration with R. L. Cobbs, compiled the volume of statutes known to the profession as "Haywood and Cobbs."

His large and active mind was not sufficiently engaged by these duties, and being fond of literature, history and metaphysics, he found pleasant employment in philosophic and historical writing. As an author he is best known by his "Civil and Political History of Tennessee." This valuable book comprises the history of Tennessee from its beginning to the adoption of the Constitution of 1796, and was prepared with great labor and care. He also wrote the "Natural and Aboriginal History of Tennessee," a book now nearly forgotten and never much read. He was the author of still another book called the "Christian Advocate." Colyar says that it gives rise "to the report that Judge Haywood accepted the doctrine of visible supernatural agencies." It seems that Judge Haywood was a believer in the occult science of locating wells by means of a forked switch.

Judge Haywood's mind seems to have been attracted by every subject that could engage the speculative or reasoning faculties. The fact that he carried on these diverse pursuits, and at the same time gave much attention to the education of young men for the bar, proves the richness of his powers of mind. He was the greatest jurist that has lived in Tennessee. History, philosophy, occultism were his amusements. And it is said that while his speculative works have the peculiarities pointed out here, they are wonderfully rich in genuine and accurate learning.

The ability and learning of Judge Haywood were nowhere so fully displayed as in the celebrated case of the University of North Carolina against Toy and Bishop.

When Mr. Haywood became a Judge of the Supreme Court, although he stood alone on the subject of his doctrine of "color of title," he never yielded it. From that time until 1825, he persevered in his opposition to the construction of the Statute of Limitation which made a connection of title necessary. From being alone in his view of this law, Judge Haywood found himself at last sustained by all the members of the Court of five Judges, with the exception of Judge Whyte, who was not to be moved from his opinion by popular feeling or the sophistry of legal learning. "In tact and eloquence—such eloquence as reaches the heart and convinces the judgment—Haywood had no equal in Tennessee." He possessed inexhaustible stores of imagination, and was quick in argument and in reply, but his imaginative faculties were so largely developed as to give to some of his opinions an air of eccentricity. Like most men of strong and quick minds and positive convictions, Haywood was sometimes regarded as overbearing. It is said also that he was ambitious and was disposed to prefer his own judgments to those of his associates. This last characteristic is not at all exceptional in great judges. It is interesting to note that, notwithstanding his devotion to the law and to literature and philosophy, he accumulated and left to his heirs a large property.

In person he was an immense man, weighing, it is said, three hundred and fifty pounds. He died December 12, 1826.

Haywood's place in the history of Tennessee is a very enviable one. He is regarded as our greatest and most learned jurist, and was esteemed by some the equal of Grundy, as an advocate. That he could have deserved this high praise as a lawyer

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and as a Judge, and at the same time have possessed an accurate and profound general scholarship, and have been a writer of extraordinary ability, proves his mind to have been one of a very high order. He was capable of great achievement in almost any field of intellectual effort. It would be difficult to find, in the whole range of our State history, a man of equal strength, versatility and massiveness of intellect. Not only was he a great Judge and a great lawyer, but he gave dignity and influence to the profession by demonstrating a capacity for large affairs outside the law.

The profession in Tennessee can have no better model than John Haywood. Morally sound, intellectually strong, profoundly learned in the law, liberally educated, scholarly, yet practical and successful, he was indeed the "very model" of a lawyer.

GENERAL THOMAS BENTON SMITH.

General Thomas Benton Smith, who was the youngest general in the Confederate army and enjoys the further distinction of being the only one now living, has reached the venerable age of eighty-five years. His birth occurred in Rutherford county, Tennessee, on the 24th of February, 1838, his parents being James M. and Martha (Page) Smith, the former a native of Dinwiddie county, Virginia. He comes of English ancestry in the paternal line and of Welsh descent on the maternal side, and his mother's people lived in North and South Carolina before coming to Tennessee. General Smith still has in his possession a silver piece that his maternal ancestors brought from Wales and which was given to him by his mother. His maternal grandparents, John and Martha Page, lived ten miles from Franklin and five miles from Triune. James M. Smith, the father of General Smith, was a carpenter of Mechanicsville, Rutherford county, this state, who made and sold gins, while his wife made cloth to provide wearing apparel for her children and the ten negro slaves owned by the family. Their home was a log house of two rooms and a side porch. James M. Smith was a soldier of the War of 1812, participating in the battle of New Orleans under Andrew Jackson. When the Civil war was inaugurated he and his wife owned one hundred and five acres of land and other property to the value of about ten thousand dollars.

In the acquirement of an education Thomas Benton Smith walked two miles to attend common school and later became a student in a military academy at Nashville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated. Andrew Johnson gave him a lieutenant's commission and he then went to West Point, New York, attending school for sixteen years altogether. The opening of the Civil war found him busily engaged in the cultivation of a farm of one hundred and five acres which he owned in the vicinity of Triune and he left the plow handles to enlist in the Zollicoffer Guards of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment, being sworn in at Triune on the 17th of May, 1861. Both he and his brother, John M. Smith, joined the Confederate forces, leaving their mother and the negroes at home. Thomas B. Smith was sent with his company to Camp Zollicoffer and in January, 1862, took part in the battle of Fishing Creek, while subsequently he fought at Shiloh, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Baton Rouge, Franklin and Nashville. His horse was shot from under him at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and again at the battle of Atlanta. After he had surrendered he was struck on the head with a sword by a Yankee colonel named W. S. McMillen, the blow splitting the bone of his head and exposing his brain, and he was placed in the Tennessee state prison, which was being used as a hospital. Following his discharge at Fort Warren, Massachusetts, he was given transportation and came direct to Nashville. Vernon K. Stevenson, the first president of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, who was his close personal friend, offered him a position in recognition of the fact that General Smith had made his son, Vernon K. Stevenson, Jr., a member of his staff in 1864. General Smith engaged in railroad work first as a brakeman, then as freight conductor and later won promotion to the position of passenger conductor on the Nashville & Chattanooga, being identified with railroad interests altogether for ten years, during a part of which period he was in the service of the Nashville & Decatur. After leaving the railroad he became a candidate for congress in the counties of Williamson, Wilson and Rutherford and following the election of E. I. Gollady of Lebanon, Tennessee, returned home, where he remained until the death of his mother. He was then sent to the Central State Hospital of Nashville, where he has been a patient for about forty-seven years, or since 1876, when the institution was under Dr. Callender's administration. He has always been accorded the best and kindest treatment and has numerous friends whose

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GENERAL THOMAS B. SMITH

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regard he prizes. His closest kin are nephews and nieces. He enjoyed the personal friendship of many distinguished men of an earlier day, including Andrew Johnson, General Felix K. Zollicoffer, General John C. Brown, General William B. Bate, General Bragg, who handed him his commission as brigadier general, General W. J. Hardee, General Frank Cheatham, Colonel E. W. Cole, John W. Thomas and W. L. Danley. Lieutenant James L. Cooper of Nashville and Dr. D. B. Cliff, Sr., of Franklin, Tennessee, were members of his staff while he held the rank of brigadier general in 1864. He attends the annual reunion of the Twentieth Tennessee Regiment of Confederate Veterans at Centennial Park, also goes to Mount Olivet once a year to decorate the graves of Confederate soldiers and occasionally takes other trips to Nashville. He declares that he is as happy as anyone could be under the circumstances and he is spending the evening of life in quiet content.

(Since this biographical sketch was written, General Smith has passed to his reward. In honor of his distinguished character and services his body was placed in state in the hall of the house of representatives in the capitol of Tennessee, where the funeral services were held under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans.)

ALVIN HAWKINS.

Alvin Hawkins, Governor of Tennessee, 1881-1883, was born in Bath County, Ky., December 2, 1821. He moved with his parents into Maury County, Tennessee, 1826. His literary education was limited; but he became prominent as a lawyer. He studied law under Judge Ben C. Totten, and was admitted to the bar when but 21 years of age. In 1845 he moved to Huntingdon, where he followed his profession. In 1853 he represented Carroll County in the Legislature. Alvin Hawkins was always an intense Union man, but was highly respected by those of opposite views. In 1862 he was elected to Congress but was not seated. During the war he was United States Attorney for West Tennessee; and in 1865 he was appointed to the Supreme Judgeship by Governor Brownlow. He served in this capacity until 1868 when he resigned to resume the practice of law. In 1868 he was elected President of the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, but declined. President Johnson appointed him Consul-General to Havana, Cuba, but this he also declined. In 1869 he was again elected to the Supreme bench but was displaced by the New Constitution of 1870. While serving as a delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, 1880, the Republican party of his State nominated him for Governor. The Democrats were divided on the State debt question, and Hawkins was elected, the vote standing for Hawkins 103,964, for J. V. Wight, State Credit, Dem., 78,783, and for S. F. Wilson, Low Tax, Dem., 57,080.

LANDON CARTER HAYNES.

Landon Carter Haynes was born at Elizabethton, Carter County, Tennessee, December 2, 1816, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, February 17, 1875. He was named for General Landon Carter, the son of Colonel John Carter, chairman of the Watauga Court. He was educated at Washington College, East Tennessee, and graduated at the age of twenty, with the first honors of his class. After leaving school he read law in the office of Thomas A. R. Nelson, and was admitted to the bar in 1840.

At school he had been distinguished as a brilliant declaimer and as a polished rhetorician. Ambition and a love of public affairs were inherited traits, and his natural and cultivated powers as a speaker qualified him eminently to follow the line of his aspirations. In 1844 he was a Polk Elector in the First Congressional District. This district was, at that time, a very large one, but Haynes canvassed it thoroughly and with great benefit to his party and to his own reputation. In 1847 he was elected to the lower house of the legislature, from a district composed of Johnson, Carter, Sullivan and Washington counties. In 1849 he represented Hawkins, Washington and Greene counties, and was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In 1859 he became a candidate for Congress in the First District, against his law preceptor, Thomas A. R. Nelson. Nelson was the older man of the two, and his name carried greater weight of reputation and experience. In addition to this, he was himself one of the most powerful and eloquent speakers the State has produced. Never-

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theless, Haynes came out of the contest not only with credit, but with great increase of reputation. He was defeated, but it was justly said of him that he had proved himself a foeman worthy of the steel of his distinguished competitor.

In 1860 Haynes was a Breckinridge Elector for the State at large, and in the exciting canvass of that year, made for himself additional reputation as an eloquent speaker and a ready and effective debater. It was largely to his services in this canvass that he was indebted for his election to the Confederate Senate. This election occurred October 24, 1861. Haynes was elected for the long term with Gustavus A. Henry as his colleague. Both served to the close of the war.

After the war Haynes removed to Memphis, where he made his home and engaged in the practice of law until his death. In 1872 he was a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket, having received the nomination of a convention. He was defeated, and did not again seek to enter politics, although he was mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship in 1875.

His reputation is distinctly that of a brilliant speaker. He possessed unlimited command of language, a fine voice, and a graceful delivery. He had also humor and sarcasm, both of which he made effective before juries and before popular audiences.

M. R. HILL.

M. R. Hill was born at Churchville, in the State of New York, and died at Memphis, Tennessee, October 24, 1867. Before he had attained his majority he went to Kentucky, where he read law, and then came to Dyersburg, Tennessee, where he opened an office and began the practice. This was in 1839. He was without friends or money, but studious habits and a correct life commended him to public favor, and his rise in the profession was rapid.

In 1849 he moved to Trenton, and in the same year was elected to the State Senate from a district composed of Gibson, Carroll and Dyer Counties. He was re-elected from the same district in 1851, and was chosen Speaker of the Senate. He was originally a strong Union man, but upon the outbreak of the war, cast his fortunes with the South and entered the Confederate army. In December, 1861, he was elected Colonel of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, and in a brief term of service displayed marked ability for military affairs. His regiment was engaged on the second day of the battle of Shiloh, and was conspicuously gallant. Soon after the battle Colonel Hill was attacked by a malignant and lingering fever, which permanently impaired his health, and made it impossible for him to continue in the army. At the close of the war he opened an office in Memphis and practiced his profession until his death.

He is described as a man of decision, of great industry, and unyielding determination. He excelled especially as an advocate, but was accomplished in all branches of the law. His life was correct, and his influence as a man and as a lawyer was salutary. His devotion to duty is illustrated in the manner of his death. At the time when he was called away from home by business, the yellow fever broke out in Memphis, and his friends besought him not to return home. He felt, however, that it was his duty to return. In a few days the fever attacked him and he died. In the resolutions adopted by the bar of Trenton, at the time of his death, he is described as a great lawyer, and as one of the best debaters in the State.

The meagre accounts of him that are accessible indicate that he was a scholarly man, and that he was habitually active, not only in his own affairs, but in all matters of public improvement.

BEN W. HOOPER.

Governor Ben W. Hooper was born at Newport, Tennessee, on October 13, 1870. Having been made an orphan at a tender age, he received his early training in St. John's Orphanage of the Episcopal Church at Knoxville. He was graduated at Carson-Newman College, in Jefferson City, Tennessee, in 1890. He then studied law under Judge H. N. Cate and was admitted to the bar in 1891, when he began practice at Newport. He was elected a representative in the legislature and served in the sessions

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of 1893 and 1895. In the Spanish-American War he was captain of Company C, Sixth United States Volunteer Infantry. On September 25, 1901, he married Anna B. Jones, of Newport, Tennessee. From 1906 to 1910 he was Assistant United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Tennessee. In 1910, he was nominated for governor by both the republicans and the independent democrats and was elected in November. In 1912, he was re-elected, but, in 1914, he was defeated by Tom C. Rye. He then resumed practice of the law as a member of the firm of Hooper-Cate and Greer. In 1916, he was the republican nominee for U. S. senator. In August, 1920, he was nominated without opposition for chancellor. In April, 1921, he was appointed by President Harding as a member of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board and is now chairman of this board.

BENJAMIN J. HILL.

Brigadier General Benjamin J. Hill was commissioned a colonel in September, 1861, was at the battle of Shiloh, in Bragg's Kentucky campaign, at Murfreesboro, at Chickamauga where he was praised for extraordinary merit, at Missionary Ridge. During a part of 1863 and 1864 he was general provost-marshal of the army of Tennessee, was in the Atlanta campaign and in Hood's Tennessee campaign, in which he cooperated with Forrest in the siege of Murfreesboro.

LEONIDAS CAMPBELL HOUK.

Leonidas Campbell Houk was born in Sevier county, Tennessee, June 8, 1836, and died in Knoxville, May 25, 1891.

In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the First Tennessee Infantry, which was organized and incorporated into the Federal army in the State of Kentucky. The regiment was composed entirely of East Tennessee loyalists who had fled across the mountains from East Tennessee to Kentucky. He was afterward Lieutenant and Quartermaster, and in February, 1862, was elected Colonel of the Third Tennessee Infantry. Colonel Houk's health failed in 1863, and he was compelled to retire from the army. From 1866 to 1869 he was a Judge of the Circuit Court for the Seventeenth Circuit; from 1873 to 1875 a member of the lower house of the Legislature from Knox and Anderson counties, and was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress, and re-elected successively to the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. His death occurred in the midst of his seventh term. The life of Judge Houk strikingly illustrated the advantage of our free institutions. His birthplace was a log cabin in the mountains of East Tennessee, and his parents, though correct and honorable in their lives, occupied a humble station, so that his early life was passed in poverty, obscurity and hardship, and without any opportunities of education. While yet a boy he learned the trade of cabinetmaker, and it was while carrying on this occupation that he began the course of self-improvement which made him one of the most notable men of his time in Tennessee. It is said that he declared more than once that three months would cover the entire time of his schooling. While carrying on his trade during the day, he read law by the light of blazing pine knots at night. He was admitted to the bar shortly before the war, and took an active part in the Presidential campaign of 1860 as an advocate of Bell and Everett. In 1861 he was a delegate to the two East Tennessee Union Conventions.

In 1864 he was district Elector on the Lincoln and Johnson ticket. He took part, in 1865, in the revision of the State Constitution, and was a delegate to the Chicago Convention of 1868, which nominated General Grant for the Presidency. He was a delegate to every National Convention of the Republican party from 1868 until his death, with one exception, and in 1880 was one of the 306 delegates who supported General Grant for a third nomination.

Tennessee has produced few men who possessed in a larger measure the faculty of winning and retaining public favor. In politics he was a pronounced partisan, and his public speeches were always aggressive, and not infrequently offensive to his political opponents, but his private relations with those who differed with him in politics were generally cordial, and it is a noteworthy fact that, while he was regarded as one of the

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bitterest and most uncompromising of Republicans, there were hundreds of Democrats in his district who repeatedly voted for him. He was an ambitious man, and a hard worker in Congress. As a political manager he was skillful, shrewd and successful, but personally he was absolutely honest. At the bar he was one of the most successful advocates in East Tennessee. It is worthy of mention that a Judge of the Supreme Court, at the time when Judge Houk was practicing in that Court, declared that his briefs were not surpassed by any others that were presented to the Court. He was essentially a self-made man, owing nothing to birth, having no advantages of education and no influential friends. Even in the midst of his remarkably successful career in public life he could rely only upon himself and upon the cordial support of the common people, to whom by his origin, by his thorough sympathy with them, and his perfect knowledge of their character and needs, he endeared himself as few men have been able to do. But it was not alone to the common people that he was attractive. He had the indefinable quality, which, for want of a better name, is called personal magnetism. He was liberalized and improved by contact with the great men of the republic, and grew year by year in intellect and in culture. So firmly was he entrenched in the affections of the people of the Second Congressional District, that nothing but death or voluntary retirement could have removed him from Congress.

It is stated by trustworthy persons that probably the first public utterance by a Republican in favor of enfranchising the Confederates of Tennessee was made by Judge Houk in a speech delivered in 1866. While on the bench he held that the State government of Tennessee ceased to exist May 6, 1861, and ordered all treason cases to be stricken from his docket at a time when convictions for treason were of constant occurrence in adjoining circuits.

HON. JOHN F. HOUSE.

John Ford House was born on January 9, 1827, at the homestead of his father in Williamson county, Tennessee. As his father died while he was quite young he was reared principally by his mother whose maiden name was Margaret S. Warren, of the famous Warren family of Virginia. His elementary education was acquired at the academy of Edwin Paschall. After leaving this academy he entered Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, where his education terminated at the close of his junior year. He then entered the law office of Campbell & McEwen of Franklin, Tennessee. This was followed by a course in the Lebanon Law school. After leaving there he opened a law office in Franklin, Tennessee. In January, 1851, he married Julia F. Beech, daughter of Mr. L. B. Beech of Williamson county. From Franklin, Tennessee, he moved to Montgomery county and in 1853 represented that county in the general assembly. There he attained a brilliant record. In a few years he attained a commanding position in the practice of law. In 1860 he was on the electorial ticket for Bell and Everett. While opposed to secession, nevertheless, when Tennessee seceded he went with the state and was elected a member of the provisional congress of the Confederate States. In 1862 he sought service in the fields and was assigned to the staff of General George Maney, and took part in the Battles of Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge and the many engagements between Generals Johnston and Sherman. In the spring of 1864 he was ordered by the Richmond war office to report for duty as judge advocate and was so engaged when he was paroled at Columbus, Mississippi, in June, 1865. In 1868 he was a delegate to the National Democratic convention in New York. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley for president; in 1874 he was elected to Congress from the Nashville district and was re-elected in 1876, 1878 and 1880. After retiring to private life he took deep interest in all public affairs and has been held in the highest esteem for his splendid ability and fidelity to every trust.

SAM HOUSTON.

Sam Houston, governor of Tennessee, 1827-1829, was descended from the Scottish Covenanters and was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, March 2, 1793. Moved to Blount County, Tennessee, with his widowed mother, about 1806, where they had relatives living. He attended Maryville Academy, now Maryville College, for a short

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while, but soon left home to live with the Cherokee Indians. He returned to civilization after two years and went to Kingston to clerk in a store. Here, 1813, he enlisted as a private in the Thirty-ninth United States Regulars, Infantry; soon advanced to Ensign, and for bravery at the battle of Horsehoe was promoted to Lieutenant. He was severely wounded in this battle and did only post duty afterwards. Moved to Nashville, 1818, and studied law; 1819, was elected Attorney-General for Davidson County; 1821, was elected Major-General of Tennessee; 1823-1825, was a member of Congress. In 1827 was elected governor, defeating Newton Cannon and Willie Blount. April, 1829, he resigned the governorship and went to live with the Cherokee Indians again. In 1832 went to Texas, won the battle of San Jacinto April 21, 1836, which gave Texas her independence; Houston was elected the first president of Texas Republic and led the State into the Union, and was her first senator in Congress, where he served, 1846-1859. He was governor of the state of Texas, 1859-1861; opposed secession and resigned when Texas seceded. Died at Huntsville, July 25, 1863. His first wife was Eliza Allen, of Gallatin, Tennessee; his second wife was Margaret Lea, of Marion, Alabama.

MEMUCAN HUNT HOWARD.

The name of Memucan Hunt Howard should be held in peculiar esteem in Tennessee because of his generosity toward Tennessee institutions. He was born on December 14, 1798, in Granville County, North Carolina. When about twelve years of age he was placed at work in a country store where he remained for seventeen months and there peddled through the country tobacco manufactured by his father and his uncle. He continued in this work until November, 1815, when he was offered and accepted a position in a store in Oxford, North Carolina, where his advancement was rapid, and where he remained until his uncle, Dr. Thomas Hunt, made him an offer to work for him and his partner, Samuel Dickens, in locating land warrants. This offer he accepted, although his former employers offered him an equal interest in their business. He and Mr. Dickens went to West Tennessee by way of the Tennessee River, the Ohio and the Mississippi, on which journey they endured many hardships. He arrived at his destination in 1820 and, when the land office opened, had warrants for 50,000 or 60,000 acres. They located more than 330,000 acres. Mr. Hunt followed this business for about sixteen years during which he amassed a fortune which was large for those times. He died in Philadelphia in 1887.

W. Y. C. HUMES.

W. Y. C. Humes was born at Abingdon, Virginia, in June, 1830. He came of a prominent family which has an honorable record in Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. The father had been at one time a man of wealth, but had suffered reverses. The education of his son, therefore, was secured by his own efforts. He attended the Virginia Military Institute upon borrowed money, and, after graduating, taught school and with his first earnings repaid the loan. He afterwards read law, and began the practice at Knoxville, Tennessee, where he had relatives, one of them being the late Dr. Thomas W. Humes, who was for many years President of the University of Tennessee. He resided at Knoxville until 1858, or about that time, when he removed to Memphis, where he practiced with great success until the outbreak of the war, when he entered the Confederate service as a Lieutenant of Artillery. By promotion he became subsequently Captain and Major of Artillery. He was captured at Island No. 10, and taken to Johnson's Island, where he was confined for nearly a year and then exchanged. After his exchange, he was assigned to duty at Mobile, where he was made a Brigadier-General in Wheeler's Cavalry Corps in the Army of Tennessee. A little while before the surrender he was made Major-General, and was wounded near Greensboro, North Carolina, in the last battle of the Army of Tennessee. His army record was a very creditable one. He was a capable and gallant soldier—a born leader of cavalry. "As a lawyer he was still a cavalry leader, carrying to the forum the tactics of the field. His manner in law, as in battle, was to meet a charge with a charge. He stormed, as if a fort were to be taken, marshalling his words sometimes so closely as to prevent their utterance. His vehemence and enthusiasm had so much of self-conviction, that

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it became contagious to jury and judge, and made him the most dangerous of antagonists."

General Humes died at Huntsville, Alabama, in September, 1883, from overwork and the persistent effects of his imprisonment during the war.

PARRY W. HUMPHREYS.

Parry W. Humphreys, who served in the Superior Court from 1807 to 1809, was a judge of the Fifth Circuit from 1809 to 1813, and again from 1818 to 1836; was a member of Congress from 1813 to 1815; was one of the pioneers of Middle Tennessee, and resided in Montgomery County. In 1817 he was a candidate for the United States Senate, and was defeated by John H. Eaton by a majority of two votes. In 1836 he removed from Tennessee to Northern Mississippi in search of health, and at the time of his death, January 19, 1839, was president of the Bank of Hernando. He was the father of Judge West H. Humphreys.

ADAM HUNTSMAN.

He was a native of Virginia, and a Representative in Congress, from Tennessee, from 1835 to 1837.

ROBERT H. HYNDS.

The Hynds family is Scotch. Its original name was Hyndford, and its home Edinburg, in which city there is a locality still known as Hyndford Square. The Scottish Reformation divided the family, some adhering to the old faith while others dissented. The Presbyterian Hyndfords were among the great company of people of their faith who regenerated the North of Ireland. In order to distinguish themselves from the Catholic Hyndfords, they took the name of Hynds. The founders of the family in this country crossed the ocean at some time before 1775, and were honorably represented in the Continental army.

George H. Hynds came to the Watauga country at the close of the eighteenth century, settling near the line between the present counties of Greene and Cocke. Here Robert H. Hynds was born, April 6, 1802. The family was poor and the son passed his early years at hard work and with but little schooling. When he was fifteen years of age his father moved to West Tennessee. but he remained in East Tennessee. From a diploma in the possession of his descendants, it appears that he graduated September 10, 1819, at Union Seminary. Where Union Seminary was, it is impossible to say with certainty. It was one of the ambitious but evanescent seats of learning that at that time abounded in East Tennessee. This diploma was probably won by hard work, without the aid of friends or money.

On April 8, 1823, Robert Hynds was licensed to practice law at Rogersville. He had studied under Judge William B. Reese. He located at Dandridge, in Jefferson County, riding a circuit that extended over half the length and breadth of East Tennessee. He gave especial attention to the land law and became very proficient in it. In 1836 he served in the State Senate from Cocke, Jefferson, Sevier and Blount counties. At one time he was an unsuccessful candidate for Chancellor against Thomas L. Williams. In 1852 Governor Campbell appointed him special Circuit Judge during the disability of Judge Robert Anderson, of the Twelfth Circuit, and he served acceptably for a year. In 1853 he was elected Judge of the Twelfth Circuit by unanimous vote of the Legislature. In 1854, the amendment of the Constitution giving the election of Judges to the people, having gone into effect, he was elected by the people, defeating Judge Anderson. He gave great satisfaction as a Judge, being a good lawyer, and a thoroughly upright and conscientious man.

His death occurred in July, 1856, in Greene county.

In politics Judge Hynds was a Whig, and was a Clay elector in 1844. While on the bench he held aloof from politics, having the highest regard for the judicial office. He was a man of pure life, and a devout and consistent Christian.

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He was twice married, first, in 1826, to Miss Mary J. Moore, of Jefferson County, who died in 1850; and second, in November, 1851, to Miss Ann B. Swann, an English lady, who survived him and died in 1892. The children of the first marriage were numerous, and they are now among the good citizens of West Tennessee, Georgia and Texas. The only child of the second marriage was Alexander Hynds.

In person Judge Hynds was large and portly. He was a man of genial disposition and of fine address, and his charity and hospitality were proverbial.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Andrew Jackson was born in the Waxhaw Settlement on the border line between North Carolina and South Carolina on March 15, 1767. Whether he was born actually in North Carolina or in South Carolina has been a mooted question for many years. He himself thought he was born in South Carolina and wrote of "my native state of South Carolina" in his will, which is still in the custody of the clerk of Davidson County. His father, Andrew Jackson, came to America in 1765 from Carrickfergus, Ireland, the home of his ancestors for many generations. Shortly after his birth his mother moved and his infancy and youth were undoubtedly spent in South Carolina.

His early education was secured in the "field" schools of the time, in which he learned the merest rudiments, confined virtually to reading, writing and arithmetic. His mother, however, who was ambitious for him, wished him to have better instructions than was possible in the neighborhood schools and, for some time, sent him to schools kept by clergymen with the probable design that he might receive proper preparations for college and, ultimately, become a minister. But Andrew Jackson never attended college and never had any inclination to the pulpit.

As a boy he seems to have been lively, impetuous, sometimes even wild and reckless; and these characteristics occasionally cropped out in his late life. Yet, even in his gustiest periods, there was always a modicum of self-control, a certain calculation, a "method in his madness," which enabled him to be master of every situation. It may be said, therefore, that when he had become an adult, while he could not be counted as a highly educated man, he possessed qualities of the greatest importance both to himself and, as it developed later, to his country. He possessed physical and moral courage to an unusual degree and his will power, never mere obstinacy, was a tremendously positive force; and he was a born fighter.

When the Revolutionary war broke out in 1775, Jackson was eight years old. Hence, it was only in the latter years of the conflict that he could take any part. In 1779, when he was only twelve years of age, the British invaded South Carolina and Jackson and his two brothers, Hugh and Robert, had their guns and horses and were generally in company with an armed party. During the British raid Jackson was captured and was ordered by a British officer to clean his boots. Upon Jackson's refusal the ruffian struck at his head with a sword, in warding off which Jackson received on his left hand a wound of which he carried the scar to his grave.

His two brothers and his mother died during the war and for two years, 1781-1783, he taught school and then determined to study law. For this purpose he entered the office of Spruce McCay in Salisbury, N. C. It is said that while here he did little studying but amused himself with cock-fighting, horse racing and with other diversions to which the young bloods of the time were devoted, and succeeded in sewing a large crop of wild oats.

When he was twenty years of age he is described as standing six feet and one inch in his stockings, very slender, with long face, high, narrow forehead, blue eyes and shock of sandy hair.

In 1786, he was licensed to practice law, although only nineteen years of age, and, while he remained in North Carolina until the spring of 1788, he realized that that state offered few inducements to a young attorney. He, therefore, determined to seek a new country in which to carve out his fortune. He accompanied Judge John McNairy to Tennessee and took up his residence at Jonesboro [1] at that time (1788) the principal town in this state. In the fall of 1789 or the spring of 1790 [2] he arrived in Nashville,

[1] Here he "was admitted to Practiss as an attorney in this County Court" on May 12, 1788.
[2] Allison's "Dropped Stitches in Tennessee History."

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again in the company of Judge McNairy. Here he decided to locate permanently and was appointed Public Prosecutor for Tennessee. In the pursuance of his duties during the next few years he crossed the mountains to East Tennessee and on his return twenty-two times, when the region was infested with marching Indians who ceased their depredations only when their towns of Nickajack and Running Water were destroyed in 1794.

When Jackson first came to Nashville, he roomed with John Overton with whom he formed a friendship as firm and charming as that which existed between David and Jonathan. Both of the young men boarded with Mrs. John Donelson. Her daughter Rachel, a bright, handsome and vivacious young woman, often called "the Beautiful Rachel," had married Capt. Lewis Robards who was jealous and tyrannical to a degree. Jackson, who was chivalrous toward all women sympathized with her, and her husband applied for a divorce in Kentucky, then a part of Virginia. In due time the erroneous report came that the divorce had been granted. Jackson thereupon married Mrs. Robards near Natchez, Miss., in 1791. Two years later, however, Robards procured a divorce, whereupon Jackson and Mrs. Robards were again married. This episode, although both Jackson and his wife were entirely innocent, was used by Jackson's enemies, both social and political, to his detriment. It was used by Sevier in his controversies with Jackson. It was the cause of the death of Charles Dickinson in a duel with Jackson in 1806 and was used in every political campaign into which Jackson ever entered with more or less vileness of allusion or insinuation.

In 1796, when delegates were chosen to the first constitutional convention of Tennessee, Jackson was one of the delegates from Davidson County and, it is said, that it was he who suggested Tennessee as the name for the new state. He was elected the first representative from Tennessee in the lower house of Congress. The next year, 1797, he was elected United States Senator, and resigned this office in 1798. On his return to Tennessee he was elected a member of the Superior Court of Errors and Appeals, the highest legal tribunal in Tennessee at that time. It was succeeded by the Supreme Court in 1809. He remained on the bench until 1804, when he resigned to look after his private affairs, which were in an unfortunate condition due to the failure of a man whose notes to himself he had disposed of and which, to the amount of seven thousand dollars he had to make good. This was a large sum for those times and the raising of it necessitated his selling his fine home at Hunter's Hill and building the first Hermitage, which was a long structure. Meanwhile, in 1803, he had been elected Major general of Tennessee militia over John Sevier, who became very much incensed at him and at Gov. Roane, whose vote had elected Jackson.

Jackson was a good business man and soon after he built the Hermitage in 1804 he was in prosperous circumstances. He was living at the log Hermitage when Aaron Burr visited him in 1805 and 1806.

When the War of 1812 began, he offered, as major-general, the services of the Tennessee volunteers, and, on Jan. 7, 1813, left for New Orleans. On Feb. 15, 1813, he arrived at Natchez, at which point he was ordered to discharge his men who would, thereupon return home as best they could, through five hundred miles of wilderness, and, besides, some of his men were sick. Did he obey orders to disband them? He did not. He held them intact until they reached Nashville; and, while sharing with his men the hardships of the march, he gained the sobriquet of "Old Hickory."

A few months after his return from Natchez occurred the duel between William Carroll and Jesse Benton on June 15, 1813. Jackson served as Carroll's second in the affair.

Thomas H. Benton, Jesse Benton's brother, thereupon became incensed at Jackson, and the anger was augmented by an acrimonious correspondence and the efforts of busy intermeddlers, so that no one was astonished when, on Sept. 4, 1813, an affray took place at the old City Hotel, in Nashville, between the Bentons on the one hand and Jackson, Coffee and Hays on the other, in which affair Jackson received a charge of slugs in the shoulder which almost cost him his life. After Jackson became president he and Benton became most intimate friends and Benton zealously defended Jackson in the Senate.

In consequence of the massacre at Fort Mims, on Aug. 30, 1813, Jackson was called upon to command the troops against the Creek Indians, and did so although he had not yet recovered from the effects of the wound received in the fight with the Bentons. On Oct. 11, 1813, he started with his command. On Nov. 3, 1813, his troops won the battle of Tallushatches; on Nov. 9, 1813, the battle of Talladega; on Jan. 22, 1814, the battle of Emuckfau; on Jan. 24, 1814, the battle of Enotochopco; and on March 27,

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1814, the battle of Tohopeka, or the Horseshoe, which last battle ended the Creek War. In this war Jackson's military genius shone so resplendently that he was made brigadier-general in the regular army and, before he had accepted this offer, was made major-general in the United States army. On Aug. 10, 1814, he made a treaty for the government with the Creek Nation, and, on September 9, 1814, he started his first Florida campaign. After having occupied Pensacola and Mobile, he moved his troops to New Orleans where he arrived on Dec. 2, 1814. On Dec. 16th, he declared martial law in New Orleans. On Dec. 23rd, he fought the first battle in defence of New Orleans. On Jan. 1, 1815, he fought the second battle in defence of New Orleans. On Jan. 8th he won his famous victory over the British under Pakenham on the plains of Chalmette. On Mar. 5, 1915, he caused the arrest of Dominick A. Hall, Judge of the United States District Court at New Orleans, for interfering with his authority. On March 13th he abrogated the continuance of martial law. On March 24th, he was fined one thousand dollars by Judge Hall for contempt of court. This fine was paid by Jackson on the same day and was refunded with interest by Congress in 1842.

On May 15th in bad health he arrived at Nashville, at which place and at all points en route he was greeted with the utmost enthusiasm. His defeat of the British had made him a national hero. He was not permitted, however, to have prolonged repose, for in the latter part of 1817 he was called upon to punish the Seminoles and, on Dec. 26th of that year entered upon the second Florida campaign. On April 28, 1818, he caused the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister both of whom were executed. Whether he entered Florida upon the authority of officials of the government or upon his own initiative was a mooted question for many years. But the weight of evidence favors the contention of Jackson. Besides, he said himself that word was sent him to enter Florida and his word alone should be sufficient, for Andrew Jackson was no liar. The matter finally came up in Congress and, on Feb. 8, 1819, his conduct in the Florida campaign was sustained. Shortly after this Spain ceded Florida to the United States.

In 1821, Florida was made a territory of the United States and Jackson was appointed governor of it by President Monroe. He resigned from the army and, on July 17, 1821, took residence in Florida as its governor. He soon became dissatisfied, however, and, in October 1821, resigned as governor and returned to Nashville.

On July 20, 1822, he was nominated for president by the Legislature of Tennessee. In 1823, he was offered and declined the office of minister to Mexico. In October, 1823, he was elected to the United States senate from Tennessee and resigned this office in 1825. Meanwhile, in 1823, he built the Hermitage Church because of his love for Mrs. Jackson; and, on March 4, 1824, was nominated for president by the Pennsylvania Convention. In November, 1824, he received a plurality of electoral votes for president against Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams and W. H. Crawford. As none of the candidates received a majority in accordance with the then requirements of the Constitution of the United States the election was relegated to the House of Representatives and Jackson was defeated. Clay's strength went to Adams and the vote was as follows: Adams received the vote of thirteen states, Jackson seven and Crawford four. In 1825, Lafayette visited Jackson at the Hermitage. In the same year Jackson was again nominated for president by the Legislature of Tennessee. A year or two after this time he promised Mrs. Jackson to join the church when he should be out of politics. This promise he fulfilled in 1839 when he joined the Presbyterian church which he had built for Mrs. Jackson.

He was elected President of the United States in November, 1828, after a contest in which his enemies resorted to every form of denunciation, abuse and calumny, including defamation of the character of Mrs. Jackson. Yet, notwithstanding the vilification of which he was the target, he was elected overwhelmingly, having received 178 electoral votes to Adams' 83. In Tennessee there were less than three thousand votes cast against him.

Mrs. Jackson, the innocent victim of the most heartless slander, said of it: "Well, for Mr. Jackson's sake I am glad; for my own part I never wished it." On Dec. 22d, after an illness of only five days, Mrs. Jackson passed away.

On March 4, 1829, Jackson was inaugurated president and thereafter, for eight years passed perhaps the most tempestuous period ever experienced by any president. His enemies were able, the Bank of the United States was powerful and its ramifications permeated the entire extent of the country, but Jackson's will was indomitable and the people of the nation were with him, so that in 1832 he was overwhelmingly reelected president, having received 219 electoral votes to Henry Clay's 49 votes.

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Early in his first term developments in South Carolina indicated that that state might attempt to withdraw from the Union. For a while that tendency was repressed by the toast given by Jackson, on April 13, 1830, at the banquet in honor of Jefferson's birthday, entitled "Our Federal Union, it Must Be Preserved." When there was a recrudescence of the secession sentiment in 1832, Jackson issued his celebrated "nullification proclamation" which is deservedly regarded as one of his ablest state papers. This and his special communication to Congress, followed by the passage of the Compromise Tariff Act caused a termination of the exciting controversy.

On Dec. 7, 1830, he recommended that the Southern Indians be removed to the Indian Territory. His insistence on this step resulted finally (Dec. 29, 1835) in the making of a treaty with the Cherokee Indians providing for their removal to the Indian Territory which was effected in 1838-1839.

On July 10, 1832, he vetoed the bill rechartering the Bank of the United States. The fight which ensued for the next year was most intense and was still further accentuated by his order, on Sept. 23, 1833, for the withdrawal of the government deposits from the Bank of the United States. The attack on Jackson by his opponents in the Senate reached a climax on March 28, 1834, when this house passed a resolution of censure of President Jackson for removing the deposits. For nearly three years Senator Thomas H. Benton sought to have this stigma eliminated, and, at last, on March 16, 1837, he succeeded in having passed in the Senate a resolution expunging the resolution of censure passed in 1834.

On January 8, 1835, he proclaimed the payment in full of the national debt of the United States—the only president in our entire history who has been able to wipe out the bonded debt of the United States.

In 1837, Jackson issued his farewell address to the people of the United States on March 4th, when his successor, Martin Van Buren, was inaugurated and returned to the Hermitage to spend his final days in peace. On June 7, 1843, he made his last will. On June 8, 1845, he died; and, on June 10, 1845, he was buried by the side of Mrs. Jackson in the tomb in the garden of the Hermitage.

AMBROSE McCOY, M. D.

There are many men who win admiration by reason of their achievements, many who command the respect of their fellows by reason of an upright life, but there are few men so uniformly beloved as was Dr. Ambrose McCoy, an eminent physician, who gave his life for the benefit of others, always adding to his broad scientific knowledge and skill in his profession the deepest human sympathy and desire to aid those to whom he was extending his service. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him and his good deeds are an inspiration to others.

Dr. McCoy was born at Pinson, Madison county, Tennessee, his parents being Dr. and Mrs. N. A. McCoy. Following in the professional footsteps of his father, he was graduated from the Louisville Medical College in 1888 with the highest honors of his class and in order to further perfect himself in his chosen life work he entered the Jefferson Medical College, of which he was also an alumnus. Later he spent eighteen months in the University of Berlin and also studied for a time in Vienna, where he received exceptional honors. Thus splendidly qualified by most comprehensive study and preparation, he entered upon the practice of medicine and surgery in Jackson, where he continued to the time of his demise. He was a man of eminent ability in his chosen calling, remaining a student of the profession throughout his entire life, keeping always in touch with the most advanced medical literature. Just prior to his death he received a Christmas message from Mrs. Willard Stephen Norwood of Shreveport, Louisiana, who had formerly been a trained nurse associated with him in professional work. She wrote: "Dear Dr. McCoy: I hear you are resting some now and I know you sometimes review the past, now that you have time to think, and I want to thank you this year again for the many kindnesses you have always shown to me. And as I remember your many acts of kindness and love to those who came to you for help, such cases of 'Little Mary Douglass,' who came to you and who was so wonderfully helped, and many, many others, both white and black. * * * And how when you had helped, you vaunted not yourself, was not puffed up, etc. I see the spirit of Christmas every day." Members of the medical profession throughout the state

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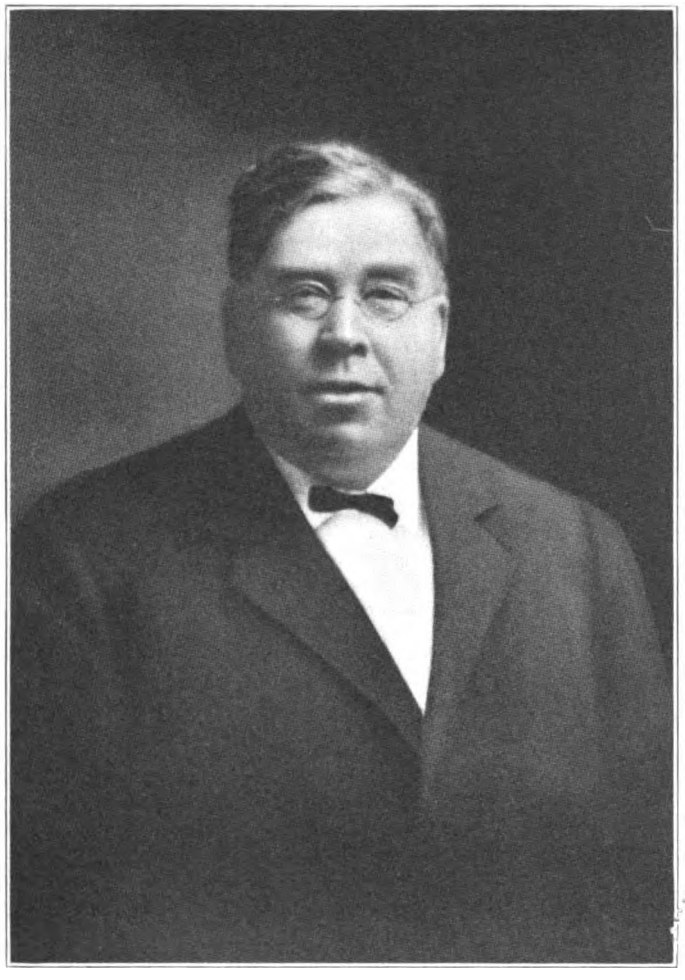

DR. AMBROSE McCOY

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bore testimony to his high standing in medical circles and there were many who consulted him upon intricate and involved professional problems.

In 1895 Dr. McCoy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sessums of Columbus, Mississippi, a daughter of Colonel Solomon David and Henrietta (Kirksey) Sessums, her parents being natives of North Carolina and of Mississippi, respectively. To Dr. and Mrs. McCoy was born one child, a daughter, Sessums, who in 1916 became the wife of Robert P. Mahon, Jr., an insurance man of Alexandria, Louisiana, and a veteran of the World war. He enlisted April 6, 1917, as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Infantry, at Lake Charles, Louisiana, and went with his company to the mobilization camp at New Orleans. The regiment was transferred to Camp Beauregard at Alexandria, Louisiana, September 3, 1917. He was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry, United States Regular army, October 26, 1917, by examination. He reported to the service schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, November 26, 1917, remaining there until the close of the school on the 26th of February, 1918. On the 11th of March following he reported for duty upon assignment to the Fifty-seventh United States Infantry. He was ordered to assignment with Company E, Fifty-seventh Infantry, and was then on guard duty at Orange, Texas, from March 12, 1918, until the company was ordered back to the regiment at Houston, Texas, on the 7th of June, 1918. The regiment was ordered for garrison duty at Camp Pike, Arkansas, on the 16th of December, 1918, and he was discharged upon resignation August 29, 1919. He was commissioned first lieutenant.

The mother of Mrs. Sessums Mahon, as well as the father, has passed away, the former dying June 30, 1896. The funeral services of Dr. McCoy were conducted by Dr. James I. Vance of Nashville at the First Presbyterian church, of which the Doctor was a member, and such was the love entertained for him by all people that the Catholics held mass for him, thus showing their deep regard for the man who in his service to mankind neither regarded race nor creed. His life was indeed an embodiment of the principles of Christianity. He served as president of the Tennessee board of medical examiners for fourteen years and was secretary of the Southern States Association of Railroad Surgeons for five years. He was also local surgeon for the Mobile & Ohio Railroad for twenty-seven years and in addition to this he cared for an extensive private practice. He was offered various other high honors but declined these out of a sense of justice to his profession and the positions which he already held. One in a humbler walk of life whom he had long befriended said: "Not only was he my doctor for eighteen years, but he was my friend and adviser, and I shall miss him more than words can tell. I never found him too busy to stop and advise me, and I never failed to take that advice. I feel his death as keenly as if he had been a member of my own family. High and low, rich and poor—all were alike to that good man." One of the local papers said editorially: "No man has passed from life to death in Jackson whose departure has caused more genuine grief than that of Dr. Ambrose McCoy, who died at his home Sunday morning. An eminent physician, a successful surgeon, he took front rank in his profession and his ability was recognized over the entire section. He had been frequently honored at the medical and surgical association conventions, and news of his death will cause deep sorrow in these circles. But it is not of Dr. McCoy, the physician and surgeon, we shall speak. It is Dr. McCoy—the man. Never was there a more striking combination of a pleasing personality and an iron will. While he stood foursquare to every wind that blew, had strong convictions and was free to express himself, bluntly if need be, on any occasion, yet he had within his heart as much of the milk of human kindness as could be found in an individual make-up. He practiced his profession largely for the good that he could do—both the profession and humanity; and today there are many who will bear witness to the fact that he ministered to the needs of sufferers when he knew that there was no compensation in sight. He loved humanity wholeheartedly. 'A man's a man for a' that' was a guiding principle. He was charitable in thought, word and deed. He loved his home city and was ready at all times to do his part in any progressive movement. In his passing away Jackson loses a splendid citizen and the medical profession one of its shining lights."

A beautiful and well merited tribute was paid to Dr. McCoy by Dr. Hermon Hawkins, who said: "As a citizen Dr. McCoy will be missed. Broad-minded and well-informed, he weighed the needs of his community and was always ready in a quiet way to express his judgment and lend the weight of his influence to the best interests of his city and state. No matter what the question his keen intelligence grasped the fundamental points at issue and his conclusions were convincingly correct either

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in business or public affairs. Rugged honesty in act and opinion characterized every relation with his fellow citizens until men learned to seek his counsel and depend upon his judgment. Socially he was the best of companions, genial and easy of approach. He loved people, understood them, and enjoyed the relaxation of mingling with them on special occasions; but it is as a physician his place will be hardest to fill. Rarely does a life show such constant and unwearied devotion to a profession. He loved it, loved to practice, loved to study it and to the very last he read and kept up with his medical literature. For three years he knew his days were limited, yet his patients found him ever the same wise, cheerful, helpful friend and doctor who had served them so faithfully without thought of self. His brother physicians sought his help and wise judgment in desperate cases and found his counsel sane and dependable under all circumstances. As president of the state board of medical examiners, as surgeon of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, as past president of numerous medical societies, and by many papers in medical literature he gave the value of his magnificent experience and medical attainments to the profession at large. Truly he will be missed in this community, and many sad hearts will gather in person and spirit around his open grave mourning the passing of a good citizen, a wise physician, but above all, desolate because of the loss of a true and tried friend."

HOWELL E. JACKSON.

Howell E. Jackson, a native of Henry County, Tennessee, was born in Paris, Tennessee, April 8th, 1832, the son of Alexander and Mary W. Jackson. He was a man of classical education, having graduated from West Tennessee college in 1848, and afterwards he took a course of two years in the University of Virginia. He studied law in a lawyer's office in Jackson, and entered the Lebanon law school from which he graduated in the year 1853. He served on several occasions on the Supreme Bench by appointment, and was a prominent candidate for Supreme Judge before the Democratic Nominating Convention. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1880 on the State credit platform, and while a member of the Legislature was elected to the United States Senate to succeed James E. Bailey, and took his seat March 4, 1881. He resigned from the Senate in 1886 to become Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit of the United States to succeed John Baxter. He was an appointee of President Cleveland. During the administration of President Harrison he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court and held that position until he died at Nashville on August 8, 1895.

The Legislature which elected Jackson to the Senate was very closely divided between the Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans supported the Hon. Horace Maynard and the Democratic vote was divided between Gen. Bate and several other candidates. Maynard was one vote short of an election, and the Republicans finally gave up all hope of electing him, and at the suggestion of Senator R. R. Butler, Jackson was brought forward as a candidate by the State credit wing of the Democratic party, and in the balloting was supported by the Republicans and this elected him.

In the Forty-ninth Congress the Senators were Howell E. Jackson and Isham G. Harris and Washington C. Whitthorne, elected in place for Howell E. Jackson.

SPENCER JARNAGIN.

Spencer Jarnagin was a native of Grainger County, Tennessee, and was born in 1792. He was well educated, and was a graduate of Greenville College in the class of 1813. He was admitted to the bar in 1817. His law preceptor was Hugh L. White. It seems that very early in his professional life, Jarnagin became connected with litigation growing out of the interpretation of Indian treaties and the cessions of lands under them.

In 1833 he was elected to the State Senate from Knox and Anderson counties. It was a time when the mind of the State was turned to public improvements, and the development of our natural resources, and Jarnagin contributed his influence to these ends.

Jarnagin's speech before the Supreme Court in the famous Foreman case, the most learned of Tennessee cases, has always been famous in East Tennessee as a master-

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piece of logic, learning, eloquence and audacity; the audacity being displayed, according to tradition, in criticising the Court to its face.

It must be placed to Mr. Jarnagin's credit as a legislator, that he favored the establishment of an asylum for the insane of the State, and was the friend of popular education.

Until 1837 or 1838 he made his home at Knoxville, but in one of these years he moved to Athens, being attracted to that place probably by the prospect of litigation under the Ocoee land law. His expectations were realized, and generally he was the lawyer of the Indians—presumably on account of his connection with the Foreman case.

In 1840 he was a Harrison Elector for the State at large, and so much credit did he gain by this canvass, that he was conceded the Whig nomination for the Senatorship, but the policy of the immortal thirteen, headed by Andrew Johnson, prevented the election of a Senator in 1841, so that there was a vacancy for two years. In 1843, however, Jarnagin was elected to the Senate by the Whigs. In the Senate he took high rank as an orator and as a constitutional lawyer, and was justly regarded as one of the most brilliant and also as one of the ablest men in the Senate. His fine social qualities caused him to be much sought after by the society of the national capital. Jarnagin, though a Whig, favored a tariff for revenue only. He voted for the tariff of 1846, thereby causing serious discontent with Jarnagin among the Tennessee Whigs.

He was not reelected to the Senate. He submitted his name to the Legislature of Tennessee for a place upon the supreme bench, but was defeated, and Robert J. McKinney was elected. Upon his retirement from the Senate, Mr. Jarnagin, being entirely without means, changed his residence to Memphis, where he continued the practice of his profession with brilliant success.

In 1848 he made many speeches in favor of Taylor and Fillmore. In all his speeches, whether on the hustings or at the bar he demonstrated the most extraordinary ability, and captivated every audience that heard him.

In July, 1853, he was engaged in the preparation of an argument in an important case, and following a habit to which he had long been addicted, went to fish in a lake near Memphis, enjoying the sport and studying his case at the same time. It seems that he fasted during the day, and returning home in the evening, ate inordinately, thus producing a violent illness. According to his kinsman, Milton P. Jarnagin, the physician called in to attend him, apprehending that he had cholera, resorted to heroic treatment, with the result of killing him.

Mr. Jarnagin hardly has received justice at the hands of posterity. His somewhat erratic course in the Senate, which a charitable judgment may attribute to a real desire to do right and to serve his country, was regarded by his party associates as an act of treachery, or at best, of weakness, and the impression got abroad that the infirmity thus displayed was a part of his character. He is regarded as a man of almost unlimited intellectual capacities, but lacking decision. If he had possessed more firmness of will and of mind, or if he had been more obedient to party demands, he might have held a higher place in our history.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Andrew Johnson, Civil Governor of Tennessee, 1853-1857, Military Governor, 1862-1865, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 22, 1808. Left an orphan at the age of four years, he was "bound" to a tailor who taught him his trade. In 1826 he came to Greeneville and opened a tailor shop, and May 17, 1827, he married Eliza McCardle. She was educated and refined and became his teacher as well as his wife. Andrew Johnson never had a day of school in his life, but by his personal efforts he became proficient in many sciences and especially that of Government. He was alderman in Greeneville, 1829, Mayor, 1830, a member of the House of Representatives, 1835, 1837, a member of the State Senate, 1841, member of Congress, 1842-1852, Governor of Tennessee, 1853-1857, United States Senator, 1857-1862, at which time he resigned to become Military Governor of Tennessee. He was appointed by Lincoln and entered upon his duties March 4, 1862, reorganized civil government in the State. Was nominated for Vice-President as a "Union Democrat" on the ticket with Lincoln, a Republican, and inaugurated March 4, 1865. On the death of Lincoln, April 16, 1865, Johnson became President. The Radical element of the Republicans in Congress impeached him

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in 1868 and failed to convict only by one vote. As President he reorganized the South on a civil basis, but Congress overthrew his State Governments and instituted its "Reconstruction Policy." Johnson retired from Presidency in 1869. Was candidate for Congress for State-at-large 1872, was elected United States Senator January, 1875. Died July 31, 1875.

CAVE JOHNSON.

Cave Johnson was born in Robertson County, Tennessee, January 11, 1793. After attending various primary schools and academies, he was sent to Cumberland College at Nashville. He was there in 1811, when the call was made for the Tennessee militia to go to Mississippi. Actuated by an enthusiastic patriotism, he set about raising a company of students of the college. He succeeded, was elected Captain, and tendered his gallant company to General Jackson. Greatly to his mortification, however, the General declined their services, and advised them to return to their studies. Being thus denied the opportunity to prove their courage, the young men resumed their academic pursuits, but not with the utmost goodwill, for the time, toward General Jackson.

In 1812 young Johnson began to study law in the office of W. W. Cooke, with whom he remained until the Autumn of 1813, when his father's brigade of Tennessee militia was sent to the aid of Jackson in the Creek war. He served as Deputy Brigade Quartermaster in the campaigns of 1813 and 1814. Returning home in May, 1814, he entered the office of another distinguished lawyer, Parry W. Humphreys, and soon afterwards obtained his license.

According to his own account, he was as precipitate in love as he had first been in war, and not more fortunate. It would appear that he paid his addresses, as soon as he had secured his law license, to a lady fifteen years of age, by whom he was rejected. Seeking relief from this disappointment in his profession, he seems to have become an unusually hard worker, and in 1817 was elected Attorney General for his Circuit, by the Legislature sitting at Knoxville. In 1825 he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected until 1837, when he was defeated by ninety votes. Resuming the practice of law, he found that the lady to whom he had paid his addresses in 1814 was now a widow, and finally his revived, or persistent, affection was rewarded, and they were married in 1838. In the election of 1839 he was returned to Congress, and was re-elected in 1841 and again in 1843. In this last election his competitor was Gustavus A. Henry. When Mr. Polk became President, he appointed Johnson Postmaster-General, and he filled that position acceptably for the full term.

In 1853 he was for a few months Judge of the Circuit Court, and in 1854 was elected President of the Bank of Tennessee, and served in that capacity for six years. In 1860 he was Commissioner of the United States in settling the affairs of the United States and Paraguay Navigation Company.

He took no part in the war, but his sympathies were with the South, though he had at first opposed secession. He was pardoned by Andrew Johnson in 1865, and in 1866 was elected State Senator to fill a vacancy, but was not allowed to take his seat. He died November 23, 1866.

Mr. Johnson left an enviable reputation. His career proves that as a lawyer he possessed abilities of high order. In public life he was conservative, but always capable and perfectly honest. As President of the Bank of Tennessee he was devoted to his duties, and more inclined to follow the suggestions of his judgment and conscience, than was pleasing to his party managers. He would not consent to have the bank used for political purposes, nor its competent officers displaced for political reasons.

He was one of the foremost men of the State in his generation, and his name is never omitted from the list of those whose abilities and public services have reflected most honor on Tennessee.

GEN. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

Bushrod R. Johnson was born in Ohio in 1817 and was graduated from West Point in 1840. He served in Florida and on the western frontier and was made a first lieutenant in 1844. He took part in the occupation of Texas in 1845 and served in the

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War with Mexico, taking part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. He resigned from the army in 1847 and became a professor in the Western Military Institute of Kentucky and its superintendent, 1851-55. He then became superintendent of the military school of the University of Nashville until the outbreak of the Civil War. He was appointed colonel of engineers in the army of Tennessee and later entered the Confederate Army under Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. He was commissioned a brigadier-general on January 24, 1862, and commanded his brigade with ability at Fort Donelson where he was captured but was exchanged in time to take part in the battle of Shiloh where he was severely wounded. On his recovery he engaged in the Kentucky campaign. He took part in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga where he was the first to detect and enter the gap in the Federal lines. He served under Longstreet in East Tennessee. In 1864, he served in Virginia where he was commissioned major-general on May 21, 1864. After the war he resumed teaching and became professor in the Western Military Institute at Georgetown, Ky., until 1880. He died in Brighton, Illinois, December 7, 1880.

JAMES CHAMBERLAIN JONES.

James Chamberlain Jones, Governor of Tennessee, 1841-1845, was the first native born Governor of Tennessee. He was born June 7, 1809, near Nashville; was educated for the law, but became a farmer on account of his health. Without political ambition, Jones was induced to run for the Legislature, 1839, and was elected to the Lower House. He developed such strength as a campaign speaker that he was chosen as elector on Whig ticket, 1840. This brought him into prominence and in 1841 he was the unanimous choice of the Whigs for Governor. His campaign against Polk, the Democratic candidate, has become memorable as the origin of modern political "stump" speaking. With wit and humorous stories he completely swept aside the logical arguments of his opponent, and gave the people a campaign of good humor. He was elected by a vote of 53,586 to 50,343. In 1843 he defeated Polk the second time. Among the important acts of his administration was the selection of Nashville as the permanent capital of the State, 1843, and the beginning of the erection of the present Capitol. In 1848 Jones headed the electoral ticket of the State for Taylor and Fillmore and in 1851 was elected to the United States Senate, where he served until 1857. He died at Memphis October 29, 1859.

THOMAS McKISSICK JONES.

Thomas McKissick Jones was born in Pearson County, North Carolina, December 16, 1816, but while he was an infant his father's family removed to Giles County, Tennessee, where he was reared and passed his life. He attended local schools until 1831, when he was sent to the University of Alabama, where he remained until 1833, after which he attended the University of Virginia.

Returning to Pulaski in 1853, he read law one year, and the Florida war breaking out at that time, put aside his professional pursuits, and raised a company which formed a part of the First Tennessee cavalry, or mounted infantry, Regiment. He was made Captain of the company, and had among his men Neill S. Brown, Archibald Wright, and Solon E. Rose, who came so near being United States Senator. At the end of the war he returned to Pulaski, and was licensed to practice law. He continued in the practice without interruption until 1844, when he was made County Elector for Giles County on the Democratic ticket. In 1845 he was elected to the lower house of the Legislature, and in 1847 was chosen State Senator for the counties of Giles and Maury. In 1861 he was elected to the Confederate Congress, and served until after the fall of Fort Donelson, declining a re-election. He remained in Pulaski until the Federal occupation of that place, when he was seized and sent as a prisoner to Governor Andrew Johnson, at Nashville. Johnson paroled him on condition that he would not communicate with the Confederate Congress or with the Confederate commanders while Pulaski was surrounded by the Federal forces. After the Federal armies had been withdrawn, he went South and remained until the close of the war, although he did not enlist. After the war he resumed his practice at Pulaski, and continued it until his death.

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In 1872 he was, by appointment, for ten months Judge of the Criminal Court for the counties of Giles, Maury, Williamson and Marshall. In 1877 he was Judge of the Court of Arbitration for Middle Tennessee. At different times he served upon the supreme bench by special appointment, and on one of these occasions delivered a very learned and able opinion in the case of the State of Tennessee vs. Whitworth.

Judge Jones was throughout his life a Democrat. In 1856, and again in 1880, he was a delegate to National Democratic conventions. He was a delegate from Giles County to the Constitutional Convention of 1870, and served on the Judiciary Committee. He advocated the appointment of Judges and Chancellors by the Governor, hoping thereby to remove the Judiciary from politics.

He was twice married, and his descendants form a goodly company, both in number and in quality. One of his daughters married Z. W. Ewing, of Pulaski, one of the leading lawyers of Middle Tennessee. Three of his sons were in the Confederate army, and two of them were captured at Fort Donelson. Judge Jones was a man of very considerable ability, and while he was frequently drawn into politics, his ambitions were all in the line of his profession. He was an industrious and capable lawyer, with an aptitude for affairs very uncommon in his profession. By thrift and by judicious investments, he accumulated a considerable estate, and passed the closing years of his life in comfort, although he suffered at one time large losses as surety for his friends. While he was not among the most conspicuous men of his time, he held a high place at the bar, and was widely known as one of the best and most useful citizens of Tennessee.

DR. D. C. KELLEY.

David Campbell Kelley, son of John and Margaret Kelley, was born December 25, 1833, in Wilson County. He was of Revolutionary and Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was graduated from Cumberland University, Lebanon, in 1851 and received the degree of D. D. from the same institution in 1868.

When the civil war began, he enlisted in the Confederate Army as a private and was rapidly promoted until he was a colonel under Gen. Forrest with whom he served with much gallantry. During his service in the army he preached to his comrades and became familiarly known as the Fighting Parson.

Dr. Kelley projected various important movements among Southern Methodists. Among them was the plan to establish a central university which finally resulted through Commodore Vanderbilt's liberal gift, in Vanderbilt University, with which institution he was connected for fifteen years as one of the trustees. He was also prominent in the plan to relieve the Southern Methodist Publishing House of its debt, also in the establishment of the Woman's Board of Missions; in the Nashville College for Young Ladies; and in other welfare enterprises.

Dr. Kelley was at one time president of the Tennessee Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a frequent contributor to the religious and the secular press, has published several pamphlets besides a book on "Modern Doubt."

Dr. Kelley was recognized as a ready, eloquent speaker, a forcible debator, a strong and convincing preacher. In presenting a subject he had the faculty of seizing a point quickly and of vividly presenting it to his audience. He had an impulsive and chivalrous nature, was generous, had the full courage of his convictions and was always a hard fighter for every cause which he espoused. He died on May 15, 1909.

BENJAMIN JAMES LEA.

Benjamin James Lea, Attorney General for the State, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was born in Caswell County, North Carolina, January 1, 1833, of English and Scotch-Irish parentage. His father was Alvis G. Lea, and his mother, whose name was Nancy Kerr, was of a prominent North Carolina family. He graduated at Wake Forest College in June, 1852, and soon afterwards removed to Haywood County, Tennessee, where he became a school teacher, studying meanwhile to prepare himself for the bar. Procuring a license, in 1856, he opened an office at Brownsville.

In 1859 he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly from Haywood

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County. While a member of the Legislature he was appointed to the office of Commissary, with the rank of Major, in the Provisional Army, and a few months later was elected Colonel of the Fifty-second Confederate regiment. Upon the reorganization of the regiment he was retained in his position by unanimous vote, and served until the end of the war. Early in 1865 he was captured, and remained on parole until after the surrender.

In 1876 he was appointed by Governor Porter Special Judge of the Supreme Court to take the place of Judge Freeman, whose health required a temporary retirement from the bench.

In 1878 the Supreme Court elected him Attorney General and Reporter for the State. He served in this capacity for the full term of eight years, and published sixteen volumes of Reports. Retiring from this position in 1886, he practiced law until 1889, when he was elected to the State Senate. He was elected and served as President of the Senate.

In 1890, upon the death of Judge W. C. Folkes, of the Supreme Court, Judge Lea was nominated and elected to fill out the unexpired term. His majority in the election exceeded sixty thousand, and was the largest ever received by any Democrat in the State. In April, 1893, the Honorable Horace H. Lurton, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, and Judge Lea was elected Chief Justice in his place.

About this time his health began to fail, probably as a result of the excessive work undertaken by the Supreme Court. For several months he was unable to be upon the bench, and in his earnest desire to discharge his duties, took them up before he had fully recovered, thereby hastening his death, which occurred March 15, 1894.

LUKE LEA.

Luke Lea was born in East Tennessee in 1792 and passed his boyhood near Knoxville. He served as a soldier in wars with the Indians and for many years was cashier of the old State Bank at Knoxville. During the Creek War when Jackson was beset with difficulties, Luke Lea, in company with Judge Hugh Lawson White and Thomas L. Williams, went on a long and perilous journey to East Tennessee to secure assistance. The result of their efforts was that the thirty-ninth regular infantry, under Col. John Williams, proceeded to join Jackson and rendered valiant service at the battle of Tohopeka. In 1833, Luke Lea was elected a member of Congress from the Knoxville District. He then became land agent for East Tennessee and Secretary of State of Tennessee from 1835 to 1839. As Indian agent, his headquarters was at Athens, Tennessee, and, it is said, that at one time he had more than $300,000.00 on hand in an iron safe with which to pay Indian claims at the time of the removal. He was killed in 1851 by a fall from his horse near Independence, Missouri, where he had gone as a Special Indian Commissioner, appointed by President Fillmore.

JOHN BERRIEN LINDSLEY.

John Berrien Lindsley was born in Princeton, New York, in 1822. With his father, Doctor Philip Lindsley, he came to Nashville when two years old. As a student he followed his father's example in application and display of talent. He graduated from the University of Nashville when seventeen years of age, and, in 1841, he received his degree as Master of Arts. When twenty-one he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania as a physician. He did not practice the profession, however, entering upon an extended course of study in geology and kindred sciences which he had begun at the age of 16 under Dr. Troost, Tennessee's first State geologist, and other famous scientists.

Soon after, he felt an inspiration to enter upon the work of the ministry. After completing his theological studies, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Nashville, in 1846. He preached for a time in Smyrna and elsewhere and devoted considerable time to home missionary work among slaves and poor whites.

In 1850, he projected the medical department of the University of Nashville and was appointed first dean. Two years later he visited Europe and made careful examina-

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tion of the management of medical colleges and hospitals in France and Germany. In 1853, he brought to bear upon the trustees of the University of Nashville influence—including plans and a gift of $10,000—which resulted in the construction of the fine building now used by the Peabody Normal College. He married, in 1857, Sarah McGavock, daughter of Jacob McGavock, of Nashville, and granddaughter of Felix Grundy.

During the Civil War the medical department of the University of Nashville continued to conduct its work though the literary department was closed.

Dr. Lindsley's administrative ability was illustrated by the fact that he maintained for six years in flourishing condition and full efficiency a university with two departments on a slender income of $2,000, and made it yield from tuition fees alone, $40,000 per annum.

During the war he was placed in charge of the Confederate hospitals at Nashville and was highly commended for their excellent condition when they were delivered to the Federal surgeons.

When in 1867 the literary department of the university was reorganized he gave especial attention to the inauguration of the Montgomery Bell Academy, a department of the university founded upon the bequest of Mr. Bell. In 1870 he retired from office and devoted all his energies to sanitary science. In 1875 he was instrumental in inducing Dr. Barnes Sears, general agent of the Peabody educational fund, to establish, as a department of the university, the Peabody Normal College. He was professor of chemistry in the university, and an influential factor in promoting the public school system of the State.

Dr. Lindsley had received in trust the valuable collection of specimens of the State Geologist, Dr. Troost, at the latter's death in 1850. He was exceedingly desirous to secure this collection for the university but to the regret of Nashville this was not to be. He organized the Tennessee School of Pharmacy in 1870, in which he became professor of materia medica in 1876, and from 1884 till his death in 1897 he was Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Dr. Lindsley wrote much. His articles on "African Colonization" were circulated widely, and he compiled the "Military Annals of Tennessee, Confederate," and an "Encyclopedia of Tennessee History."

He died in Nashville, December 7, 1897.

JUDGE CARRICK W. HEISKELL.

Memphis sustained the loss of a leading and well beloved citizen when on the 29th of July, 1923, Judge Carrick W. Heiskell answered the final summons at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years. Here he made his home through a period of six decades and his record as a soldier, lawyer and citizen is one of which the municipality may well be proud. A native Tennesseean, he was born in Knox county, this state, on the 25th of July, 1836, a son of Frederick S. Heiskell, who was for many years the editor and publisher of the Knoxville Register, a newspaper of great influence in its day. Joseph Brown, the maternal grandfather of Judge Heiskell, served as a soldier in the Continental line. A brother, Joseph B. Heiskell, former attorney-general of Tennessee and father of Chancellor F. H. Heiskell, died in Memphis at the age of eighty-nine.

C. W. Heiskell obtained his more advanced educational training in what is now the University of Tennessee, of which institution he was without doubt the oldest alumnus. In 1857 he obtained a license to practice law, but his professional career was early interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. He immediately went to Hawkins county, where many of his relatives lived in the vicinity of Rogersville. He was not only the first man in Hawkins county to enlist in the Confederate army but assisted in raising a company which became Company K of the Nineteenth Tennessee, "as fine a regiment as there was in Bragg's army." A review of his life which appeared in the Memphis Commercial Appeal on the day following his demise gives this interesting account of his military experiences: "He was elected first lieutenant, but when the regiment was organized his captain was elected to a majority, and he was promoted to the vacancy. The Nineteenth was at once put under command of General Felix K. Zollicoffer, the dashing Swiss who, after a brilliant career in Nashville as a lawyer and a writer, had tendered his services to the Confederacy. At Fishing Creek, where Thomas crushed the Confederates so disastrously, the Nineteenth was in the thick of the fight. It was an act of gallantry then which seems to have come into disuse

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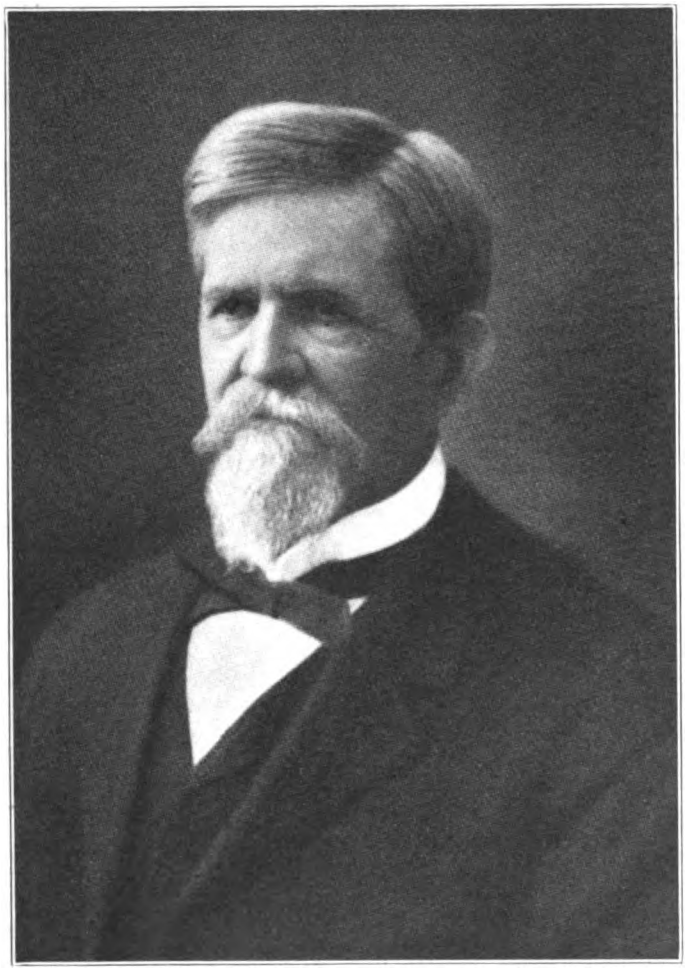

JUDGE CARRICK W. HEISKELL

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since, for commanding officers, after ordering a charge, personally to lead it. Zollicoffer was killed in the line of the Nineteenth Tennessee. A bit later the Nineteenth joined Albert Sidney Johnston's army, then retreating from Bowling Green. The regiment was with Johnston at Shiloh. It aided in the capture of Prentiss. After Vicksburg and Baton Rouge with Breckinridge, the Nineteenth joined Bragg's army. Captain Heiskell was promoted to major, and as a major took part in the battle of Chickamauga. He was wounded there. He rejoined the regiment before Atlanta, and commanded it in that campaign. He was in the thick of it with Hood at Franklin and at Nashville. He witnessed what came very near being a bloody conflict between Forrest and Cheatham, when they quarreled over which of them should cross the river at Columbia first. Guns were cocked all along the line of infantry, but Forrest at length gave way and the incident closed. On this famous retreat of Hood's from Nashville which Forrest covered, Colonel Heiskell, having been promoted to lieutenant colonel at Nashville, commanded Strahl's brigade. Strahl had fallen at Franklin. The Nineteenth surrendered with J. E. Johnston at Bentonville."

When the Confederacy fell, Colonel Heiskell and his brother, Joseph B., who had been a member of the Confederate congress, decided to leave East Tennessee and came to Memphis. Five years later, or in 1870, the former was elected circuit judge, which office he filled most acceptably for eight years. In a worthy tribute to his long and useful career the Commercial Appeal said: "He was here during the days of the fever. In 1878 the city of Memphis was in a desperate shape. The epidemic had laid it in waste. It was without finances. Its bonds were worth nothing. It was the opinion of leading citizens that the city should surrender its charter and throw itself, so to speak, into the arms of the state of Tennessee. Colonel George Gantt, S. P. Walker and Judge Heiskell drafted a bill known as the taxing district act, which became a law, and Dr. D. T. Porter became president. Judge Heiskell became attorney for the district. He was of invaluable help to the people of Memphis in that trying period. He was largely responsible for the refunding of the city debt which in 1882 finally put Memphis on a solid footing. Judge Heiskell never held another public office. He took up his law practice and pursued it with ability and profit. But he was never too busy to take a hand in any fight where decent government needed a friend, and it is in this probably that Judge Heiskell's service can be best appreciated. There was a rugged regard for duty with him that smashed party lines and party ties. He was a democrat, but a democrat of remarkable independence. Many are the men in these days who count themselves original prohibitionists. Judge Heiskell was one of the leaders in the fight for the prohibition amendment in 1887. * * * In 1893 a group of citizens rose up and demanded the suppression of gambling in Memphis. The city authorities took little interest in the movement. Truth is, they intimated that there were necessary evils and that gambling was one of them. The result was that a Law and Order League was formed in Memphis. Judge Heiskell was elected president. * * * A rousing mass meeting was held at the Jefferson Club Hall and the campaign started. About this time Sam Jones dropped in and bore a powerful hand. The campaign had a splendid influence and made itself felt strongly the following year in the August elections. Though Judge Heiskell retired from the law in 1907 and seldom paid any attention to politics, he did not lose interest in decent government. Those who went through the times when officers of the courts were being impeached and officers of the city were being ousted remember the cooperation and encouragement of Judge Heiskell. * * * He measured up to the finest standards of duty. He saw Memphis in her sorrow and helped her. He saw her in prosperity and rejoiced. Few of the splendid characters that have come and moved on within the last generation have so complete a record of civic accomplishment."

In early manhood Judge Heiskell was united in marriage to a Miss Eliza N. Netherland, with whom he had traveled life's journey happily for sixty-two years when death called him. Her father was John Netherland, the noted East Tennessee whig who was defeated for governor by Isham G. Harris in 1859. Two sons and four daughters of Judge and Mrs. Heiskell survive, as follows: J. N., former United States senator, and Fred Heiskell of Little Rock, publishers of the Arkansas Gazette; Effie and Grace of Memphis; and Mrs. Elizabeth Powell-Smith and Mrs. Rowena Yeager of Knoxville. The home life of Judge Heiskell was charming and his last years were a delightful evening to him, blessed as he was with a competence sufficient to meet his worldly needs, surrounded with a fine family of sons and daughters and accorded the respect and esteem of the people of Memphis. He was a splendid citizen, honest and upright with his neighbor and loyal to his friends. In the annals of Tennessee his record stands

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forth as that of a gallant officer of the Civil war, as that of a citizen who championed the cause of temperance throughout his life and as that of a man whose allegiance to the right was unswerving.

MAJOR WILLIAM B. LEWIS.

William Berkely Lewis was born in Virginia, took part in the Creek War as Jackson's chief quartermaster which position he had also filled in the brief expedition to Natchez in 1813. From this time until the death of Jackson in 1845, Maj. Lewis was his intimate confidential friend and "fidus Achates." He was one of the best educated men of his day in Tennessee and a brother-in-law of Senator John H. Eaton, who was secretary of war in Jackson's cabinet, and, like Lewis, Jackson's devoted friend.

During Jackson's incumbency as president Maj. Lewis was made General Auditor of the Treasury. Jackson considered him indispensable and his fidelity to Jackson as well as his ability contributed in no small degree to Jackson's success. Upon his death bed Jackson made him the bearer of messages to his most intimate and best loved friends. Jackson's status in history as the greatest popular leader this country has produced was largely brought about by this modest, self-effacing, self-sacrificing friend.

NATHANIEL LAWRENCE LINDSLEY.

Nathaniel Lawrence Lindsley was the oldest son of Dr. Philip Lindsley, president of the University of Nashville and was born in 1816. He was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1836, and devoted himself to the study of languages, reaching a high mark as a philologist. For many years he was professor of languages in Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and subsequently founded Greenwood Seminary. He was associated with Dr. Joseph E. Worcester in the preparation of the dictionary that bears his name, and projected a great work to be entitled "An Encyclo-Lexicon of the English Language." He died in 1868.

DOCTOR PHILIP LINDSLEY.

For Twenty-Six Years President of University of Nashville.

One of the greatest leaders of the past in the cause of education in the State and one of the great influences in advancement of higher education in the world was Philip Lindsley, President of the University of Nashville from 1824 till 1850. Born in 1786, near Norristown, N. J., his parents being of English origin, he early developed a love of learning. His desires and his talents in this line were given free play. He was graduated from Princeton at eighteen and began an active career as teacher. In 1807 he began study for the ministry. Soon after he was given a license to preach, but his ordination did not take place till 1817.

Meanwhile, he preached much and held many important positions in the educational world, including those of professor of languages, then Vice President, and finally Acting President of Princeton.

In 1823 both Princeton and Cumberland—the latter afterward named University of Nashville offered him position of President, but he declined both. A year later, however, he came to Nashville, and as the result of his visit he accepted the call of the local institution. His formal inauguration took place Christmas eve, 1824. It was one year after this that the name of the institution was changed.

While at the head of the University he received invitations to similar positions from Washington College, Lexington, Va.; Dickinson, Carlisle, Pa.; University of Alabama (twice), University of Pennsylvania, College of Louisiana, Southern Alabama University, Transylvania (three times); but all were declined, Dr. Lindsley preferring to remain here.

After twenty six years with the University of Nashville, Dr. Lindsley resigned to accept the chair of ecclesiastical polity and Biblical archaeology in the New Albany

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Theological Seminary, a position which allowed him freedom from so great responsibilities as attached to his place at the head of the university. In those twenty-six years he made his mark on educational advancement in Tennessee. In an address delivered on the occasion of the Nashville Centennial, in 1880, the Hon. H. M. Doak said:

"In one sense Dr. Lindsley was a pioneer, for he stood at the beginning of a period. His great learning, brilliant intellect, and personal worth; the long period of his service; his clear and far-reaching view of the relations of Nashville and of Tennessee to the cause of Southwestern education, the principles implanted; the large and liberal conceptions he helped to form in others; the illustrious men sent forth as new centers of thought and of action, throughout Tennessee and the Southwest, and the unfolding here of all his prophecies in our magnificent and rapidly developing system of education, declare him a master builder of that temple, whose foundations only are yet laid."

In 1813 Doctor Lindsley married Margaret Elizabeth, only child of the Hon. Nathaniel Lawrence, a famous soldier of the Revolution and successor of Aaron Burr as Attorney General of New York. Mrs. Lindsley died in 1845, leaving him with three sons and two daughters. Four years later, when 63 years old, Dr. Lindsley married Mrs. Mary Ann Ayers, widow of the founder of the New Albany theological institution.

In 1855 the doctor was chosen commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly. Although he doubted the wisdom of accepting he did not decline. He remarked the morning he left home: "I think it probable I shall never return. I may die before I reach Nashville."

Wednesday morning, May 23, 1855, while he was at the breakfast table, surrounded by his children, the conversation turned upon the danger of aged persons traveling away from home, and he expressed the opinion that it was unwise, and that they thereby often put their lives in jeopardy. A guest at the table pleasantly inquired: "Is not your advice inconsistent with your own lonely journey to this place?"

To which Doctor Lindsley replied: "No, I am here also at home—as well die here as anywhere," and in a few minutes he was stricken with apoplexy and passed instantly into a state of unconsciousness, in which he remained till his death at 1 o'clock the morning of the second day later.

THOMAS CLARK LYON.

Thomas Clark Lyon was born in Roane County, Tennessee, December 10, 1810, and was educated at East Tennessee University under Dr. Charles Coffin, graduating in 1829. His graduating address was an original poem, which was a most excellent and creditable production.

As soon as he had graduated he began to prepare for the bar. Not long after he had secured his license, he seems to have enlisted in the United States army, there being a call for volunteers for the Florida war in 1836. He was elected Lieutenant of the company to which he belonged. Upon the recommendation of General Richard G. Dunlap, commanding his brigade, he was appointed Aide, with the rank of Major, to General John E. Wool, the Commander-in-Chief, and so ably and faithfully did he discharge his duties, that this distinguished General became his devoted friend and ardent admirer during life. They were not sent to Florida, but were retained in East Tennessee to assist in the removal of the Cherokees West of the Mississippi River.

He was frequently called upon to act as Special Judge of the Supreme Court, and his opinions are among the very best to be found in our State Reports. He had, in an eminent degree, every qualification necessary for a good Judge. Being a man of unbounded courtesy, and of the most attractive manners, he was a great favorite among the ladies, but died a bachelor. In early life he was greatly attached to a lady to whom he would have been married in a few days but for her untimely death. He remained faithful to her memory.

In the year 1864 he left Tennessee and went to Richmond, Virginia, with the purpose of offering his services to the Confederate government. On the way he was attacked by disease, and died October 1, 1864, very soon after reaching Richmond.

He was an accomplished linguist, and a man of broad and accurate scholarship,

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with decided tastes for literature, and more especially for poetry and poetical composition. All accounts make him a charitable and just man, and a lawyer not surpassed in learning and ability in his time in East Tennessee. Indeed, it is probable that of all the lawyers of East Tennessee, Judge Lyon was first in the estimation of the generation to which he belonged. It is not said that he was an eloquent or accomplished public speaker, or that he attempted anything beyond plain and direct argument. He seems to have been adapted by nature to the law, and to have been a close and diligent student. He was purely a lawyer. His general scholarship was a matter of pleasure, and all the serious work of his life was given exclusively to the profession.

Mr. Lyon was an ideal lawyer and brought honor to the profession. His accomplishments and abilities commanded the respect and admiration of the bench and of the bar, and his rate and admirable qualities as a man attracted universal esteem and confidence.

JUDGE H. H. LURTON.

Horace Harmon Lurton was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, February 26, 1844, the son of Lycurgus L. and Sarah Ann (Harmon) Lurton. He was educated at home in elementary and preparatory studies and then entered Douglas University at Chicago in 1859. When the Civil war began he enlisted in the Fifth Tennessee, afterwards known as the Thirty-fifth, at Bowling Green, Kentucky, while accompanying his parents on their removal to Clarksville, Tennessee, and served as sergeant-major until 1862 when he was discharged on account of physical disability. Three weeks later, however, he went to Fort Donelson with the Second Kentucky Infantry, was captured and confined in Camp Chase, Ohio, but in April, 1862, escaped and enlisted under General John Morgan with whom he served until July 19, 1863, when he was captured in Ohio on "Morgan's Raid." He remained in prison until the end of the war when he entered the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, and was graduated in February, 1867. He began the practice of law at Clarksville in partnership, first with the celebrated Gustavus A. Henry, and then with Colonel James E. Bailey. In January, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Porter chancellor of the Sixth Chancery Division, and in 1876 was elected to this office without opposition, but resigned in 1878. From 1878 to 1886 he practiced law in Clarksville in partnership with Charles G. Smith and was the first president of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank. In 1893, while serving as a justice on the supreme bench of Tennessee, he was elected chief justice by his colleagues. Two months later he was appointed by President Cleveland circuit judge of the sixth United States judicial circuit. In 1908 he was appointed to the chair of constitutional law in Vanderbilt University and in 1910 was appointed by President Taft a member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

ANDREW McCAMPBELL.

Andrew McCampbell was of a Scotch-Irish family which still has many representatives in East Tennessee, especially in Knox and Jefferson counties. He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, May 8, 1797. While he was an infant his father died, and soon afterwards the family moved to Knox County, in East Tennessee, settling about five miles East of Knoxville. His mother's maiden name was Anderson, and she was the aunt of Samuel, Robert, William E. and Isaac Anderson.

Andrew McCampbell read law under the direction of his brother, John A. McCampbell, who was a prominent member of the Knoxville bar. Andrew did not practice at Knoxville, however, but in 1819 removed to Jackson, Tennessee, where he remained for about one year, and then went to Paris, Tennessee.

In 1839 he was elected Chancellor for West Tennessee, in which capacity he served till 1847, and then voluntarily retired. He resumed the practice of law and continued in it until his death, which occurred January 4, 1884.

In a short sketch of Judge McCampbell, printed at the time of his death by Governor Porter, it is said that twice in his lifetime he declined appointment as Judge of the Supreme Court.

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Governor Porter further says of him: "He was facile princeps with his associates at the bar, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of the public. His career as a lawyer and Judge ran through sixty years' residence in one community, and every year was marked by the strictest professional integrity and by constant efforts to uphold the dignity and character of the bar.

"Judge McCampbell was learned in all the branches of the law, and was a classical and critical scholar and one of the most delightful of companions. He was full of pleasant reminiscence, but kept apace with current events, and was up in the law. His kindness to young lawyers, his perfect fairness and frankness to adversaries, are lessons long to be remembered."

In politics Judge McCampbell was a State's right Democrat, but was a Union man, that is to say, he was in favor of asserting the rights of the South within the Union. Therefore he opposed secession, but when the State went out of the Union he was loyal to her, fully sympathized with the Southern cause and rendered it material aid. He had three sons in the Confederate army.

Judge McCampbell seems to have had many peculiarities. One of these was that he would not prosecute a man charged with a criminal offense. The very remarkable statement is received from a trustworthy source, that he would never take the risk of riding on a railway train, and died without having enjoyed the pains and pleasures of railway travel. His opinions as Chancellor were very short, and he uniformly declined to state his reasons for his conclusions. Being asked why this was the case, he replied that "A court might render a righteous judgment and give a fool reason for it."

It is probable that no man of his time was more esteemed than Judge McCampbell by the people of West Tennessee, and it is certain that his abilities, and his virtues as a man, as a lawyer and as a Judge, fully entitled him to this esteem.

CHARLES McCLUNG.

Charles McClung was one of the pioneers of Knox county who played a prominent part in the early history of the state, but for whom history has done little. He was the first county court clerk of Knox county, having been sworn in on June 16, 1792, and he held this office for the unprecedented period of forty-two years, from 1792 to 1834. He was a trustee of Blount College, now the University of Tennessee, when it was founded in 1794. He and William Blount were delegates from Knox county to the Constitutional Convention of 1796. McClung was made chairman of the committee appointed to draw up an estimate of the expenses of the convention. He was also a member of the committee appointed to draft the constitution. He established a family which has been and whose descendants are prominent in the business and social affairs of Tennessee.

GEN. WILLIAM McCOMB.

William McComb was born in Pennsylvania in 1832. He came to Montgomery County, Tenn., in 1856. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted as a private and was soon promoted to lieutenant and made adjutant of his regiment, which took part in the Cheat Mountain campaign in Northwest Virginia and was then under Stonewall Jackson. At the reorganization of the regiment at Yorktown, Va., in the winter of 1862, he was elected major. He participated in the battles of Seven Pines, Cedar Run, Second battle of Manassas, when he became colonel, and Chancellorsville, where he was wounded. On Jan. 20, 1865, he was commissioned brigadier-general.

JOHN PORTER McCOWN.

Major General John P. McCown was born in Tennessee in 1815, graduated at West Point in 1840, served in the removal of the Indians to the West in 1840, was in the Mexican War and the Seminole War, 1856-57, in the war between the States, was suc-

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cessively lieut. col., brigadier general and major general, was conspicuous for services in East Tennessee, of which department he had charge in the fall of 1862, and at the battle of Murfreesboro where he and General Cleburne swept McCook from the field.

ROBERT McFARLAND.

Robert McFarland was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, April 15, 1832. He was the son of Colonel Robert McFarland, who served as a Lieutenant in the regular army of the United States during the war of 1812.

The family was Scotch, Presbyterian, and Whig. The first of the Tennessee McFarlands, the grandfather of the Judge, was also named Robert. He came to Tennessee from Virginia in very early times, was a noted Indian fighter, and was the first Sheriff of Jefferson County. Judge McFarland's mother was Miss Scott, of Jefferson County, who was of Scotch-Irish descent.

As a boy McFarland gave no promise of distinction, but was quiet, unobtrusive, somewhat melancholy and apparently indifferent, if not indolent. His education was such as the old field school of the time offered, supplemented by a brief term at Tusculum College. His occupation was not of his own choosing, but was selected for him by his family, and strangely enough the choice was a happy one.

Being thus directed to the law, he entered upon his studies at the age of nineteen, in the office of his brother-in-law, the elder Judge Barton, at Greeneville. Securing a license in 1854, he entered upon the practice in Greene and adjoining counties. He was for a time in partnership with Robert Johnson, son of Andrew Johnson, and later with Judge Barton and Montgomery Thornburgh. In 1859 he married Miss Jennie Baker, of Greeneville.

After his marriage he removed to Dandridge, in Jefferson County. When the war began, he sided with the South, and entered the Confederate army as a volunteer in the latter part of 1861. He rose to the rank of Major in the Thirty-first Tennessee Regiment. Major McFarland was with his regiment in Bragg's Kentucky campaign, in the defense of Vicksburg, and later in Early's unfortunate campaigning in the Valley of Virginia. He was a conspicuously gallant soldier.

Returning home after the war, he found his position one of difficulty and of danger. The feeling against "rebels" was intense, and probably he could not have remained but for the support of a few Union friends, foremost among whom was J. M. Thornburgh, who had served through the war as a Colonel in the Federal army, and was a man not only of ability and prominence, but of unsurpassed liberality of sentiment and devotion to his friends. Thus upheld, Major McFarland remained in his former home, and ere long the war prejudices subsided and gave him no more trouble. He now formed a partnership in Greene County with Robert M. McKee, and in other counties with his friend, J. M. Thornburgh.

During the administration of Governor Senter, he was occasionally called to fill temporary vacancies on the supreme bench, and thus had opportunity to display that wonderful clearness of vision and judgment for which he afterwards was noted.

On the resignation of Judge Thomas A. R. Nelson, in 1871, Governor Brown appointed McFarland to the vacancy. The remaining members of the Supreme Court are said to have petitioned for his appointment after the place had been declined by Judge James T. Shields. In August, 1872, Judge McFarland was elected by the people, and was again elected in 1878 for the full term ending in 1886. He died October 3, 1884.

As a Judge he has never had a superior in Tennessee. He was not an exceptionally learned lawyer. In knowledge of the written law he was far behind his great associate, Judge William F. Cooper. He was less learned than Reese, or Haywood, but one is tempted to say that he had judicial genius. His mind was perfectly balanced, his judgment almost infallible. His eulogists say that he was painstaking and laborious, and it is true, but the real source of his greatness as a Judge was the clearness of vision that he had by nature. In his opinions there is comparatively little citation of authority, and his conclusions were reached with but little use of authority. That he was thoroughly learned in the law, had mastered its principles, is necessarily true. But the excellence of his decisions consists not in learning, but in justice. His mind and character were pure. He had but one purpose, and that was to do justice. Knowing the law as a science, he applied its principles with unerring judgment. McFarland's

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opinions are satisfactory and convincing because they accord with the natural sense of justice and of right.

In personal character, Judge McFarland was strong and pure. He lived always upon a high plane. The religious quality of his race was strong in him. Always modest and even diffident, he was not more sensitive for himself than for others. His manners were simple, and courtesy was a quality of his nature.

In appearance he was not imposing; his figure was slender and slightly stooped. His face did not give the impression of strength; the forehead was high and full, but the chin was narrow and not prominent. His head was that of a thinker, a philosopher —an idealist. The intellectual and moral qualities predominated in him, and this was indicated by his head and face.

ROBERT J. McKINNEY.

One of the great Judges who served upon the supreme bench under the Constitution of 1834 was Robert J. McKinney, of East Tennessee. He was a native of Ireland, born in County Coleraine, February 1, 1803. His father, Samuel McKinney, left Ireland in 1809 and came to the city of Philadelphia. From that favorite landing place of the Irish immigrant he followed the stream of population that was flowing westward to the Alleghanies, and then southwestward along the mountain slopes. Penetrating into the valley of East Tennessee, he settled not far from where Rogersville, in Hawkins County, now stands.

Robert J. McKinney grew to young manhood upon the farm, always industrious and frugal, and determined to rise in the world. According to the rule of that time his schooling was at first limited to the winter months when farm labor was impossible, but finally he was able to attend Greeneville College for a time.

He left college without graduating, and began the study of law in the office of his uncle, John A. McKinney, at Rogersville, and received his license in December, 1824. He then settled at Greeneville and began the practice, according to custom and necessity, by riding the circuit. In 1829 the case of *Rhea vs. Rhea* was to be tried at Blountville, on an issue of *devisavit vel non*, McKinney being the junior counsel for the proponents. When the case was called the senior partner was ill, and the case was tried and won by McKinney. His management of this case is said to have established his reputation and to have brought him a lucrative practice. He was in the Constitutional Convention of 1834, and while his part in it was not exceptionally prominent, and his position at the bar was not yet fixed, he was probably the most thorough lawyer in that body.

In the contest between Van Buren and Hugh L. White, he was a White Elector for the State at large. This was his only appearance in politics. He seems, however, to have accepted at one time the position of Major of Militia, for which he was ill-adapted.

In 1847 William B. Reese resigned his place on the supreme bench, and largely through the instrumentality of Return J. Meigs, McKinney was elected to fill the vacancy, his principal competitor being his former law partner, William Henry Sneed. He served continuously from 1847 to 1861, having been re-elected after the amendment of the Constitution in 1853. In 1861 he was one of the peace commissioners sent to Washington by Governor Isham G. Harris. When, after the war, the State brought suit to enforce its liens upon the railroads to which it had given aid, he served as one of its commissioners, with Archibald Wright and Francis B. Fogg. He died October 9, 1875, at his home in Knoxville.

His closing years were peaceful and contented. In early life he had acquired habits of frugality and self-restraint, and having a sound judgment and a gift for affairs, he amassed by legitimate means a large fortune, for his time. He was highly respected and esteemed by his neighbors, and while he was always a strict man of business, he was kindly and just, and by his large means was able often to aid the unfortunate. He was a man of genuine piety, and was one of the staunchest and most liberal supporters of the venerable First Presbyterian Church of Knoxville.

He was in no respect a brilliant or showy man, but thorough, accurate, diligent and sound. He was trained in the school of old-time lawyers. All who have written of him lay stress upon his knowledge and admiration of the common law, and the impression has been created that he gave comparatively little attention to anything

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else. It is submitted that this is erroneous. He was better versed in the common law than most lawyers, but this was equally true of him in other branches. He excelled in knowledge of the common law, but he was not less thorough in equity and in statutory law. He was not a specialist, but an accurately learned and well rounded lawyer. He was not a voluminous writer and apparently not a ready one, but always exact and clear. He is said to have been something of a precisian, and that fact, added to an exceptional dignity and propriety of deportment, caused the bar to stand somewhat in awe of him. While his opinions lack the literary embellishments and the flavor of scholarship that characterize those of some of his associates, they are invariably clear and definite. In his opinions there is no unnecessary verbiage. They are carefully written in plain strong English for the single purpose of expounding the law. His opinions are at least equal in authority to those of any of our Supreme Judges.

LEWIS SHEPHERD.

The history of the legal profession of Tennessee would be incomplete without extended mention of the notable career of Lewis Shepherd, whose practice before the bar and upon the bench covered a period of almost a half century. Of distinguished ancestry, Lewis Shepherd won fame also as a soldier, having made a meritorious and honorable record during the war between the north and south. However, it is as lawyer and lawmaker that his name is indelibly traced in the history of the judiciary of the south.

Lewis Shepherd was born March 7, 1846, in Hamilton county, Tennessee, a son of Lewis and Margaret (Donohoo) Shepherd. The elder Lewis Shepherd was the son of William Shepherd, a planter of Newberry, South Carolina, and it is a fact worthy of record that the last named was the father of twenty-one children, all but one of whom were boys. He was also the son of a William Shepherd who was an officer in the Continental army and led a troop of cavalry in the battle of King's Mountain. The family name was originally spelled Sheppard, but the change to Shepherd was made by Lewis Shepherd, Sr., father of Judge Lewis Shepherd, who came from South Carolina to Tennessee in a very early day and in this state became known as a planter, slave holder and prominent politician. At one time he owned many negroes and six thousand acres of land. He was a delegate to the national conventions which nominated Cass, Pierce and Buchanan. He married Margaret Donohoo in 1833 and in 1839 he located in Hamilton county, where he lived until his death in 1856. His wife survived him until 1879.

The younger Lewis Shepherd's early education was received at Burritt College in Van Buren county and at H. W. Von Alderhoff's Institute on Lookout Mountain, but his academic training was suddenly interrupted by the opening of the Civil war. At the time he was only fifteen years of age, but he quickly laid aside his books to enlist in the Confederate army as a private in Company A, Fifth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry, under Colonel G. W. McKenzie. He was mustered into the service at Knoxville and was placed on duty in eastern Tennessee until the time of General Zollicoffer's campaign through Kentucky; he participated in the battle of Fishing Creek, then was with Bragg in Kentucky, shared in several skirmishes with Wheeler, also served in the rear guard on retreat. After this campaign Lewis Shepherd returned to eastern Tennessee, where he remained until the engagement at Chickamauga, where he took active part in the capture of Cloud Springs General Hospital on the second day of this sanguinary conflict. He then accompanied Wheeler upon the latter's famous raid through central Tennessee, but shortly afterward was made a prisoner of war and confined at Camp Morton, Indiana, until February, 1865, when he was exchanged and sent to Richmond. He then joined Gen. J. C. Vaughn's Cavalry in southwest Virginia and after this leader's surrender marched with him to Charlotte, North Carolina, and reached that destination at the same time that President Davis and his cabinet arrived. When they started westward under cavalry escort Mr. Shepherd continued with his comrades until their forces were disbanded at Washington.

After his discharge from the army Lewis Shepherd began the study of law at Ringgold, Georgia, and in 1867 was admitted to practice before the bar at that place. Three years later he came to Chattanooga, where he was known as the youngest attorney then in the community. His ability and popularity is indicated

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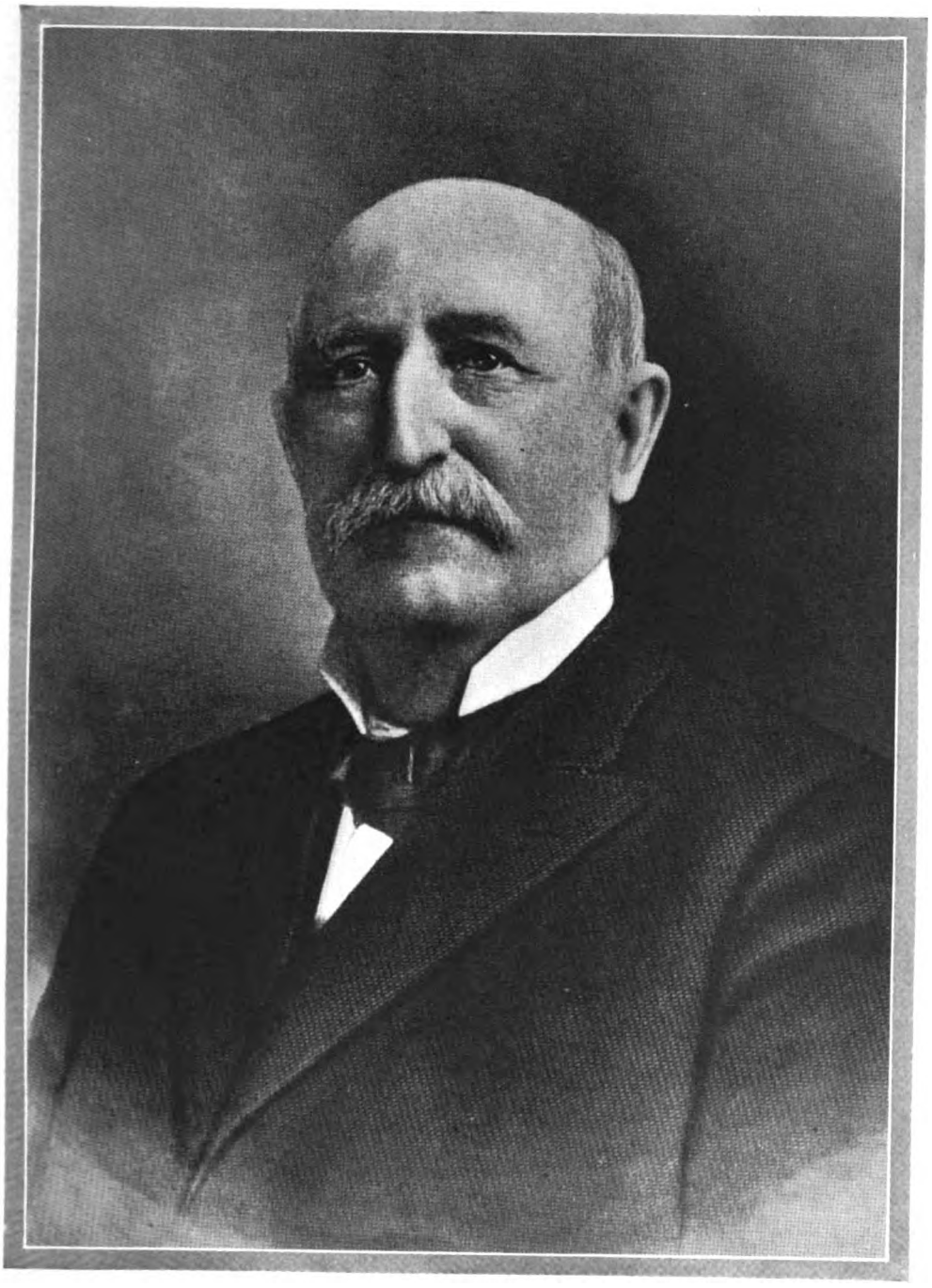

LEWIS SHEPHERD

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by the fact that at the age of twenty-five years he was elected attorney general for the criminal court of Hamilton county and continued to hold this office until it was discontinued by the act of 1875. This was just the beginning of a series of honors bestowed upon him by the people,—honors well-merited—and in the fulfilment of his duties he was eminently successful.

In the year 1876 Lewis Shepherd was elected to the lower house of the Tennessee legislature, and in 1890 was again elected. During the latter session he became prominently identified with the passage of the Dortch election law, which was modeled after the Australian ballot system. From 1880 until 1882 Lewis Shepherd served as special chancellor of the third chancery division, having been commissioned to take the place of Judge S. A. Key, who was ill. For twenty years he was general attorney in Tennessee for the Cincinnati, New Orleans, Texas & Pacific Railroad and the Alabama Great Southern Railway (Queen & Crescent Route).

In 1891 Mr. Shepherd was admitted to practice in the United States circuit court of appeals, and was presented with a certificate because of having carried to that court the first case ever taken before that body anywhere in the country. In 1906 he was admitted to practice before the bar of the United States supreme court.

Judge Shepherd was always an indefatigable worker in the interests of the Tennessee State Bar Association, of which he was a member from the time of its organization. He was a frequent contributor to its publications and among his best known articles was the "Life and Character of Judge D. M. Key", also a similar appreciation of Judge John Baxter. Judge Shepherd was also a writer of local history and biography. His "Personal Memoirs," published privately for his friends and relatives, is one of the most interesting contributions to local history extant. In recognition of the professional achievements attained by him, the University of Chattanooga conferred upon Judge Shepherd the degree of Master of Laws in 1905.

Politically Judge Shepherd was a republican and religiously he was a Baptist, and for the good of his party and his church he labored hard. He was a man of public spirit and from the uncertain days just after the war, when as a member of the Ku Klux Klan he fought for the supremacy of the whites and the expulsion of the carpetbagger, until the day of his demise, he shared in all movements for the development of his state. In Masonry Judge Shepherd ranked high, having attained the Shrine and also having been a Knight Templar. In civic affairs he was also active, as evidenced by his membership in the Board of Trade, of which he was a charter member, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Commercial Club. Judge Shepherd was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Mountain City Club.

On December 19, 1876, Lewis Shepherd was married to Miss Lilah Pope, the daughter of Colonel T. A. Pope, of Sequatchie county, Tennessee, a wealthy farmer and slaveholder. To Judge Shepherd and his wife were born five children, namely: Thomas Pope, a prominent attorney of Chattanooga; Lewis, Jr., who is engaged in the wholesale dry goods business in St. Louis, Missouri; William C., owner and publisher of the Hamilton County Herald at Chattanooga; Frederick S., also engaged in the practice of law in Chattanooga; and J. Quintus, a farmer operating over two thousand acres of land.

The death of Lewis Shepherd occurred May 14, 1917, and in his passing the state lost one of her most distinguished sons. Judge Shepherd's name is one of the few which stand out above the rank and file of his profession in the history of the state; he attained that eminence in his work which few reach, but to which many aspire. Time has placed its approval upon his accomplishments. Mrs. Shepherd survives her husband and resides on her plantation near Chattanooga.

BISHOP WILLIAM McKENDREE.

First Native Born American Bishop of Methodist Church.

Bishop William McKendree was born in King William County, Virginia, July 6, 1757. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Greeneville. His father was a planter, and the son was trained in the same calling. At the beginning of the Revolution William, then 20 years of age, volunteered, was for some time an Adjutant, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis. At the end of the war he returned

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to private life, and would never accept a pension. He had scant opportunity for education, yet, after leaving the army, he taught school for a time.

Before leaving home he had joined the Methodist Church, but it was not till 1787, when he was living in Brunswick County, Virginia, that he became thoroughly awakened to the religious life. Soon after this he was licensed to preach, and in 1788 Bishop Asbury appointed him junior preacher to the Mecklenburg circuit. He served for several years as circuit rider, and in 1793 was sent to South Carolina, but returned the next year, and for three years had charge of a vast district that extended from Chesapeake Bay to the Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains. In 1798 his appointment was in the Baltimore Conference, and in 1800 he went with Bishops Asbury and Whetcoat to the Western Conference, which met at Bethel, Ky. He was appointed to superintend a district that embraced a large part of the partially settled territory beyond the Alleghanies.

In this pioneer work he passed the next eight years—a kind of evangelistic Daniel Boone—with a yearly pittance of less than $50 and sometimes no more than $20. In the wonderful revival of 1800, out of which grew the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, he was an inspiring and directing spirit, and he saved that great movement from degenerating into a wild and ruinous fanaticism. Some have believed that his ministry during these years contributed largely to save the great West from falling into a condition of godless barbarism. He continued there till the spring of 1808, when, in the General Conference in Baltimore, he was ordained Bishop—the first native born American to attain that height in the Methodist Church.

His first tour was of 1,500 miles and extended through Virginia, Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois. In October, in the Middle Tennessee Conference, his wonderful preaching and administrative ability inspired both the zeal and confidence of his brethren. He continued to travel through the whole country, frequently prostrated by rheumatism and fevers, but up again and in the saddle pushing forward to new labors. Bishop Asbury's death in 1816 left him sole Bishop of America. Bishops George and Roberts were elected and ordained and the work went on. His health failed rapidly. He preached his last sermon in the then new McKendree Church, Nov. 23, 1834, which sermon formed the first number of the "Western Methodist Preacher." He died in the home of his brother, Dr. James McKendree, in Sumner County, March 5, 1835, his last days being full of suffering caused by blood poison from pulling a small "hang Nail" from his finger. He was never married.

GEN. GEORGE MANEY.

George Maney was born in 1826. When the War between the States began, he was appointed colonel of the First Tennessee Infantry on May 8, 1861. In July he was sent to Staunton, Virginia. He served in the Cheat Mountain campaign and joined Stonewall Jackson's command at Winchester, Virginia, in December, 1861. In 1862, after the fall of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, at his urgent request, he was sent to Tennessee and was placed in command of the Second Brigade, Cheatham's Division of Polk's Corps. He led this brigade in the battle of Shiloh with such signal success that on April 16, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He took part in the battles of Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge.

JOSEPH McMINN.

Joseph McMinn, Governor of Tennessee, 1815-1821, was a native of Pennsylvania, and came to Tennessee about the close of the Revolutionary War. He was born June 22, 1758, at Westchester, Penn. He settled in Hawkins County and represented this county in the Territorial General Assembly; was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, 1796. When the State was organized McMinn was elected to the Senate to represent Hawkins County and he continued in this relation until 1812, with the exception of the General Assembly of 1797. He was speaker of the Senate, 1805, 1807, 1809. He was elected Governor, 1815, having had as his opponents, Robert Weakley, Jesse Wharton, Robert C. Foster and Thomas Johnson. In his second race he defeated Robert C. Foster, the vote standing, for McMinn, 28,402; for Foster, 15,460.

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In his third race he defeated Enoch Parsons by a vote of 33,524 to 8,079. In his message to the General Assembly, 1819, Governor McMinn recommended the establishment of a penitentiary. During his administration the State Capital was changed from Knoxville to Murfreesboro. In 1819 West Tennessee was purchased from the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians; the "Bank of Tennessee" was incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000.

Governor McMinn died in 1824 while he was chief of the Cherokee Indian agency on the Hiwassee river and is buried at Calhoun, Tennessee.

JUDGE JOHN McNAIRY.

When the exalted eminence of John McNairy in the early history of Tennessee is considered, it is astonishing that so little is known of his early life before he came to this state. He was a friend of Andrew Jackson. Like him he studied law in North Carolina and, in company with Jackson, came to Tennessee where he was admitted to the bar of Washington District, at Jonesboro, in 1788. He was then, either in the same year or the following year, appointed judge of the Superior Court of the District of Mero, which comprised the counties of West Tennessee, now Middle Tennessee. When the Territory of the United States of America South of the River Ohio, was formed he was appointed by President Washington as one of the three Territorial judges. In the Constitutional Convention of 1796, he was one of the representatives from Davidson County. In February, 1797, he was appointed U. S. District Judge for Tennessee. The oath was administered to him by Judge Archibald Roane, on July 3, 1797. He continued in office until 1834 when he retired after a service of forty-six years as judge. He had nothing to do with politics and his life was useful and dignified rather than conspicuous. In 1798, he had an unpleasant controversy with Andrew Jackson in regard to the removal of Gen. James Robertson from the Chickasaw agency which involved the loss of a clerkship to one of Jackson's friends. The breach was never healed. He was born in 1762 and died in 1837.

ANDREW J. MARCHBANKS.

Andrew J. Marchbanks was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, November 21, 1804, his family moving to Overton County during his infancy. His father was a Scotchman. The Scotch name was Majoribanks.

It appears that in early life he was of an idle, obstinate and combative disposition, and that at one time he was nearly involved in a duel with Bromfield L. Riley. He was large, angular, raw-boned and awkward; his clothes did not fit him, and he was socially very unattractive and not gifted in conversation. At the bar he is said to have been at first uncouth, and sometimes uncivil to his brother lawyers; but his arguments, while lacking polish, were always strong and effective, and in a few years he attained such reputation that the lawyers regarded him as a fit man for the bench.

In 1828 he was Elector for his district, and cast his vote for Jackson and Calhoun.

He was elected Judge of the Thirteenth Circuit by the Legislature, in 1837, and was retained, by successive re-elections, until the Court was suspended by the war. He was one of the best Circuit Judges we have had in the State, and probably has never been surpassed in knowledge of the land law by any Judge or by any lawyer in Tennessee.

It is evident that Judge Marchbanks had a high conception of the judicial office. He maintained order and dispatched business, and while awkward and ungrammatical in speech, seems to have had a remarkable aptitude for charging a jury. His fund of common sense was large; in every way his intellect was vigorous, and while he was not a scholarly man, he had sufficient command of language to make himself clearly understood. Greatly to his credit is the fact that he would not permit litigants to converse with him, but scrupulously avoided them. He was a grave man, apparently without humor, and when occasion demanded it, very severe.

The estimate to be derived from what is known of Judge Marchbanks, is that he was a man of strength, without any of the graces, or many of the refinements; that he was not to be loved, but to be respected; that as a young man he was harsh,

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intolerant and disagreeable; that contact with the world smoothed many of the rough places in his character, but not all of them; that he was a good lawyer; that as a Judge he was in all respects above the average, and that for learning in the land law and ability to administer it as a Judge, he has not been surpassed in the history of our judiciary. He was a man of the strictest integrity and of fearless and unfailing devotion to duty.

ALBERT SMITH MARKS.

Albert Smith Marks, Governor of Tennessee, 1879-1881, was born near Owensboro, Kentucky, October 16, 1836. He was well educated in the schools of his State and in 1856 came to Winchester, Tennessee, and entered upon the study of law. In 1858 he was admitted to the bar and became a member of the law firm of Colyar & Frizzell. Marks was a Democrat and supported Breckinridge and Lane in the presidential election of 1860. He was in favor of Union but went with his State when it seceded. He enlisted in the Confederate army as a Captain, but was soon promoted to Colonel of the Seventeenth Tennessee Regulars. At the battle of Murfreesboro he lost a foot, but did duty as Post Commandant at LaGrange, Georgia, until 1864. At the close of the war, Marks returned to Winchester and resumed the practice of law. From 1870 to 1878 he served as Chancellor for the Fourth District. The Democratic convention of 1878 nominated him for Governor. He made a vigorous canvass of the State and was elected over E. M. Wight, Republican, by 47,674 majority. The State debt was the all absorbing issue of Governor Marks' administration. The proposition to settle on the basis of 50-4 (50 per cent of the principal and 4 per cent interest) was defeated by the people at the polls. Governor Marks declined a second nomination for Governor. In 1888 he headed the electoral ticket in Tennessee for Grover Cleveland. He died in 1891, and is buried at Winchester.

JOHN MARSHALL.

John Marshall, as the name will indicate, was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was William Marshall, who married Ann Bell, the aunt of John Bell. The subject of this sketch was born in Williamson County, Tennessee, September 5, 1803. He had the usual "old field" schooling, and later was under private teachers who introduced him to the classics. To this delightful branch of learning he seems to have been at first somewhat indifferent. Indeed, he is not reported to have been a diligent student of anything in his youth. In later life he became exceptionally versed in the classics. It is said that as a young man he preferred fishing to learning, but his natural abilities were so great, and his memory so retentive, that he accomplished his tasks with extraordinary ease and rapidity.

He determined early in life to be a lawyer, and in 1824 began to study for the profession under his kinsman, John Bell.

In every department of the law he was well equipped, efficient and successful. His Chancery pleadings are described as "models"; before a jury he had no superior, hardly an equal, while the Supreme Court held him in profound esteem and respect. It is to be doubted whether or not the State has ever produced his superior as a lawyer. He had the characteristics of the class represented in Tennessee by Haywood, Turley and Jarnagin. Physically he was strong and healthy; mentally he was richly endowed, capable of the highest and most difficult things, accomplishing much, but yet indolent —more indolent physically than mentally. Not negligent of duty, but content to do well without trying to do his best, except when aroused by some extraordinary cause.

Marshall's success as a lawyer was not delayed. Clients and reputation came to him quickly, and in a few years he rose to the first place among the lawyers of his circuit, and secured an enviable standing in the Supreme Court.

But while he grew steadily as a lawyer, and in general reputation, he displayed no ambition for office. A mind so great and so clear as his, was not to be attracted by the empty and troublesome distinctions of politics. He was content with being great inherently, and cared nothing for titles and honors. He loved his profession and his books and pictures, and music and friends. His means enabled him to gather probably

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the best law library, and the best general library, of his time, in the State; to surround himself with the works of art to which he was passionately devoted, and to enjoy his friends. Sought after, successful, honored in his profession, the first man in his community, a scholar, with means of gratifying his tastes, rich in friends—what more could a rational man wish?

At two periods of his life only did he allow himself to have anything to do with public affairs. In 1837 and in 1839, he was State Senator from Williamson County, as a Whig. His career as a legislator was distinguished by earnest and largely successful efforts to abrogate imprisonment for debt in Tennessee. From 1839 to 1861 he remained in the profession and at home.

When the troubles preceding the war began, he felt that duty again called him to public affairs. He was an ardent Union man, and opposed with all the strength of his great nature, the proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention to consider the question of secession. To him was due almost entirely the fact that his native county cast only forty votes in favor of the Convention.

Marshall knew that there was no middle ground—that Tennessee must be for the Union or against it. And so he remained the outspoken advocate of the Union, the unshaken opponent of secession until Mr. Lincoln issued his call for volunteers. Then his training as a Southern man asserted itself, and reluctantly and sorrowfully he followed Tennessee out of the Union.

Nevertheless, Marshall was deeply grieved, and came out of the struggle broken both physically and mentally. The disasters that befell the Confederate arms in 1862, and more especially in 1863, are said, in turn, to have affected him profoundly. Old age had come upon him, the future seemed without promise, and so he died, as some say, of grief. His death occurred October 3, 1863.

There is hardly a more interesting personality in the history of Tennessee. His remarkable physical appearance is described by Randall Ewing as follows: "Six feet, one and one-half inches in height, fleshy even to corpulence, a perfect digestion, and the muscles of an athlete, pain and sickness were strangers to him. He had more than any man I ever knew, that grand combination which our medical brethren have epitomized as *sana mens in sano corpore*. His head was massive and peculiar in shape. When face to face you would, at the first glance, pronounce him defective in frontal development, the forehead being low and narrow, but viewed in profile you would be astonished to find such an immense 'dome of thought' in the rear of this narrow portico. In his dress he was careless, even to slovenliness. Mr. Marshall's carelessness of dress was a legitimate consequence of the want of order or system in small things. His office table was of immense size, and was always covered at least six inches in depth with papers, records, memoranda, etc., which he would permit no one to arrange or set in order."

He was a great reader and an enthusiastic collector of rare books and rare editions, not as a mere amateur, but as a genuine book lover. Like all men of active mind, especially in surroundings that do not abound in excitements, he was fond of amusements.

He was also a "great fisherman."

He had all the qualities that attract popular favor. His mental force impressed all with whom he came in contact; he had the gift of eloquence, and a genuine and natural kindness of heart which placed him above the needs of the demagogue's arts. His very uncouthness of appearance and indifference to dress were calculated to attract the common people. His integrity was of sterling quality, and everybody trusted him. Nevertheless, he lived a rational, useful and not wholly selfish life, instead of yielding to the seductions which allure so many into the selfish and unsatisfying occupation of office hunting.

PROF. AUSTIN H. MERRILL.

Austin H. Merrill was born at Newtown, now Pocomoke City, Maryland, June 1, 1859. His parents, W. H. S. Merrill and Mary W. Hargis belonged to the oldest and most respected families of the Eastern shore. He graduated from the Pocomoke High School, 1876, afterwards graduating from Delaware College, Newark, N. J. His first intention was to become a lawyer, but it was found that he was particularly gifted in elocution, and he was influenced to make that his profession. He studied at the

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National School of Elocution and Oratory at Philadelphia, then spent a year at the University of Michigan, where he gave private instruction to a class in elocution. He later held a professorship in the Western Maryland College at Westminster and was also instructor in elocution at the Westminster Theological Seminary. The summers of '84, '85 and '86 were spent at Martha's Vineyard, studying, and teaching, and later he attended Dr. Curry's School of Expression, of Boston.

He came to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, 1886, as instructor in elocution. In 1894 he was elected Adjunct Professor of Elocution and Oratory in the University, which position he held until his death, at Tate Springs, August 10, 1900. For a number of years he also had classes in the Nashville College for Young Ladies, and many private pupils.

Prof. Merrill's educational work was both as teacher and entertainer. He was a great success in both lines. He had a most charming manner and winning personality. His pupils looked on him not only as an instructor but as a faithful and devoted friend.

The criticisms on his platform work were of the highest praise. It was the general impression that his art was developed to the highest degree, absolutely free from all ranting and unnaturalness. He was artistic, sincere, refined, possessed of great dramatic feeling, exquisite taste, and though public reading was his profession he gave many charity programs for worthy causes. He was especially successful in the portrayal of the old-time Southern negro, and his adaptations from the pens of Thomas Nelson Page and James Lane Allen. He was partial to scenes of life as described by the Southern author.

Prof. Merrill was a devout Christian, a member of the Moore Memorial Presbyterian Church of Nashville. He lived his religion in his beautiful and simple every day life. He had a ready command of English, and wrote in an easy, entertaining style. He was editor and compiler of No. 21, Shoemaker's Best Selections. He was one of the Advisory Council for the publication of the World's Best Essays and the World's Best Orations, and was a contributor to "Masterpieces of Oratory."

Prof. Merrill was married in 1892 to Pearl Hale Daniel, of Harrisonville, Missouri. Two children were born of this union, Austin H. Merrill, Jr., and Elizabeth Brown Merrill.

DR. J. L. SMITH PARKS.

Dr. J. L. Smith Parks, son of Rev. Hamilton Parks and Martha (Beasley) Parks, was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, January 17, 1837. His mother died when he was quite young, and in 1840 his father married Mrs. Rebecca (Stewart) Eatherly, and in 1845 he moved to Dyer county and settled on a two hundred and fifty acre farm which he had bought. He afterward bought about one thousand acres surrounding this land, which he added to his home place, on which he lived until his death in September, 1888. Rev. Hamilton Parks was a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and after he removed to Dyer county he had his negroes cultivate his farm while he preached the Gospel, and he organized a number of Cumberland Presbyterian congregations and helped them build churches, which still retain their organizations.

Dr. Parks' father and his uncle, Smith Parks, for whom he was named, were good business men and judges of real estate, and they bought numerous large grants or tracts of land, which they subdivided and sold to farmers for homes, which lands greatly increased in value and proved profitable investments to their vendees. Dr. Parks' grandparents were Jacob and Ann (Hamilton) Parks; they were born in North Carolina and moved with their parents to Sumner county, Tennessee, (then a part of North Carolina) soon after the close of the Revolutionary war.

His paternal great-grandfathers were Captain George Parks and Thomas Hamilton, both of whom were soldiers in the American Revolution. Soon after Thomas Hamilton moved to what is now Sumner county, Tennessee, the Indians began to make war on the settlers, and the settlers had to abandon their farms and homes and move into blockhouses and forts called stations. Thomas Hamilton built a blockhouse and stockade or fort called Hamilton Station, and he and his family and a number of the early settlers moved with their families into Hamilton Station in 1787 and lived there until 1795. During these eight years when the men would

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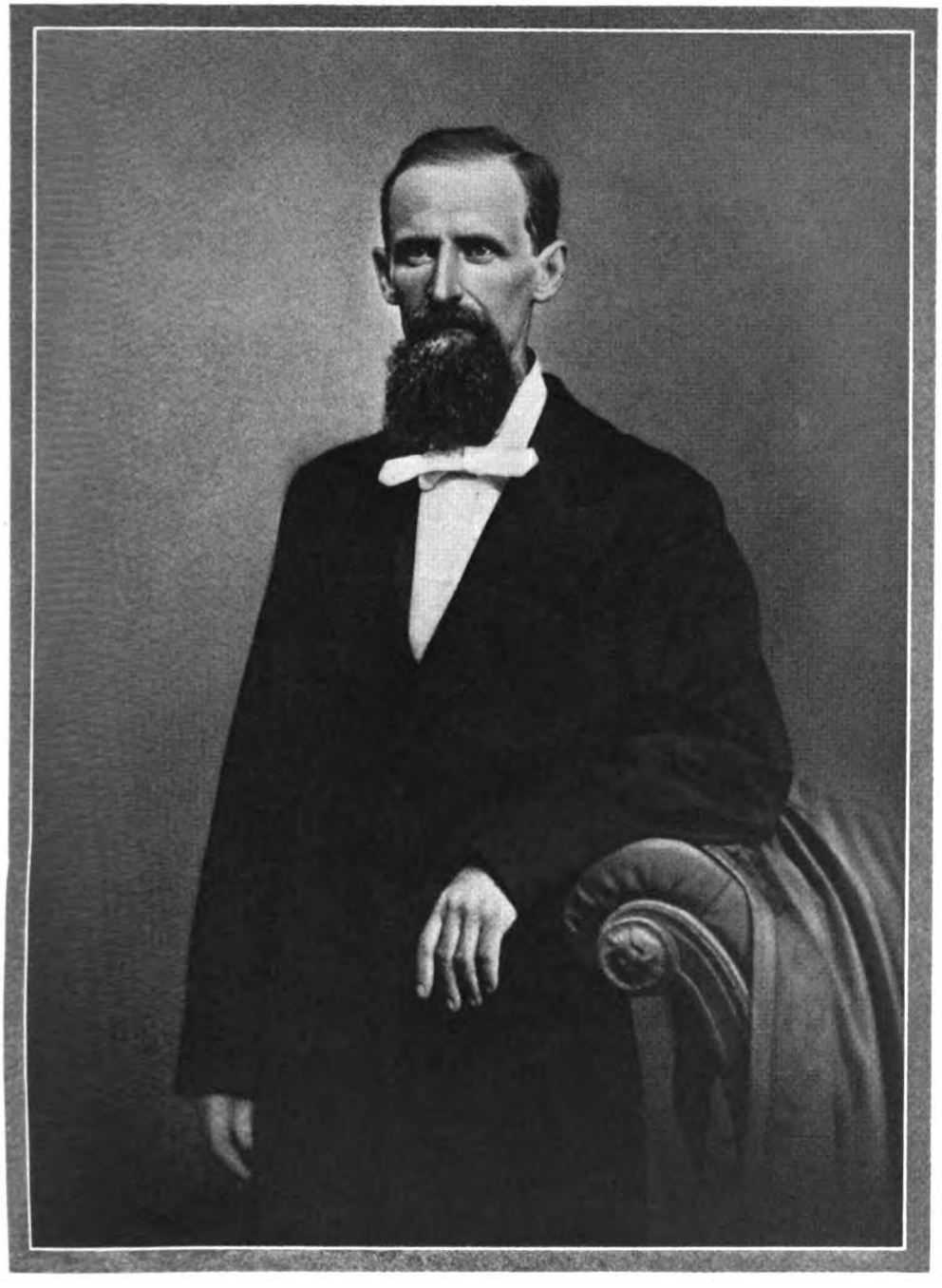

DR. J. L. SMITH PARKS

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plough their crops they had armed guards surrounding the fields to protect them from the Indians.

J. L. Smith Parks attended private schools in Dyer county taught by men who were educated at colleges or universities, until he acquired a good education. He then clerked in a general country store for a year, after which he taught school in Obion and Dyer counties. When the war between the states began in the spring of 1861 he dismissed his school and joined Company C of the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry Regiment, which company was raised by his brother-in-law, Captain J. N. Wyatt, who served as captain one year and was then promoted to major and afterwards to lieutenant colonel, and later to colonel of the Twelfth, Twenty-second and Forty-seventh Consolidated Infantry Regiment.

Dr. Parks was with his company when it, with nine other West Tennessee companies, organized the Twelfth Infantry Regiment at Jackson, and later in camps at Union City and at Columbus, Kentucky, and he fought in the battle at Belmont, Missouri, November 7, 1861, where the United States forces were commanded by General U. S. Grant and the Confederates by General Leonidas Polk. Dr. Parks lost his health in the army and was discharged from the service before the battle of Shiloh.

In 1862 and 1863 Dr. Parks attended medical lectures and studied in the Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1863 began the practice of medicine in the neighborhood of Palestine (now Glass) and west of where Obion Station is now located. By faithful attention to his patients he soon built up a large practice, which continued to grow until it demanded so much of his time, both day and night, that his health and strength gave way. He then, over the protest and against the wishes of his patients, abandoned the practice of medicine and induced a young physician from another county to move into his neighborhood, introduced him to his patients and turned over his practice to him. He then devoted himself to preserving his health and looking after his family and farm. Soon after commencing the practice of medicine he bought a fine farm on the public road about one mile west of Glass and two miles west of Obion Station, where he lived until his death on the 1st day of February, 1907.

Dr. Parks was named for Rev. John Luther Smith, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, and for his uncle, Smith Parks, a prominent business man and farmer, but soon after arriving at manhood and going into business for himself he dropped the initials "J. L.", and during his long life in Obion county he was known as Dr. Smith Parks.

In April, 1866, Dr. Parks married Miss Ruth Starrett, the youngest daughter of Captain Alexander Starrett, an old and honored citizen of Obion county, who lived on his farm and reared an honored family of sons and daughters. In Alexander Starrett's young manhood he was one of the strong men among the early settlers, and after Colonel David Crockett, the great hunter and pioneer, settled in Obion county, they met in Troy and had a misunderstanding, which they mutually agreed to settle by a "fist and skull" fight. They fought a long fight and called it a draw but they immediately made up their difficulties, later became good friends and had several bear hunts together, in which they killed a number of bears.

Dr. Parks and his wife lost two children, who died in infancy, but one son, Lexie Smith Parks, who was born July 28, 1867, attended school at Glass in his boyhood, later graduated in both the literary and law departments of Vanderbilt University, practiced law in Obion and was then president of the Old National Bank of Union City for eighteen years. On February 14, 1893, he married Miss Birdie Edwards, daughter of T. J. Edwards, and they have one son, Thomas Edwards Parks, and four daughters. All of the children are grown and two are married.

Mrs. Ruth Parks died in April, 1886. In 1887 Dr. Parks married Mrs. Emma (Wood) Board, with whom he lived until his death on the first day of February, 1907. Mrs. Emma Parks' father lived in Virginia. Dr. Parks' wives were refined Christian women and devoted members of their respective churches, and his home was always open to ministers and church workers of all denominations and to temperance lecturers or workers in any charitable enterprise.

Dr. Parks was a practical, consistent Christian, who read the Bible and followed its precepts. One of his sisters died, leaving an orphan son, and his first wife had a sister and two brothers who died leaving orphans, and although he reared only one son, yet he and his wife furnished a home for a number of orphans of relatives and friends, who were treated as members of the family, and were

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by precept and example taught economy, industry, sobriety and morality. Dr. Parks was always strictly temperate, and was one among the first men in the state who advocated not only home but state and national prohibition and total abstinence, and he talked, worked and voted for all temperance legislation that was submitted to the people.

He was one of the best farmers in the state. He had his farm cleared into fields on the east, south and west, with his woodland between, and he had a plank sidewalk, consisting of two wide and thick planks, laid parallel from his barn along the side of the woodland next to his fields, so that two could walk side by side on these planks and see the cultivated crops and woodland any day in the year without getting their feet damp or muddy. He was one of the first farmers in the county to underdrain his land and to build barns sufficiently large to house every animal on his farm and to hold all his farming utensils and machinery and wagons, and he made it a rule to see that every fowl and animal on his place was regularly fed and watered every day of the year. He always employed reliable servants and the best cook the county afforded and supplied her with an abundance of everything necessary or desirable for food.

Dr. Parks was always a liberal contributor to the churches and schools, to the building of good roads, to temperance organizations, and to any charity that would benefit his county or state. He was the soul of true hospitality and enjoyed entertaining his friends and acquaintances and the strangers that visited his county, and he encouraged the children whom he reared and who visited his home to participate in all innocent amusements. After the slaves were freed he always treated them fairly, furnished comfortable homes for them to live in, gave them liberal pay for their labor, and never withheld their wages, and as a result he always was able to retain the most reliable men and women of their race.

The weather was extremely cold and the roads almost impassable when he died, but the attendance of a very large number of people at his funeral showed the esteem in which he was held by his neighbors.

ABRAHAM P. MAURY.

A Representative in Congress, from Tennessee, from 1835 to 1839; died at his residence, in Williamson County, Tennessee, July 22, 1848.

MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY.

One of the Most Gifted Scientists in Country's History.

Matthew Fontaine Maury was born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, January 24, 1806. He was in his 5th year when his parents moved to Tennessee and settled near Franklin. An old shoemaker who made the family shoes and sent them home with algebraic symbols scratched on the bottom first aroused in Matthew a wish to study mathematics. When about 12 years old he fell from a tree and bit his tongue nearly off and injured his back, so that his father, thinking he could not be any more fit for farm work, consented for him to attend Harpeth Academy.

In 1825 Sam Houston, then member of Congress for Tennessee, obtained for him a midshipman's warrant in the navy. There was no naval academy then, and young Matthew entered upon active life on shipboard. He continued his mathematical studies, and he learned the Spanish language without a teacher, and no books except an old Spanish work on navigation, and a dictionary. He was on the frigate Brandywine, which conveyed Lafayette back to France after his visit to the United States. On the return of the Brandywine he was transferred to the sloop-of-war Vincennes, then on a cruise round the world. He became a favorite with the captain, who frequently asked him to dinner; but, on one occasion, the officer insisted unduly on Matthew drinking more than he thought right. Matthew struck the glass from his hand and left the cabin. In 1831, just before sailing for the Pacific again, he became engaged to his cousin, Ann Herndon. Forty years afterwards, when an exile and homeless, he wrote on a fly leaf of his Bible while at sea: "To my wife: Doest remember Genesis, 31st chapter, 49th verse?" And on another leaf, "See 2nd Samuel, 22nd chapter, 36th verse, Thy gentleness hath made me great, my Nannie."

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In 1831 he was appointed master of the sloop-of-war Falmouth. On that voyage he conceived the idea of the "Wind and Current Charts," which accomplished so much good for the commerce of the world. He returned home in 1834 and was married. It is said that his fee to the clergyman who married them was the last ten dollars he had in the world. Not long afterwards he went to Philadelphia to have his first work on navigation published. His book became the text-book in the United States Navy. From that time he was showered with praise, not only in America, but all the European powers vied with one another to do him honor.

About 1839 he visited his parents in Tennessee and on his way back was thrown from the top of the coach and his leg was broken at the knee. The lameness that resulted from his broken knee proved a blessing, not only to him, but to the world at large, for his active mind turned to the scientific side of his profession with an exclusiveness that would not otherwise have been possible, and all the civilized world today benefits from his labors then.

It was from his representations that the Government established the Naval Academy at Annapolis; also the building of a dock and navy yards and school of instruction for naval engineers in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1844. He delivered the address at the laying of the cornerstone of the University of the South at Sewanee, November 30, 1860, at the request of his old school teacher, Bishop Otey. He used every exertion to prevent secession and war, but when the crisis came he resigned his place in the Federal service and went with his beloved South. Russia invited him to make that country his abiding place, as did France, but he declined both. In 1865, being in the West Indies in the service of the Confederacy, he heard of the collapse of that Government, and the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. He wrote to "The United States Officer commanding the Squadron of the Gulf," surrendering himself as prisoner of war. In June, 1865, he went to Mexico and offered his services to Mexico, but the fate of the Emperor made their connection brief. However, he left in Mexico, as almost everywhere else, his mark for the good of the country, as he established there the cultivation of the cinchona trees for the manufacture of quinine.

Maury went from Mexico to England, where his family went in 1866. He was absolutely penniless, but naval and scientific men of Europe presented him 3,000 guineas—$15,000. In 1868 he returned to the United States and accepted the chair of physics in the Virginia Military Institute. He held the place a little over four years, and he died February 1, 1873. His body was laid in a vault in the Lexington Cemetery, from whence it was moved a few months later to Hollywood Cemetery on the James River.

RETURN J. MEIGS.

One of the most pleasing figures in the legal history of the State is the Tennessee representative of the name Return J. Meigs. He was the son of John Meigs, and the grandson of Colonel Return J. Meigs, the Indian agent. Return J. Meigs, of Ohio, was his uncle. He was born April 14, 1801, in Clark County, Kentucky. His father gave him a common school education, and afterwards required him to take a special course in the classics and in mathematics. He studied law in Kentucky, and began the practice at Athens, Tennessee, in 1823. At that time the bulk of the litigation in that section was in connection with the Cherokee treaties of 1817-1819. In the course of a few years he became known throughout the State as a lawyer of unusual ability, and in 1834 formed a partnership with James Rucks, at Nashville. He was afterwards associated with Judge John M. Leas. In 1838 he was appointed State reporter, to succeed George S. Yerger, but becoming a candidate for a succeeding term, was defeated by West H. Humphreys. The Legislature was Democratic, and Meigs was a Whig. In 1848 he began the preparation of his Tennessee Digest, which has been an invaluable book to the profession in Tennessee, and which has never been equalled by any similar work in the State, and probably never surpassed anywhere. It continued to be almost exclusively used by the profession for twenty years, and is the basis of the Digest of Tennessee decisions which is now most generally used. It is a lasting monument to the author. He was peculiarly adapted to the work by his habits of patient and scrupulous investigation, his extraordinary power of analysis and discrimination, and his gift of concise and clear statement. We have had in Tennessee many lawyers who as practitioners equalled or surpassed Mr. Meigs, but probably not one who was more thoroughly learned in the law, or better qualified to expound it.

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In 1852 Meigs was appointed, with W. F. Cooper, afterwards a Supreme Judge, to prepare a Digest of the Statute laws of the State. The two commissioners were engaged in this work from 1852 until the Winter of 1857-1858, when they made their report to the Legislature, and the Code was adopted. It is the only Code that Tennessee has ever had. There are three later compilations of our Statutes, all based upon this one, and following the admirable plan upon which it was constructed, but none of them has received official recognition, so that the Code of 1858 is in fact the Code of Tennessee today.

Mr. Meigs had no connection with politics, except that in 1847 he was elected to the State Senate from Davidson County, at the time when the State was most active in prosecuting its policy of public improvements; a policy with which he was in thorough accord, and which he earnestly advocated. When the war between the States began, he declared himself a Union man, and on account of the fact that Tennessee had arrayed herself upon the other side, changed his residence to New York in June, 1861. In 1863 he was called to Washington by Mr. Lincoln, and requested to prepare a Digest of the laws of the District of Columbia, but declined for the reason that, in his judgment, a knowledge of the laws of Maryland was necessary to the proper preparation of such a Digest. On the same day that this offer was made to him he was, by the special request of Mr. Lincoln, appointed Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and held that position until his death, October 19, 1891.

He was unquestionably the best qualified man in his peculiar lines of work that we have had at the bar of Tennessee. He was for many reasons an admirable man. No one knew the law better, and no man of his time in Tennessee was his superior in scholarly attainments. His reading was wide and thorough, and all his knowledge was digested and serviceable.

At the bar he was universally respected, and when he sought to do so, he commanded a lucrative practice, but unlike most men of unusual ability, he lacked ambition, or at least that kind of ambition which strives perpetually for display and for position. If he had remained in Tennessee he might have led a more conspicuous life, but not a happier or more useful one. Probably he might have had in Tennessee any office that he would have accepted, but he did not return to the State after the war, preferring to continue the secluded life to which he had become accustomed.

It is part of the unwritten history of that time that when a Senator was to be elected, in 1865, the Legislature of Tennessee, seeking for a man of commanding ability and reputation, acting through certain of its members, offered the place to Meigs. The offer was made by telegraph. He replied that he was not then a citizen of Tennessee and did not wish the office. He was importuned to accept it, but peremptorily declined. There is good authority also for the statement that the President offered him the place upon the Supreme bench of the United States, made vacant by the death of Judge Catron, but he declined it.

While he was a studious and retiring man, he was not without capacity for affairs, or force of character. He is said even to have been obstinate and intolerant of opposition, and at times inclined to use extremely vigorous language. By nature, as well as by training and practice, he was a Puritan.

At one time Mr. Meigs was State Librarian of the State Library at Nashville, and was instrumental in selecting the nucleus of this extensive and valuable library.

HORACE MAYNARD.

Horace Maynard was one of the leaders of the Union party in East Tennessee throughout the period when secession was discussed, attempted and defeated. As an active, conspicuous and aggressive participant in all events of that disturbed and trying time, he won the good will and confidence of his own party, and naturally incurred the enmity of the opposing party.

He was a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Westborough, August 30, 1814. He was a graduate of Amherst in the class of 1838. In the year of his graduation he came to Knoxville, Tennessee, and began to study law in the office of Judge Ebenezer Alexander. At the same time he was made tutor, and afterwards Professor of Mathematics in East Tennessee University. His connection with the University continued for six years. At the end of that period he entered upon the practice of law.

The emoluments of his professorship had not been large, and his means were so limited when he came to the bar that while other lawyers rode the circuit he, at

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first, walked it. It was not long until he made himself felt at the bar. He had industry, the first quality of a lawyer; he had read thoroughly, as law students read in those days, and had by nature a discriminating and analytic mind, which had been improved by careful and persistent study. His scholarship was of the highest order, and he was easily the best read man of that time at the bar of East Tennessee, which contained many lawyers of ability and culture.

As an advocate he was not only a brilliant and logical speaker, but at times a very severe and sarcastic one. Nevertheless he was at heart one of the kindliest of men.

His first appearance in politics was in 1852, when he was a candidate for district elector on the Whig ticket. At the next election he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the Knoxville District, but was defeated by the late William M. Churchwell. His speeches, however, made such an impression on his party that from that time as long as he lived he was its accepted leader in East Tennessee. In 1856 he was the candidate for State Elector on the Fillmore ticket, and canvassed the State with William H. Polk. In 1857 he was elected to Congress as a Whig, and was re-elected in 1859 and in 1861. Congressional elections were at that time held in August. Mr. Maynard was an avowed Union man, and an object of suspicion and dislike to the Southern sympathizers. On election day of 1861 he went to Jacksboro, in Campbell County, near the State line, and that night crossed the mountains into Kentucky. He was admitted to his seat in Congress, and served out the term as a zealous supporter of Mr. Lincoln's administration. At the end of his term, and while Andrew Johnson was Military Governor of Tennessee, Mr. Maynard was made Attorney General for the State, and served until 1865, when he was elected to the 39th Congress from the Knoxville District. He was re-elected from that district to the 40th, 41st and 42nd Congresses, and was elected in 1872 to the 43rd Congress from the State at large. In 1874 he was a candidate for Governor, but was defeated by James D. Porter. In 1875, having served sixteen years in Congress, he was appointed by President Grant Minister to Turkey, and served until 1880, when he was recalled by President Hayes and made Postmaster General of the United States. This was his last public office. He died at Knoxville, May 3, 1882.

He had been since 1849 a ruling elder of the Second Presbyterian Church at Knoxville, and was throughout his life a consistent and devout Christian.

Mr. Maynard had many bitter political enemies, but none ever denied his sincerity or integrity.

In the absolute purity of his public life and of his private life Mr. Maynard offers an example worthy of all imitation. In all his dealings, in all relations in life, he was consistently a Christian gentleman. Throughout his life he continued to be a student. A large and well selected library gave him the means of gratifying his tastes, and without being in any sense a pedant, he had about him the flavor of learning at all times. Physically he was of striking appearance. He was six feet and two inches in height, erect in bearing, and deliberate and dignified in deportment. His complexion was dark, and his features strongly marked and full of intelligence and force. His hair was always worn so long that it touched his shoulders. His voice was deep, clear and strong, and so thoroughly trained and well handled, that no amount of use impaired its quality. As a speaker he was deliberate, and rarely indulged in what are called flights of oratory.

He had none of the arts of the demagogue. His speeches upon political subjects always seemed far above his audience, yet they were always appreciated, and he was the most popular public speaker in East Tennessee, with the possible exception of Judge Thomas A. R. Nelson. Political opponents dreaded and disliked him, and aspiring members of his own party, assiduously courting the popular favor, could not understand why it was that this retiring and apparently cold and haughty man, inexpert in handshaking, was preferred even by the common people.

His duties as a diplomat were faithfully performed, and his services were in the highest degree acceptable and satisfactory. As Postmaster General, he displayed all the qualities that made his life one of continuous success. By means of his great abilities and his conscientious devotion to duty, he gave satisfaction and made reputation in every office to which he was called.

In early life, and in the heated political struggles that engaged him for many years, his utterances were sometimes harsh. He was always respected and admired rather than popular. In manner and in temperament he was austere, and not cordial except to intimate friends. It is only those who were very near to him that know how kindly his disposition really was.

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After his retirement from the Cabinet he lived at his home in Knoxville, and mingled in the social life of the city more than ever before.

It is not often that a man has lived so conspicuous and militant a life as Mr. Maynard lived, without being an object of slander and defamation. It is believed to be a fact, however, that while his political enemies found everything to say against him after the manner of politicians, his private character was never assailed. He was a profound scholar, a great lawyer, a statesman of conspicuous ability, and always and everywhere an honest man and a Christian.

PLEASANT M. MILLER.

Pleasant M. Miller was a native of Virginia, and came to Rogersville, Tennessee, in 1796, remaining there until 1800, when he removed to Knoxville. In 1801 and 1802 he was one of the commissioners for the government of Knoxville. He was elected to Congress from Hamilton District in 1809. Afterwards, and about 1824, he moved to West Tennessee, and from 1836 to 1837 was Chancellor of that Division. He was one of the most prominent and successful men at the Tennessee bar in his time. He married Mary Louisa Blount, the daughter of Governor William Blount, and from that marriage are descended many of the best people in Tennessee, notably in the city of Knoxville.

SAM MILLIGAN.

The Milligans are of Irish origin. John Milligan came to America from Ireland, in the last century, settled first in Pennsylvania, and came thence to Virginia. The next generation came, in part, to Tennessee. Samuel, the son of John, settled in Greene County, Tennessee, where he married Sarah Reynolds. Of this union was born a second Sam Milligan, the subject of this sketch. It should be said that he denied the full name Samuel, and declared that he had been christened "Sam."

The elder Samuel Milligan appears to have lived in narrow circumstances, and to have been able to give his son only very limited advantages of education. At the age of sixteen, however, the young man was far enough advanced to become a teacher. In 1839 he entered Tusculum College, which, under Samuel W. Doak, as President, then enjoyed an excellent reputation. In 1841, while he was in College, he was elected to the Legislature. Having completed his public services, he returned to college and graduated in 1843.

Soon after his graduation he was again elected to the Legislature. Returning from his second term in the Legislature, he began the study of law in the office of Robert J. McKinney. He was again elected to the Legislature, and having completed his law studies, was admitted to the bar at Nashville in 1845. He began the practice at Greeneville.

When war was declared against Mexico, he was made Quartermaster with the rank of Major, and was stationed at Vera Cruz, and afterwards at Jalapa. At the close of the war he resumed his professional work. In 1849 he married Miss Elizabeth Howard, of Greeneville, Tennessee.

At this time William G. Brownlow was publishing a paper at Jonesboro, called the Whig, and the Democrats of upper East Tennessee, feeling the need of an organ, established the Greeneville Spy, and Milligan became the editor. When the controversy arose, or was renewed, in regard to the boundary between Tennessee and Virginia, Milligan was one of the Commissioners from Tennessee to settle the dispute.

When the secession agitation began, he arrayed himself promptly on the side of the Union. He was a member of the well-meant but ineffective Peace Congress at Washington. Within a month after the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, he was tendered the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Nebraska, but declined it.

In 1864, Andrew Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, appointed him a Judge of the Supreme Court. He resigned in 1867, and was reappointed by Governor Brownlow. In July, 1868, without solicitation, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Claims at Washington, and served until his death, which occurred at Washington, April 20, 1874.

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The time of his service upon the supreme bench of the State was a troubled and trying one, and the conduct of the Court has been severely criticised and many of its opinions overruled. From this criticism, however, Judge Milligan has been in large measure exempt. His integrity and his ability are both conceded.

JAMES C. MITCHELL.

One of the old-time Judges and public men of Tennessee worthy to be remembered, but now almost forgotten, was James C. Mitchell. He was the son of James Mitchell and his wife, Mary Coffield, and took his middle name from his mother. He was born in Staunton, Augusta County, Virginia, on March 10 or 11, 1786, and was married to Margaret Lewis, in Sevier County, Tennessee, May 7, 1807. His wife was of the Eastern, or Welch branch of the Lewis family, which played so important a part in colonizing Augusta County.

After his marriage he resided for a time in Rhea County, Tennessee, but about 1817 removed to Athens, in McMinn County. In 1813 he was made Solicitor-General for the second district, and served till 1817. In 1825 he was elected to Congress from the third congressional district, and was re-elected in 1827. He thus served with James K. Polk, John Bell and David Crockett. Our Senators at this time were John H. Eaton and Hugh L. White.

In 1830, the year succeeding his retirement from Congress, Mitchell was elected Judge of the Eleventh Circuit, and held that office until 1836. Retiring from the bench he, like many other prominent Tennesseeans, was seized by the "Mississippi fever," and removed to the new State during its "flush times."

He now adventured upon cotton planting on Big Black River, about thirty miles from Vicksburg. Probably he combined the practice of law with planting. It appears, however, that his agricultural efforts were not crowned with success, and he discontinued them in favor of his first love, the law.

His political aspirations had not subsided and he was at one time a candidate for the Mississippi Legislature, and later was a candidate for Governor, but, being a Whig, he was in both instances unsuccessful. He made a very acceptable Judge, administering the law with ability and maintaining the dignity of the Court, even to the extent of finding a spectator for wearing creaking boots. He is remembered as a tall and strong man, more than six feet in height, of fine proportions and prepossessing appearance. His voice was particularly good and he was an effective public speaker. He was not without self-esteem, but it is to be suspected that the accounts of him that have been preserved exaggerate this amiable failing. His sense of humor was fine, and was effectively used on the stump.

Judge Mitchell was a man of ability, and an upright and capable Judge, and fully deserves the respect of posterity and an honorable place in the annals of the bar of Tennessee. He died at Jackson, Mississippi, August 17, 1843.

COLONEL JOHN MONTGOMERY.

John Montgomery, the founder of Clarksville, Tennessee, and the eponymist of Montgomery County, was born in Southwest Virginia. He was an officer in the militia of Augusta County, Virginia, and took part in the Sandy River expedition against the Indians under command of Maj. Andrew Lewis in 1756. He held various civil offices in Fincastle and, in 1771, being of a restless and adventurous disposition, he explored the Cumberland Valley in company with Mansker, Drake, Bledsoe and others. In 1778, he went with his company, to join George Rogers Clark at the Falls of the Ohio (Louisville). For his conspicuous services he was made a colonel. At the conclusion of his military services in Kentucky and Illinois, he came to the Cumberland settlements. He was a signer of the Cumberland Compact and was elected sheriff of the district in 1783. He successfully defended his good name against criticism in connection with his services in the west and regarding his alleged relations with James Colbert, the Chickamauga chief. In January, 1784, he and Martin Armstrong entered the land on which Clarksville is located, which town was named in honor of George Rogers Clark and was the second town established in Middle Tennessee. He was one

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of the justices of the peace of Tennessee County from its establishment in 1788 until his death on Nov. 27, 1794, when he was killed by the Indians near Eddyville, Ky.

MISS MARY NOAILLES MURFREE.

Miss Mary Noailles Murfree, one of Tennessee's best known authors, is a native of Murfreesboro, which place was so named for her great-grandfather, Maj. Hardy Murfree, of the North Carolina line. She was the first to blaze the path that led to the rich field of literature in the Southern mountains. She began her literary career while young, and to conceal her sex, contributed her stories to the magazines over the name of "Charles Egbert Craddock," not even her publishers knowing her sex and true name. She has been a lifelong invalid, but possesses a mind of wonderful strength and a facility for story-telling not surpassed by any. Her father and her brother were authors of standard law books, and her sister, Miss Fannie, published a novel called "Felicia." Miss Murfree's books are: "In the Mountains of Tennessee," "Where the Battle Was Fought," "Down the Ravine," "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," "In the Clouds," "The Story of Keedon Bluffs," "His Vanished Star," "The Despot of Broomsedge Cove," "In the 'Stranger-People's' Country," "The Phantom of the Foot Bridge," "The Young Mountaineers," "The Mystery of the White-Faced Mountain," "The Bushwackers," "The Jugglers," "The Story of Old Fort Loudon," "A Specter of Power," "The Storm Centre," "The Amulet," "The Windfall" and "A Fair Mississippian."

SAMUEL D. WADDILL.

Samuel D. Waddill, now deceased, was for many years one of Jackson's foremost citizens and leading business men. He was born in Madison county on the 9th of February, 1848, and his demise occurred in Jackson on the 27th of March, 1920. He was of Scotch-Irish descent on the paternal side, John Waddill, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, being the progenitor of this family in America. He came to this country in 1773 and located in Pennsylvania, where he resided for a short time and then migrated to South Carolina. Subsequently he came to this state and located in what is now Washington county, where he resided until his demise, in 1827. Samuel D. Waddill was a son of S. Q. and America (Meffield) Waddill, both natives of this state, the former of Williamson county. The father removed to Madison county with his parents in 1818 and engaged in farming for the remainder of his life. He was one of the successful agriculturists of the state and for some years prior to his demise had lived retired.

In the acquirement of his early education Samuel D. Waddill attended the common schools of Madison county but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Tennessee, Forrest's Cavalry, and he was in active service until 1865, when he received his honorable discharge from the army, returned home and resumed his schooling. After putting his textbooks aside he engaged in farming for two years and then started out into the business world. His first position was as clerk in a local grocery store and he was active in that capacity two years, at the termination of which time he removed to Humboldt and in connection with R. Stobaugh, established a grocery business, which he conducted successfully for over eleven years. In 1880 the partnership was dissolved and he engaged in the grocery business independently, from that time on until he retired in 1898. In that year he removed to Jackson and he lived here quietly and modestly until his demise. He had extensive financial interests here, was vice president and director of the Merchants State Bank of Humboldt, and for several years he was vice president, and director of the Security National Bank of Jackson. Mr. Waddill was a self-made man. In early life he learned the value of close application to the thing at hand and he achieved success from the start, for he was ambitious, forceful, diligent, capable and persevering. Those qualities, together with his splendid natural ability, soon gave him one of the foremost places among the business men of this county and state.

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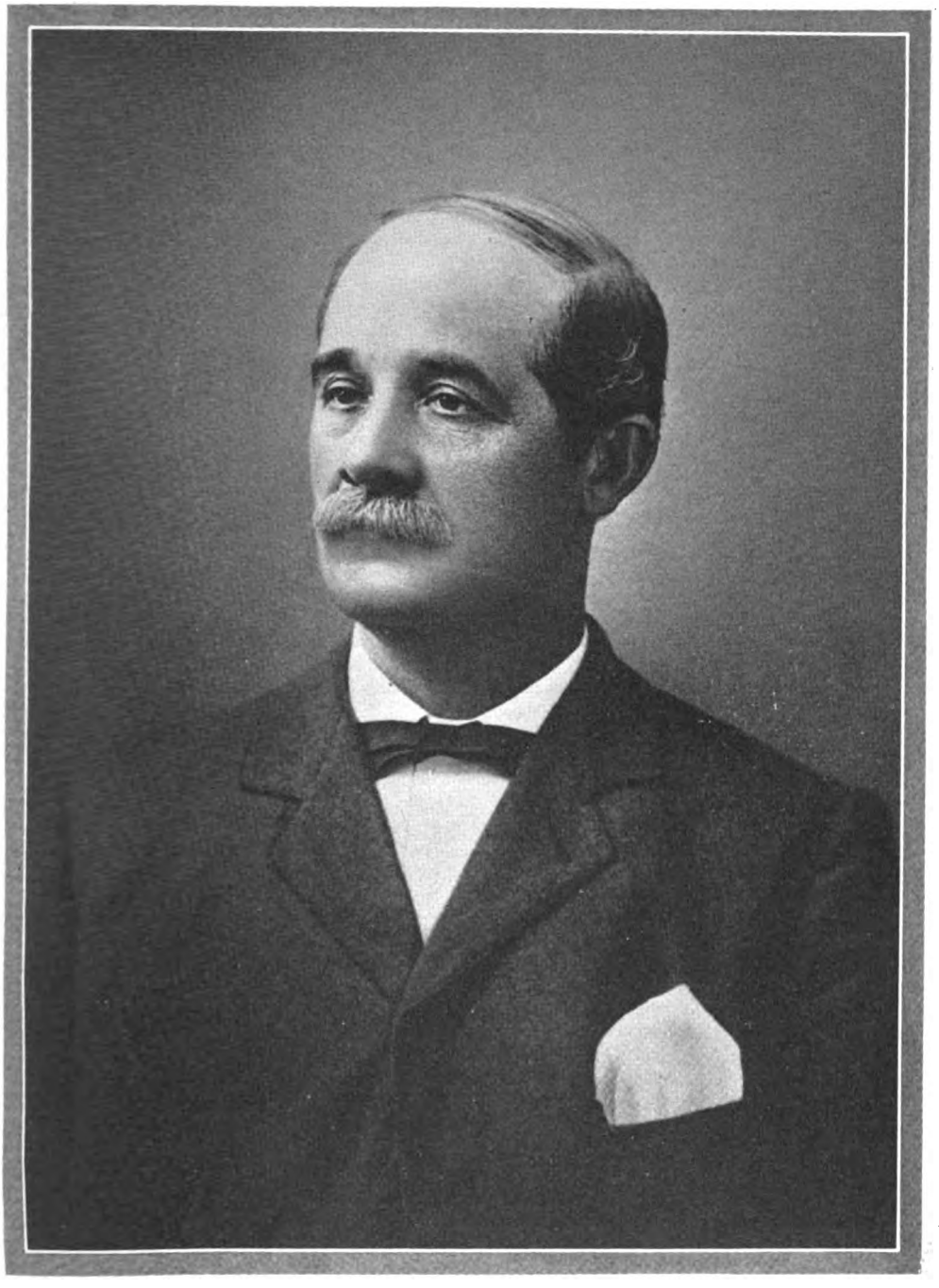

SAMUEL D. WADDILL

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On the 8th of November, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Waddill to Miss Nancy J. Pearcy, a daughter of J. B. and Martha E. (Hicks) Pearcy, both members of prominent families. To their union two daughters were born: Bertha A., who is the wife of W. A. Holley of Jackson; and Elizabeth, who married D. G. L. Williamson of Jackson. Mrs. Waddill is living in this community surrounded by her children and many friends. She is a gentlewoman, a woman of much culture and refinement, and for years she has been active in the club and social circles of Jackson.

Throughout his life Mr. Waddill gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and although he never sought nor desired public preferment, he was a constant student of the living issues of the day and active in the furtherance of every movement he deemed essential to public development and improvement. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally he was identified with the Knights of Pythias. Although a very busy man he was appreciative of the social amenities of life and to that end held membership in various well known clubs here. His demise on the 27th of March, 1920, came as a severe shock to his family and friends and caused a feeling of deep bereavement to sweep the community in which he was beloved and respected.

COL. JOHN RANDOLPH NEAL, C. S. A.

Col. John R. Neal was born in Anderson County, Tennessee, Nov. 26, 1836. His father, John O'Brien, born near Fincastle, Va., Sept., 1793. His mother, Permelia Young, daughter of Wiley Young, born in Virginia, 1808. In early boyhood Col. Neal's family moved from Anderson County to a farm near Athens, Tennessee. He received his education in the public schools and graduated at Hiwassee College, the class orator. He graduated from Emory and Henry, Va., 1858, with the honors of his class, receiving the Robinson prize for oratory. On his return home he entered the law office of Cooke and Vandyke, in Athens, and began the study of law. He taught school at Post Oak Springs.

At the beginning of the War between the States he enlisted as a private and began the recruiting of a company. Directly after the beginning of the war he was married to Mary E. C. Brown, daughter of Franklin Brown. He was elected captain of the company and at the organization of the 16th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion he was elected Colonel. A short time before the surrender he was summoned to Richmond and made a member of the Court of Claims of the Confederacy. After the war he taught school, principal of the Rittenhouse Academy and of the Rhea Springs School, practiced law in Rhea and the adjoining counties, served in the State Legislature, and was Speaker of the Senate under the Marks administration. Elected to Congress in 1884, served two terms and died from effects of disease, contracted during the war, at his home in Rhea Springs, in 1889. His wife died Feb. 8, 1920.

The children of Col. John R. Neal and Mary E. C. Brown, were: Dr. John R. Neal, Jr., Professor of Law in the University of Tennessee; Commander George F. Neal, U. S. N. and D. S. O. from King George for distinguished service during the World War for sinking a German submarine, and Navy Cross from Congress for loyal service. (He married Mattie Steele Milton, daughter of Admiral Milton); and Amanda, now Mrs. William Edward Wheelock. Col. Neal's grandchildren are: William N. Wheelock, University of Chattanooga S. A. T. C., and John S. N. Wheelock.

THOMAS A. R. NELSON.

Thomas A. R. Nelson was born in Roane County, Tennessee, in 1812, and graduated at East Tennessee College, now the University of Tennessee, in 1828. He studied law under Judge Thomas L. Williams, and was admitted to the bar before he reached his majority. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed by Governor Carroll, State's Attorney for the First Circuit, where he then resided. He was afterwards twice elected to that office by the Legislature, and held it until 1844. In that year he canvassed the First Congressional District as the Clay candidate Elector, and again, in 1848, canvassed it as candidate for Elector on the Taylor ticket. In 1851 he was offered

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the mission to China, but declined it. In the same year he was before the Whig caucus for the United States Senatorship, but was defeated by James C. Jones by one vote. In 1859 he was the Whig candidate for Congress in the First District. His competitor was Landon C. Haynes, and to this day every old Whig, and every old Democrat of the First District, is enthused by the mention of the Nelson-Haynes canvass.

Nelson was elected by a small majority. It was during this session of Congress that he made that famous speech for the Union, which the London Times declared the highest product of American oratory.

In 1861 he was again elected to Congress, but endeavoring to make his escape across the mountains to Kentucky, was captured by Confederate scouts in Southwestern Virginia, and was taken as a prisoner of war to Richmond, where he was paroled upon condition that he would not engage in hostilities against the Confederate States so long as they had possession of Tennessee. He returned to his home in Washington County, where he remained until General Burnside occupied East Tennessee in 1863, when he removed to Knoxville, where he resided until his death in 1873.

When the Supreme Court of the State was re-organized under the Constitution of 1870, he was elected to that body from East Tennessee. He remained upon the supreme bench, however, but little more than a year, when he resigned for the purpose of attending to his private affairs. He fell a victim of the Asiatic cholera which invaded East Tennessee in the Summer of 1873.

In the great impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, Judge Nelson was one of the counsel of the President.

Judge Nelson was beyond question one of the best lawyers the State has produced. His mind was both quick and strong. His study of the law had been extensive and thorough, and he had a lasting fondness for the fine distinctions and the rounded verbiage of the common law. In the preparation and in the argument of his cases he was laborious to the last degrees. His constant companion in the court-room was a large portfolio, in which were carefully prepared briefs and notes for argument in every case. There were no typewriters in those days, and he was his own secretary. All his papers were in his own minute, regular and exact handwriting. His method in preparation and in argument was to omit nothing. No fact, however small, escaped his attention, but was considered and argued with fullness, and with earnestness.

Judge Nelson had a large practice, but was too indifferent to money to secure adequate returns from it.

His temperament was that of the orator and the poet. He had the gifts of speech, of fancy, of imagination. It is not often that these qualities are happily combined, as in his case, with the power of analysis, and the habit of laborious investigation. In this union of diverse qualities was great strength. The most common facts and occurrences were invested with interest and significance under the play of the advocate's impassioned rhetoric and rich fancy. For style Judge Nelson went to the old masters of English, and his diction was always rich and imposing.

He was the most kindly and generous of men, always ready to help the needy. To his friends his purse was always open, a fact which was too well known for his own good. While he was a consistent and strong Union man, he was repelled by the radical tendencies exhibited by some of his associates at the end of the war, and united himself with the Conservative party, which ultimately was merged in the Democratic party.

Nelson retired from the bench for purely personal reasons. His relations with his associates were pleasant, and the work was not uncongenial. That judicial duties were less to his tastes than the gladiatorial combats of the bar and the hustings, may be true, but his opinions show clearly that he possessed the qualifications of an efficient and useful Judge. The remaining two years of his life were passed at his home in Knoxville, quietly and happily. His personal popularity in East Tennessee was very great. He was held in cordial esteem by men of all parties.

He was socially inclined, and a fine converser. He was a man of much refinement also, and his manner toward ladies was in delightful contrast to the free and easy demeanor which seems to meet the approval of society at the present time. He was a "gentleman of the old school." His love of children was one of his many pleasing qualities. No man lived on a higher plane. He was incapable of anything little or mean. Falsehood and all deceit he held in scorn and detestation, and his word was never broken. He had many old-fashioned ways as a lawyer, and would give his services to a widow, or any helpless person, with as much readiness and zeal as for the largest fee. As is not unusual with such men he was as guileless as a child. For this reason he was often deceived by designing persons, but never lost faith in humanity.

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Along with these qualities he had the highest physical and moral courage. Ever faithful to his convictions, he never lacked the courage to declare and support them.

His son, a second Thomas A. R. Nelson, is a lawyer of high standing in East Tennessee, and in 1844 was elected Judge of the Criminal Court of Knox County.

JUDGE JAMES BRYAN NEWMAN.

Judge James Bryan Newman was born December 19, 1870, at Grove Hill, Alabama, son of James Addison Newman, of Orange County, Virginia, and his wife, Anne Elizabeth Boroughs, of Vashti, Alabama. His paternal grandparents were Reuben Newman and Mary Clark, both of Orange County, Virginia. His maternal grandparents were Thomas Boroughs and Rebecca Kimbell Morriss, of North Carolina.

Judge Newman received his early education at Grove Hill and Newtown Academies, in Alabama, later receiving his LL. B. degree in 1889 from the University of Alabama. The year following he practiced law in his home town, holding the position of Solicitor or Prosecuting Attorney of Clarke County, later moving to Talladega, where he held the same position for Talladega County. At that time he was the youngest man in the state holding that office.

Judge Newman began his career before his minority disabilities were removed and frequently practiced before Judge John Moore, the oldest Circuit Judge and one of the ablest and most beloved jurists in Alabama.

In 1899 Judge Newman removed to Nashville, Tennessee, where he soon attained prominence in his profession, and since 1915 he has been Chancellor, Part II, Seventh Chancery Division of Tennessee. No man has ever sat upon the Chancery bench of Tennessee whose decisions are more highly valued and whose integrity is more greatly esteemed than Judge Newman's. He was honored by being made Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Davidson County, Tennessee, 1906-8; member from the Sixth District and Secretary of the Democratic Executive Committee of Tennessee, 1912; Delegate from the Sixth District of Tennessee to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, 1912.

Judge Newman is a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of the Odd Fellows; Knights of Pythias and Red Men. He is a member of the Immanuel Baptist Church.

He was married in 1901 to Miss Lilah McDaniel, of Livingston, Alabama. His father was a Confederate soldier, being a lieutenant of the Montpelier Guards of Orange County, Virginia, 1859, which was the military escort of John Brown to the scaffold.

Judge Newman is descended from superior blood lines of both Virginia and North Carolina, his ancestors having played prominent parts in making the history of those states. The Newman-Clark-Boroughs and Morriss families came from England before 1640 and settled in Virginia. After the Revolutionary War the Boroughs and Morriss families emigrated to North Carolina. On the paternal side he is descended from the Daniel, Barbour, Towles and Terrill families of Virginia, and on the maternal side from the Armistead and Bryan families of Virginia and the Waddell family of North Carolina.

Judge Newman is possessed of a pleasing personality that wins and holds friends for him in every station of life.

JOHN NETHERLAND.

The name of John Netherland is a pleasant sound in the ears of East Tennessee lawyers. It suggests the most successful advocacy, the keenest and readiest wit, geniality, good-fellowship, and hearty old-fashioned manners.

Probably no other lawyer of equal reputation ever cared so little for book law as Mr. Netherland. Probably no other lawyer who knew so little law was ever so successful. He was a jury lawyer and the best of his class. The Supreme Court-room he rarely visited, and the long pleadings, the tedious depositions and dry details of the Chancery Court repelled and oppressed his lively genius. He was not a hard-working lawyer, but before an East Tennessee jury he was a very Achilles. No foeman could withstand him. Here he was genuinely eloquent and unfailingly effective. His natural abilities were extraordinary, but had been cultivated only in ways that are

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easy to men of quick and lively parts. Human nature, as it exists in the mountains of East Tennessee, was the book in which he was best read, and he knew it thoroughly. In homely wit and in anecdote he surpassed any man of his time in East Tennessee, and he raised up a host of imitators who cultivated and still cultivate the anecdote as a jury lawyer's most valuable possession.

He was born in Powhattan County, Virginia, September 20, 1808. While he was a child, the family moved to Sullivan County, Tennessee, and settled at Kingsport, on the Holston. He was well tutored, having Samuel Doak for one of his masters, and Samuel Powell as his preceptor in the law. Procuring his license in 1829, just before he was twenty-one, he removed in 1830 to Franklin, where he remained for about two years, and then returned to East Tennessee. In 1833 he was State Senator from the First District, and in 1835 represented Sullivan County in the lower house of the Legislature. He had been a Jackson Democrat, but in the Legislature refused to vote to instruct our Senators to support Benton's expunging resolution, and resigned. In 1836 he was District Elector on the White ticket, and in 1848 he was Elector for the State on the Taylor ticket. In 1851 he was sent to the Legislature from Hawkins County.

In 1859 he was the Whig candidate for Governor against Isham G. Harris, but was defeated. In the war between the States he was a Union man, but was not in the army. At the close of the war his largeness of heart and liberality of sentiment were constantly displayed. He was the steadfast friend of the unfortunate and sometimes oppressed Confederates, and with Thomas A. R. Nelson and a few others of a like liberal and lofty quality, incurred no little odium at the hands of the radical Union element.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1870, but was not conspicuous in its deliberations. His death occurred October 4, 1887.

In his time he was one of the famous men of East Tennessee, and was regarded throughout that section as its most successful jury lawyer. His bright sayings and amusing stories were household properties. To the very last a speech by Netherland always filled the court-room, and never failed to entertain and please spectators, jury and Judge. No practitioner secured more verdicts, but he was not addicted to unfairness or any unprofessional conduct. He was an honest, just and kindly man. In court and out of court he was ever the center of a delighted audience. His habits and tastes were simple, and he was essentially a domestic man, devoted to his family and happy in their love.

He was the prince of circuit riders and would gladly have died in harness, but some years before his death an accident disabled him. The closing years of his life were clouded by financial and domestic misfortunes, but he endured them all with unfailing and admirable fortitude, displaying a noble resignation that surprised even those who had admired him most.

ALEXANDER OUTLAW.

Alexander Outlaw was born in Duplin County, North Carolina, in 1738. He received a classical education, was admitted to the bar and began the practice in his native county. In 1783 he moved to Greene County, North Carolina, and settled in that portion which is now Jefferson County, Tennessee. He seems to have shared the general opinion that the Cession Act of North Carolina, of 1784, made it necessary for the settlers in the ceded territory to erect a government of their own, and he therefore took an active part in the formation of the State of Franklin. He was in the Convention of August, 1784, and in 1785, and again in 1786 was one of the commissioners of the State of Franklin to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians. His associates in 1785 were John Sevier and Daniel Kennedy, and in 1786 William Cocke, Samuel Weir, Henry Conway and Thomas Ingles.

In 1796 Alexander Outlaw represented Jefferson County in the Constitutional Convention, among his colleagues being Joseph Anderson and Archibald Roane. He was an active member of the Convention, and was highly esteemed by his associates. He represented Jefferson County in the first General Assembly, and in 1799 was elected to the State Senate from Cocke and Jefferson Counties, and was made Speaker. In 1801 he was returned to the Senate by the same counties. It should be mentioned also that he represented the new and short-lived County of Caswell in the Legislature of the State of Franklin. He had four daughters and one son.

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Alexander Outlaw died in October, 1825. He was one of the best and purest, as well as one of the ablest men of his time in Tennessee. His social position, thorough education and high character gave him prominence and influence, and his entire career was marked by genuine and unselfish patriotism. No man in our early history left a better reputation, and none more faithfully endeavored to discharge his duties as a man and as a citizen.

BISHOP J. H. OTEY.

James Harvey Otey was born at Liberty, Bedford county, Virginia, January 27, 1800, the son of Isaac Otey, a member of the house of burgesses. He was prepared for college at a school in the neighborhood and entered the University of North Carolina in 1817. Upon his graduation in 1820 he was made tutor in Latin and Greek and remained at the university as an instructor for three years, when he took charge of a private school at Warrenton, North Carolina. While conducting this school he studied theology and was ordained by Bishop Ravenscroft as deacon and as priest. In 1827 he removed to Tennessee and located at first at Franklin, then, in 1835, at Columbia, and still later at Memphis. He was elected Bishop of Tennessee and received consecration January 14, 1834. With the assistance of Leonidas Polk, he established a school for girls at Columbia. He was also interested in the establishment of the University of the South at Sewanee. He had a membership scattered over Arkansas, Louisiana, Indian Territory, Mississippi and Florida, as well as Tennessee. He became known as the "Good Bishop."

He was strongly opposed to secession and refused to attend the convention of Southern bishops held in Georgia. He published numerous addresses, sermons and charges and one volume entitled "The Unity of the Church." He died at Memphis, Tennessee, April 23, 1863.

JOHN OVERTON.

One of the largest and strongest families in Tennessee is descended from John Overton. It is connected with leading families in all parts of the State, and is especially strong at Nashville, Memphis and Knoxville.

John Overton was born in Louisa County. Virginia, April 9, 1766. He was too young to serve in the Revolution, but two older brothers were in the Continental army. Without positive knowledge, it is inferred that the family fortunes were at this time somewhat embarrassed. At all events it is related that John Overton purchased, with his own earnings, the law books that he studied. He is said to have been a bookish youth, and must have been fairly educated, as he was for a while a teacher. He began the practice of law in Kentucky, but in 1789 moved to Nashville. It is said that he had at this time the beginnings both of a fortune and of a professional reputation. In the same month in which he reached Nashville came thither also Andrew Jackson, and between these two a warm friendship instantly sprang up, to be continued in unabated fervor throughout their lives. They occupied the same office, and were partners in all affairs outside the law. It is to be remarked here that Overton was at that time a Federalist.

From 1789 to 1804 he was actively engaged in the practice of law, not neglecting opportunities of increasing his fortune by other legitimate means. He was elected to the Superior Court in 1804, and served until 1809. In 1811 he was elected to the Supreme Court, and served till 1816. This was the formative period of Tennessee law, especially of the land law, and Judge Overton was peculiarly adapted to the work that fell to him. It does not appear that Judge Overton possessed extraordinary learning, or that he was what is called a brilliant man. He seems rather to have excelled in common sense. His training in the law had been excellent, as appears from his opinions, but his superiority was most manifest in dealing with practical affairs. He must have been also by nature an exceptionally just and honest man.

Having a large, though not extraordinary knowledge of the law, and being clear of vision, just in purpose, and of much experience in affairs, he was able to render invaluable service in shaping the land laws of the State. In his ability as a land

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lawyer, by common consent, lies his chief excellence as a Judge, and his title to a high place in the annals of the profession. Though not conspicuously learned, he read largely and gathered a valuable library.

About the year 1820 he began active work for the election of General Jackson to the Presidency of the United States. He dedicated himself to the task, and labored at it with unfailing assiduity and determination. The caucus system was regarded as dangerous to Jackson, and Overton was a leader in the attack upon it and in the movement for the new plan of National Conventions. He was distressed but not dismayed by Jackson's defeat in 1824, and did not abate his efforts. When his friend was finally elected, and became the foremost man of his time in public life, Overton rejoiced in his success and was satisfied. He went with Jackson to Washington and was present at his inauguration, and whenever the President needed a friend, Overton was by his side, always faithful and devoted, always clear-headed, discreet and wise.

Overton's connection with the establishment of Memphis forms an interesting chapter of his life. In May, 1794, in partnership with General Jackson, he purchased the Rice grant of land, at the mouth of Wolf River. Upon this land a large part of the city of Memphis now stands. The grant had been made by the State of North Carolina, and the land was not subject to occupation until the Indian title was extinguished. It is an evidence of Overton's excellent business judgment that, from the very first, he contended that the Chickasaw Bluffs must be the site of a great city.

Twenty-six years after the purchase, his expectations began to be realized. In 1820 the Chickasaw Bluff was laid off into streets and alleys; squares were set apart for pleasure grounds, and arrangements made upon a large scale for the establishment of a city.

Judge Overton was mentally and morally a sound and strong man. All his qualities appear to have been substantial rather than brilliant. He was cautious and conservative in reaching conclusions, but resolute in purpose, and in business was not afraid to assume risks. He was liberal in temperament, and while earnest in advancing his own fortunes, was a progressive and public-spirited citizen. Probably no man of his time contributed more to the material growth of the State. He is with propriety accorded a high place in the history of Tennessee, and his descendants may justly be proud of the good and honorable name that he has left them. He died April 12, 1833.

JUDGE W. A. FOWLKES, JR.

Strong, true men are always public benefactors and the good they do through the inspiration of their presence and example cannot be measured by any finite gauge or standard of value. When death takes any such men, even though he be at the time of his summons, full of years and of honors, his demise is a public calamity, because by it the country loses not only his active energy but the stimulus and productive power of his personal influence. The death of Judge W. A. Fowlkes, Jr., came as a severe shock to the city of Dyersburg, when on Thursday morning, September 1, 1921, a message came from Clinton, Kentucky, with the sad news. For some months previous to his demise the Judge had been in poor health and he was returning home from a month's visit with his daughter in De Soto, Missouri. Together with his wife and daughter, son and daughter-in-law, he had motored to Clinton, Kentucky, Wednesday afternoon and, being in better spirits and in better health than in the few days previous, he was anxious to continue the journey home. His wife, however, prevailed on him to remain over in Clinton, to get a good night's rest in the hotel, and the following morning he was taken suddenly ill, his death occurring shortly afterward.

Judge Fowlkes was connected with one of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families of West Tennessee and his birth occurred here on the 16th of January, 1858. His grandfather was one of the earliest settlers in this state, coming here from Virginia. His father was James Henry Fowlkes. In the acquirement of his education Judge Fowlkes attended the common schools of his native county and from an early age he was a factor in the upbuilding of the community.

Throughout life the Judge gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and took an intense interest in political affairs. Because of his interest he was frequently favored with public office and though spending the best years of his life as a servant of the people, he never lost the confidence and respect of his friends

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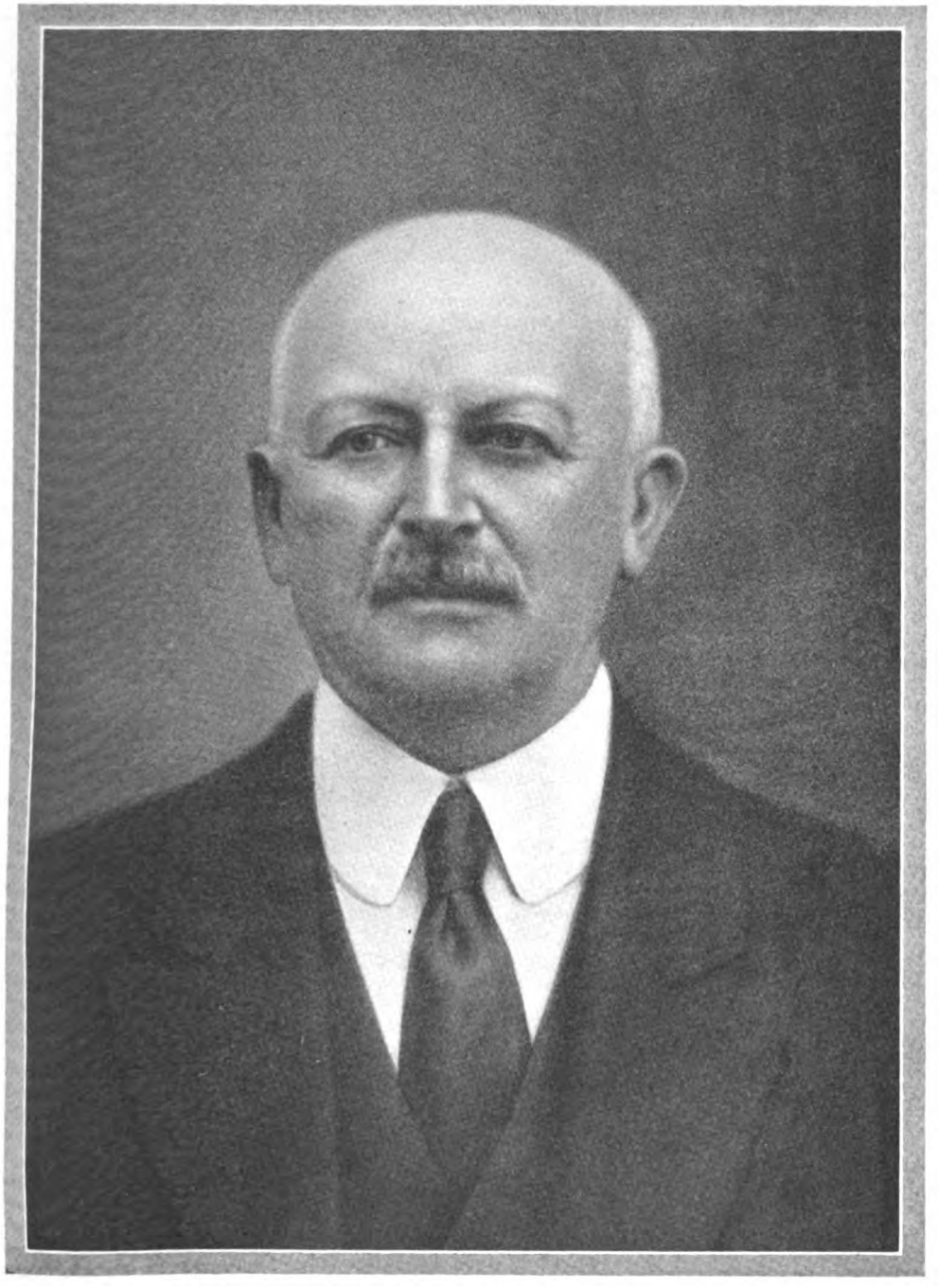

JUDGE W. A. FOWLKES, JR.

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and fellowmen. A man of great courage and unbending integrity he was ever anxious to do his duty as he saw it, regardless of the opinion of political friends or political foes. He held that every public office was a public trust and acted accordingly. For eight terms the Judge was mayor of Dyersburg and during his administration many progressive measures were inaugurated and brought to completion. He was a man of keen foresight and many of those who opposed his policies as a waste of time and money, have lived to see them make Dyersburg a place of which all citizens are proud. The ownership of the water and light plant of Dyersburg by the city was one of the serious political issues in the '80s, the Judge and his followers finally coming out victorious. Today Dyersburg has one of the best water and lighting systems in the state. Judge Fowlkes was also a factor in the establishment of a sewer system and, although the expense of the project brought much opposition, he succeeded in putting the measure over with the result that Dyersburg is one of the healthiest of the small cities of Tennessee. For more than twenty years he was city magistrate and he was county chairman for some ten or twelve terms. He was the best informed man in the county on its financial affairs and because of this he was prevailed upon by his friends to accept the office of county judge, when it was vacated by the resignation of Judge Anderson. He was anxious at that time to retire from public life, but, being the only man equipped to take over the affairs of his county at a most crucial moment, he consented to again take up the reins and devote himself to the interests of the community. He was one of the most active good roads boosters in Dyer county and he took a prominent part in putting the county on the map as the most progressive in the state.

On the 20th of September, 1883, Judge Fowlkes was united in marriage to Miss Ora Anna Clampitt, a daughter of George Washington and Catherine (Blue) Clampitt. Her parents were natives of Brenham, Washington county, Texas, and prominent citizens of that community. Mrs. Fowlkes is a true southern gentlewoman and for many years she has been prominent in the club and social circles of Dyersburg. Beside his widow, the Judge is survived by four sons and three daughters: W. A., Jr., III, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work; Oliver and Burgie, of Dyersburg; Jefferson Davis, further mention of whom is made on another page of this work; Mrs. Ernest Finney and Mrs. Guy Holt, of Memphis; and Mrs. J. T. Matthews of De Soto, Missouri. The Judge also leaves five brothers, John, of Arizona; James, a resident of Memphis; Joe, who is living in California; and P. T. and Sept of Dyersburg, and two half-sisters, Mrs. Mary Featherstone of Tatumville and Mrs. Maggie Howell of Newbern.

Judge Fowlkes was a consistent member of the Methodist church throughout life and fraternally he was identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Funeral services were held at the family residence on Church avenue, conducted by Rev. J. V. Freeman, and interment was made in Fairview cemetery. Members of the Dyer County Bar, of which he was an esteemed member, attended the funeral in a body.

Judge Fowlkes was a liberal and broad-minded man and his life may be fitly epitomized in Hamlet's description of his father:

"He was a Man. Take him for all in all,
We shall not look upon his like again."

ALFRED OSBORNE POPE NICHOLSON.

Alfred Osborne Pope Nicholson was born August 31, 1808, in a school house in Williamson County, Tennessee. His father and mother had come to Tennessee from North Carolina, and occupied the school building while their own house was being constructed. The father, O. P. Nicholson, was a carpenter, millwright and surveyor, and built one of the first houses, if not the first, in the town of Columbia.

A school teacher at Columbia in the boyhood of Judge Nicholson, was Squire Black, grandfather of Henry Watterson, to whose tutelage the boy was duly committed. Chapel Hill, North Carolina, was, even in the first quarter of the century, a school of note, and young Nicholson matriculated there in the Fall of 1823, and graduated in 1827.

In 1828 he attended medical lectures at Philadelphia, following the request of his mother, who wished him to be a physician. His attendance, however, was limited

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to one year, at the end of which he became the editor of the Columbia, Tennessee, Mercury. He was married in 1829, and about the same time began to study law. In the same year he was a candidate for the Legislature and was defeated, but at the next election was successful by a large majority.

At this time were beginning to be heard the first mutterings of opposition to General Jackson. Nicholson was an ardent advocate of Jackson, and a close friend of James K. Polk. John Bell was just entering public life, and was antagonistic to Polk, and was thus brought into collision and debate with Nicholson in the Legislature. The debates were animated, affording the young statesmen excellent opportunity to prove their abilities, and from them Nicholson and Bell acquired much prominence. Nicholson was repeatedly returned to the Legislature, and in 1840 entered upon a larger political field, as a candidate for Elector for the State. On the death of Felix Grundy, in 1840, Governor Polk appointed him to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate. When the Legislature met, he was nominated by the Democratic caucus, but the "immortal thirteen" prevented an election.

For some years Judge Nicholson now gave his time exclusively to the law. In collaboration with Judge Caruthers, he had already prepared the Digest of Tennessee Statutes known to the profession as "Caruthers and Nicholson."

In 1844, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. Polk, Nicholson moved to Nashville to assume the editorship of the Nashville Union. When Polk was received at Nashville on his journey to Washington to be inaugurated, Nicholson made the speech of welcome. A place in the Cabinet was now offered Nicholson, but the state of his private affairs compelled him to decline it, and he continued to devote himself assiduously to the law at Nashville, carrying on his newspaper work at the same time. In 1850 Governor Trousdale appointed him Chancellor of the Maury County Division, but he resigned at the end of the year. For a time he was President of the State Bank, but resigned in 1852 and returned to Columbia. In that year he was a Pierce Elector for the State. He had served in the Senate with Mr. Pierce and a cordial attachment had resulted. When Pierce became President he tendered Nicholson the office of Postmaster General, and afterwards the Spanish Mission, but both were declined, as he preferred to go to Washington as the editor of the Union, the Democratic organ, founded during Polk's administration.

In 1857 he was elected to the United States Senate. He was a believer in the right of secession, but did not think, in 1860, that occasion was presented for exercising that right. However, when Tennessee took her place with the South, he was loyal to the State, and was a stanch supporter of the Confederacy to the end. After the Federal occupation of Middle Tennessee he refused to take the oath of allegiance, and was imprisoned at Columbia, and then, by order of Andrew Johnson, sent beyond the lines. He returned with Hood, became ill, and was unable to travel when the Confederate army retired, and was arrested and confined in the penitentiary as a hostage for some Union men alleged to have been carried off by Forrest. The real cause of his arrest seems to have been the request of Andrew Johnson. He was retained in prison until the surgeon in charge declared that further confinement would kill him. Being released he went home to find that his only possessions were his real estate and one cow. Soon afterwards he received an unsolicited pardon from President Johnson, and a request to come to Washington. He complied with the request, and was again in Washington in consultation with the President during his controversies with Congress.

In 1870 he was elected to the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee, and was by far the most influential, as well as one of the most conservative members of that body of able men. In the same year he was elected to the supreme bench and was made Chief Justice. In that position he exerted a great influence upon the decisions and the general policy of the Court. He died in 1876.

His career was one of much usefulness as well as of exceptional success and prominence. He was a man of great ability and of extraordinary purity of character. If he had been more aggressive and self-assertive he might have held office more frequently, but his reputation could not have been better. He was totally wanting in the arts of the politicians. He refused to "electioneer" for himself, and his diffidence amounted almost to misfortune. Few men in the history of the State are more to be esteemed for ability or valuable public service. As a Judge he was an indefatigable worker, as indeed he was in everything to which he put his hand. He was a great lawyer, by virtue of a great intellect rather than by extraordinary learning. He was a well read and studious lawyer, but his chief excellencies as a Judge were a natural

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sense of justice and a powerful mind. He was Chief Justice in fact as well as in name, and was peculiarly adapted to the difficult task of guiding the Court in adjusting affairs under the new Constitution. When he died his associates frankly and cordially admitted their indebtedness to him.

COLONEL JOSIAH PATTERSON.

Josiah Patterson was born April 14, 1837, in Morgan county, Alabama, the son of Malcolm Patterson and Mary (Deloach) Patterson. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal side and of French Huguenot blood on the maternal side. He was educated in the old field schools until he became eighteen years of age, after which he attended the academy at Somerville, Alabama, for two years. He then taught school for a year in Marshall county, Mississippi. In 1858, he began the study of law under an instructor and was admitted to the bar in 1859.

On December 22, 1859, Josiah Patterson married Josephine Rice, daughter of Judge Green Pryor Rice of Somerville, Alabama. In August, 1861, he volunteered in the Confederate army as first lieutenant of Company D, First Alabama Cavalry, which was in a camp of instruction at Montgomery, Alabama, from September, 1861, to January, 1862. It then joined the army of General Albert Sidney Johnston. Colonel Patterson took part in the battle of Shiloh, soon after which he was promoted captain. After the battle of Corinth, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. He took part in numerous raids and movements from Mississippi to Chattanooga, and acquitted himself with great gallantry. He also served under Forrest in 1864, and took part in the battle of Selma. He surrendered in May, 1865.

After the war, Colonel Patterson practiced law at Somerville, Tennessee. In 1867, he became the partner of Judge S. C. Posey at Florence, Alabama. He located at Memphis in 1872, there forming a partnership with Thomas C. Lowe. In 1876, Colonel George Gantt became a member of the firm, and after the death of Mr. Lowe, the firm continued as Gantt and Patterson for many years. In 1882, he was permanent chairman of the Democratic convention that nominated General W. B. Bate for governor. John P. Buchanan defeated him for the nomination for governor in 1890. In the same year he was nominated for congress and in 1892 was again nominated and elected without opposition. He was a strong supporter of President Cleveland's financial policies. Elected again in 1894 over Colonel Casey Young, he was defeated in 1896, by E. W. Cormack after a bitter contest. The following year he returned to the practice of law. President McKinley appointed him the representative of the Confederacy on the Shiloh Park commission in 1899. In 1902, he formed a partnership with S. N. Neeley and W. B. Henderson which was dissolved by his death on February 12, 1904. Colonel Patterson was the father of Governor Malcolm R. Patterson.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN PALMER.

Joseph Benjamin Palmer was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, November 1, 1825, and died November 4, 1890.

He was educated in the primary schools of the neighborhood, and was afterwards, for two years and more, at the Union University, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Leaving the University, probably in 1846, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was a Whig, and took an active part in politics from 1851 to 1861, standing fast for the Union until Mr. Lincoln's call for volunteers was made. Like Bell, and Hatton and Marshall, he believed that his first duty was to the people of Tennessee. He therefore raised a company and afterwards a regiment of infantry for the Confederate service. This regiment was the Eighteenth Tennessee, and he was unanimously elected Colonel. At Fort Donelson, the ill-fated, he was captured with his regiment. Sent, a prisoner, to Fort Warren, in Boston Harbor, he was exchanged in May, 1862, and was at once re-elected Colonel of his old regiment. In the fighting around Murfreesboro in the succeeding winter, he was dangerously wounded, and was unable to return to his command until April, 1863.

On the first day of the great battle of Chickamauga, he led a gallant and successful charge of his regiment, in which he was desperately, and to appearances, fatally

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wounded. For the remainder of the day on which he was wounded, and during the succeeding night, he lay upon the battle-field, neglected, and at the very point of death. His body was cruelly torn and mutilated, and his vital forces almost destroyed by the shock and by loss of blood. Added to all this he suffered intensely from a sickness which had recently come upon him, and which now attacked him with great violence. In time he recovered, but his right arm was permanently paralyzed, and his constitution irreparably injured. Nevertheless he rejoined the army, and in July, 1864, was made a Brigadier-General, richly deserving the promotion, and was assigned to the brigade formerly commanded by John C. Brown. He was at Franklin and at Nashville, following Hood's gallant but fatal lead. Holding together the remnants of his brigade, he retreated with others, after Hood's last disastrous defeat, through Mississippi, and then, proceeding by way of Mobile and Augusta, joined General Joe Johnston.

The re-organization of the residuum of Hood's army being necessary, Johnston placed all the Tennesseeans together and gave the command of them to General Palmer. Under him they participated gallantly in the final battle of Bentonville, March 20, 1865.

They surrendered with Johnston, and were paroled May 2, 1865. General Palmer, still faithful to his duties, led them home to Tennessee and dismissed them.

There were other Confederate Generals from Tennessee who reached higher rank and became more widely known than General Palmer, but there was none who rendered better service, or suffered more, or displayed more courage, fortitude and fidelity. No soldier ever gave stronger proofs of courage and devotion.

After the war General Palmer returned to his profession, and continued to have an active interest in politics. He was not a good politician, because, if it may respectfully and safely be said, he was too modest and not sufficiently artful. He was recognized, however, as one of the foremost and most deserving men in the State, and more than once his friends made the effort to induce him to seek the Democratic nomination for Governor.

As Governor he would have honored himself and the State. He was a man of ability, of courage and convictions. His whole life was clean and admirable.

BALIE PEYTON.

Balie Peyton was born in Sumner County, Tennessee, November 26, 1803, and died on his farm near Gallatin, in that county, August 18, 1878.

His education appears to have been acquired entirely in the schools of the neighborhood. That it was not extensive is probable, but it is certain that he was, in after life, justly regarded as a man of culture.

Peyton secured a license in 1824, and opened an office in Gallatin. After nine years of practice he was, in 1833, elected to Congress, being at that time, and for years afterwards, a warm supporter of General Jackson. This election at the age of thirty years, proves that he possessed in an unusual degree the qualities that made men successful in those days. In 1835, he was re-elected, but in 1837 declined to be a candidate, because he wished to remove to New Orleans.

As a member of Congress he attracted the most favorable attention. He seems to have participated in the great debates of the time, and to have distinguished himself especially by a speech in defense of Jackson's removal of the bank deposits.

In 1837, he took up his residence at New Orleans and entered upon the practice of law there.

In that year he took charge of the famous suit of Myra Clark Gaines vs. New Orleans.

Until about 1834, Mr. Peyton had been in thorough accord with General Jackson on public questions, but he was unfriendly to Van Buren, and supported Hugh L. White, and therefore a coolness arose between him and the Autocrat of the Hermitage. They were not reconciled till many years afterwards.

The political position assumed in opposition to Van Buren was confirmed in 1840, when Peyton stumped the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee in favor of General Harrison. After Harrison's election it is said that Peyton was asked to select an office to which he wished to be appointed. Whether this statement be accurate or not, he was appointed United States District Attorney at New Orleans. After President Harrison's death, he was offered the Secretaryship of War in Tyler's Cabinet, but preferred to retain the office of District Attorney. He remained at New Orleans until

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the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he raised a regiment of twelve hundred men, consisting of ten Louisiana companies and two Alabama companies. Unfortunately, however, the men were enlisted for six months only, and after they reached Mexico, President Polk recalled all troops that had enlisted for less than a year. The men returned home, but the officers seem to have connected themselves with the army in different capacities. Colonel Peyton became Chief of General Worth's staff, and in that capacity was present at Monterey, and received in person the surrender of General Ampudia. General Worth's report compliments Colonel Peyton in cordial terms.

In the campaign of 1848, Peyton canvassed the State of Louisiana for Taylor and Fillmore. As a reward for his services he was appointed Minister to Chili by Taylor, and held the office for the full term. When Franklin Pierce became President he desired Mr. Peyton to retain his place in Chili. He declined the re-appointment, however, and went to San Francisco, where he practiced law for five years.

In 1859, he returned to Tennessee and resumed the practice of law at Gallatin. In the same year he was at Philadelphia assisting in organizing the Union Party. In 1860, he was a successful candidate on the Bell and Everett ticket for Elector for the State at large. No one in Tennessee did more to secure for Mr. Bell the gratification of carrying his native State.

As the secession sentiment grew in Tennessee, many of the stanchest friends of the Union yielded. Peyton, however, remained firm.

When the war came on he took no part in it, but did his utmost to mitigate the sufferings of his neighbors of both parties. It seems that his age and high character saved him from molestation. He is cordially and gratefully remembered by the people of Sumner County for his good and unselfish works in that distressful time. His last public service was as State Senator from Sumner and Smith Counties in the Legislature of 1869-1870.

Mr. Peyton was a man of fine personal appearance and address, and possessed not a little personal magnetism. As a lawyer he is said to have been diligent and painstaking, and to have prepared his cases with care and skill, and to have presented them with force.

In Tennessee he was best known as a political debater, and in that capacity he was among the foremost men of the State. No man, not even in Kentucky or Middle Tennessee, surpassed Balie Peyton in the love of fine horses. This passion was a bond of congeniality between him and General Jackson for many years, and by reason of it, he and Judge Guild were long inseparable.

Mr. Peyton had the temperament and the gifts of an orator. He was physically strong, with good lungs and voice. He was also fluent and correct in speech, forcible in delivery, and rich in fancy, imagination and humor.

That he was both determined and conscientious appears from his attitude toward secession. His whole life showed a fearless devotion to principle. He did not impress himself upon the history of Tennessee so much as some of his contemporaries, who do not appear to have been superior to him in intellect, courage or force of character. No doubt this was on account of his long absence from the State. His frequent changes of domicile made it impossible for him to have anywhere the influence which his abilities and character would otherwise have commanded.

GEN. GIDEON J. PILLOW.

Gideon Johnson Pillow was born in Williamson County, Tenn., on June 8, 1806. He graduated at the University of Nashville, in 1827, and then began the practice of law at Columbia. He was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1844, where he helped to secure the presidential nomination for his neighbor, James K. Polk. In July, 1846, he accepted a commission as brigadier-general of Tennessee volunteers in the Mexican War. He served first with Gen. Taylor, then with Gen. Scott and was wounded at Cerro Gordo and at Chapultepec. At a court martial requested by himself, he was acquitted of the charge of insubordination preferred by Gen. Scott. In the great Southern convention held in Nashville, 1850, he opposed extreme measures. When the War between the States began, he was commissioned a major-general by Gov. Harris, and aided largely in organizing the State forces. On July 9, 1861, he was commissioned a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army and was assigned to Gen. Polk's department. He took part in the battles of Belmont, and Fort Donelson. He did not surrender

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at Fort Donelson, but with a portion of his staff crossed the Cumberland and made his escape. Later he served under Beauregard and in the Western Department. He died in Lee County, Ark., Oct. 6, 1878.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL JOSIAH ABNER FRAZIER.

Captain Samuel Josiah Abner Frazier, eminent lawyer and capable business man, who was the founder and promoter of Hill City, now known as North Chattanooga, was born in Washington, Rhea county, Tennessee, January 29, 1840. His life's record covered the intervening years to the 11th of December, 1921, when he passed away at Tampa, Florida. His ancestral line can be traced directly back to Samuel Frazier, a native of Scotland, who on coming to America in 1748 settled in the colony of North Carolina, where on the 17th of March, 1749, he wedded Miss Rebecca Julian, a French Huguenot lady of liberal culture and notable beauty. Later they removed to that part of western North Carolina which became Greene county and was afterward embraced in Tennessee. Samuel Frazier espoused the cause of the colonists when they attempted to throw off the yoke of British oppression and aided in winning American independence. He participated in the battle of King's Mountain and other engagements. Thereafter he took active part in shaping the history of the new republic. In 1796 he was delegate to the convention at Knoxville which ordained and established the first constitution of Tennessee and he served on the subcommittee which drafted that important document. Following the admission of the state in the Union he became the first state senator from Greene county and occupied this position for two terms.

His son, Abner Frazier, living in Greene county, was the father of Samuel Frazier, who became a distinguished representative of the bar of this state. In young manhood he wedded Miss Ruth Clawson and established his home in Washington, Rhea county, where he won eminence as a member of the bar. He was for twenty-one years attorney-general for the third district of Tennessee and continued in this position until the time of his death. It was said that he was the youngest man ever called to this office in the state. He left the impress of his individuality and ability upon the history of Tennessee not only through his powers as a lawyer but in many other ways as well. His wife became blind at the birth of their son, who was the second of their two children, their daughter being Mary, who was the wife of Dr. Barton Mynatt of Knox county, Tennessee.

The son, Samuel Josiah Abner Frazier, spent his youthful days under the parental roof and was reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement. He continued his education, after leaving his neighborhood schools, at Washington College in Greene county and subsequently became a student in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, from which he was graduated in 1860 with valedictorian honors, the Master of Arts degree having been conferred upon him at that time. Immediately afterward he entered upon the study of law, but when it seemed that the country would become involved in civil war he enlisted on the 6th of April, 1861, in defense of the Confederacy and was mustered in at Knoxville as a lieutenant of Company D, Nineteenth Tennessee Infantry. He was first on active duty at Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps and with the advance of his regiment into Kentucky, participated in the engagement at Wild Cat. He was also with his company in the battle at Fishing Creek and afterward fell back to Corinth, Mississippi. When the superior officers of the company were retired on account of age, Joseph G. Frazier became captain and S. J. A. Frazier first lieutenant. They participated in the battle at Shiloh and assisted in guarding Vicksburg during the attack by the Federal troops. S. J. A. Frazier also participated in engagements as far south as Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and then returned to East Tennessee. Lieutenant Frazier succeeded to the captaincy of his company when Captain Joe Frazier was killed, just before the battle of Murfreesboro. He led his troops in the battle of Chickamauga and was there severely wounded in the windpipe. He laid on the field until captured by the enemy. He was then taken to the home of Dr. McCallie in Chattanooga and remained there dangerously ill for many weeks. Thence he was taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, from which point he was transferred to Johnson's Island, where he was held a prisoner until June, 1865.

During the period of his imprisonment Captain Frazier studied law and in 1866 was admitted to the bar, after which he entered upon the active practice of his

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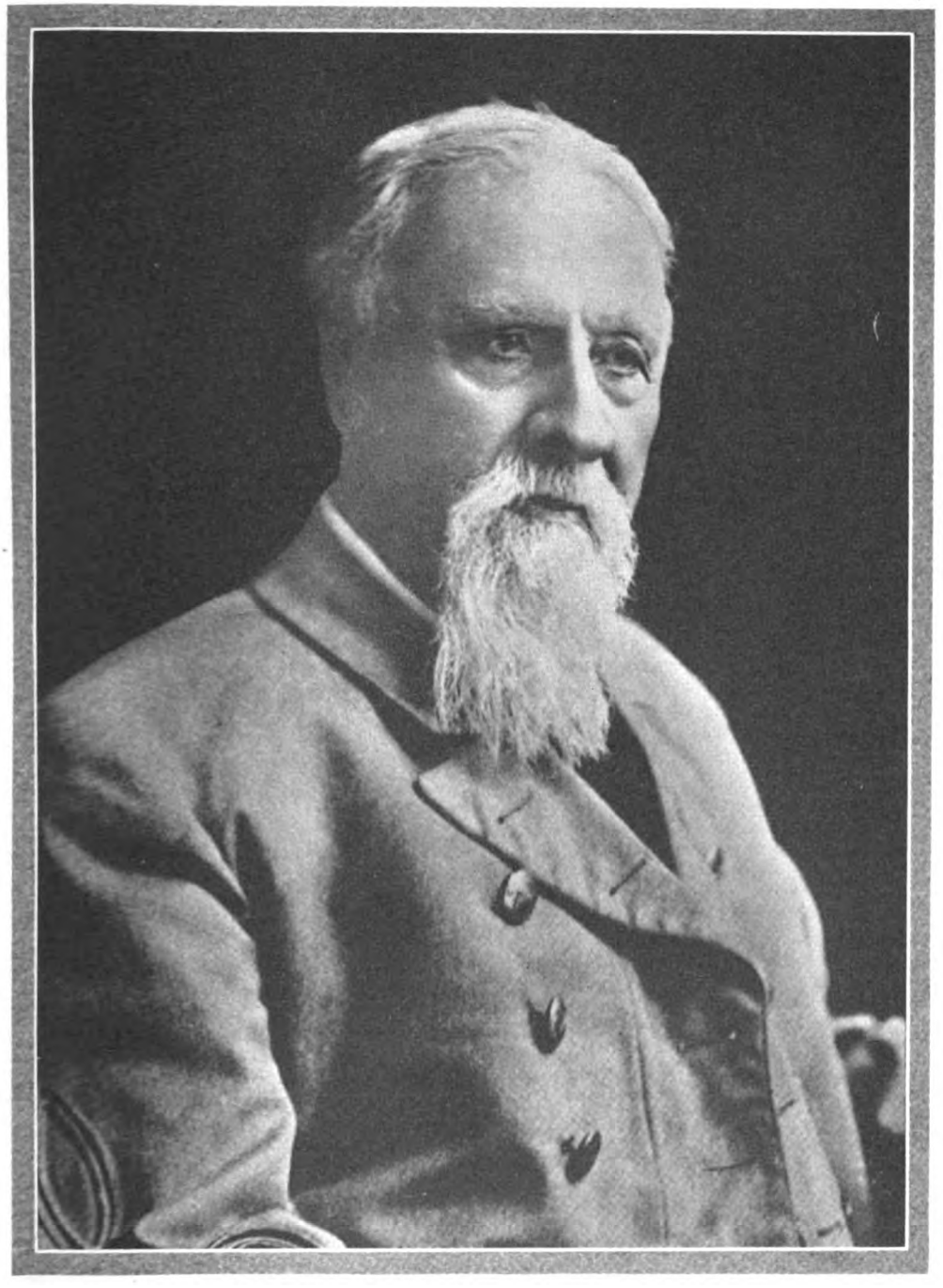

CAPTAIN SAMUEL J. A. FRAZIER

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profession in Washington, Rhea county. He made steady progress and in 1870 was elected attorney-general of the fourth circuit, thus having been called into an office in which his father had previously served. Captain Frazier continued in this incumbency for eight years, when he declined to become a candidate again and with the expiration of his term in 1878 retired to his home in Washington in order that he might supervise his large landed interests in Rhea county.

In the year 1882 Captain Frazier became a resident of Chattanooga, where he purchased the old Cowart tract of land, north of the river, and there laid out and founded the town of Hill City. He gave ten thousand dollars toward the erection of the bridge across the Tennessee river, connecting the new town with Chattanooga, and his other donations toward the city's growth and upbuilding were equally generous. He likewise established and developed Frazier's Beach near Port Tampa, Florida, and spent many winter seasons in the south. When practicing at the bar he was regarded as one of the ablest attorneys of the state and as attorney-general made a most splendid record. In the private practice of law he prepared his cases with great thoroughness and care and presented his cause with clearness and force. He had comprehensive knowledge of Latin and Greek and possessed a brilliant mind. He was an eloquent speaker and versatile writer and he stood as a splendid type of American manhood. The poor and needy and all who required assistance found him generous, kindly and benevolent. He was thoroughly modest, however, and was honest, upright and true in every relation of life. He commanded the highest respect and confidence of all who knew him.

In the year 1871 Captain Frazier was united in marriage to Miss Annie Elizabeth Keith, a young lady of brilliant and fascinating personality and the daughter of Colonel Alexander Hume Keith of Athens, Tennessee, and granddaughter of Judge Charles Fleming Keith, who for more than a third of a century was circuit court judge, during which time Captain Frazier's father was attorney-general. Colonel Keith, a native of Tennessee, was a prominent attorney and wealthy planter, a veteran of the Seminole and Mexican wars, and a man of great influence and prestige. His wife, the mother of Mrs. Frazier, was Sarah Anne Foree, of Huguenot stock and she descended from the Marquis de la Foree of France. Mrs. Frazier, on the paternal side, is also descended from William Randolph of Virginia and her grandfather, Judge Charles Fleming Keith, was a cousin of Chief Justice John Marshall. On the maternal side she is descended from the Earls of Douglas. The Keith family was founded in America by the Rev. James Keith, an Episcopal minister, who came to this country from Scotland and settled in Warrenton, Virginia. The great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Annie Keith Frazier was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary war. Various representatives of the name have won distinction in different walks of life, including Judge Charles Fleming Keith, who sat on the bench for forty-seven years, longer than any other judge except Chief Justice Marshall. Captain and Mrs. S. J. A. Frazier became the parents of two children: Alexander F., an attorney and member of the Tennessee legislature in the sessions of 1901 and 1903; and Sarah Ruth, who is mentioned on another page of this volume. Mrs. Frazier was one of the charter members and founders of the General A. P. Stewart chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and was the first corresponding seeretary. She is also a member of the Writers Club and the Nancy Ward chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. She has taken a prominent part in church work, being a member of the Methodist church, South, and an active worker in the missionary society.

MALCOLM R. PATTERSON.

Gov. Malcolm R. Patterson was born in Somerville, Ala., June 7, 1861. His father was Josiah Patterson and his mother Josephine (Rice) Patterson. His father was colonel of the Fifth Alabama Cavalry, and after removing to Tennessee during Malcolm's childhood, became the representative in congress of the Tenth District of Tennessee for three terms. Gov. Patterson received his education at the Christian Brothers College in Memphis and at Vanderbilt University. He was admitted to the bar in 1883, and began practice in Memphis. From 1894 to 1900, he served as attorney-general of the criminal court of Memphis. From 1901 to 1907, he represented the Tenth Congressional District in Congress, having received the nomination each time by acclamation. In 1906, he was elected governor and, in 1907, in the midst of his term, married Miss Mary

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Russell Gardner, of Union City. In 1908, he and ex-senator E. W. Carmack, canvassed the state in joint debate in the race for the Democratic nomination, the issue being prohibition. After an intensively exciting campaign, Patterson was victorious and, in the ensuing election in Nov. 1908, defeated his Republican competitor, Hon. George N. Tillman. In 1923, he was appointed by Gov. Peay as circuit judge in Memphis.

DAVID TROTTER PATTERSON.

David Trotter Patterson was born in Greene County, Tennessee, Feb. 28, 1819, son of Andrew and Susan (Trotter) Patterson. He was a lawyer and also engaged in the manufacturing business. He was elected a Judge of the Circuit Court in 1854, and was elected United States Senator from Tennessee, serving from July 26, 1866, to March 4, 1869. Mr. Patterson was also a son-in-law of President Johnson.

In the Fortieth Congress the Senators were Joseph S. Fowler and David Trotter Patterson.

In the Forty-first they were William G. Brownlow and Joseph S. Fowler.

JACOB PECK.

Jacob Peck was born in Virginia in 1779, admitted to the bar in that State in 1808, and died in Jefferson County, Tennessee, June 11, 1869. He was State Senator from Jefferson County in 1821, and in 1822 was elected to the Supreme bench to succeed Thomas Emmerson, who had resigned. He is described as a man of unusual culture, fond of music, painting, mineralogy and zoology. He was noted for positiveness and independence of character, and for a readiness of dissent from the opinions of his associates.

Judge Peck, following the example of Haywood, Overton and Cooke, published a volume of decisions of the Supreme Court. After his retirement from the bench he continued the practice of law until his death, but found much time to engage in literary and scientific pursuits. He was a man of large frame and of extraordinary physical vigor. He was a competent man of affairs, and left a large and valuable estate.

JAMES PHELAN.

James Phelan was born in Aberdeen, Miss., on Dec. 7, 1856. When he was only ten years of age, his father, a distinguished citizen of Mississippi, removed with his family to Memphis. He was first elected to the Fiftieth Congress in 1886, and re-elected in 1888, representing the Tenth District of Tennessee. Although one of the youngest members of the House of Representatives, he had attained a position in the front rank. He was a man of culture, a student and a hard worker. In 1871, he attended the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Ky. He then studied in the German universities and returned to the United States in 1878, with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then studied law and began practice in Memphis. While engaged with his Congressional duties he wrote his History of Tennessee, which in many respects is a remarkable and valuable production. He died untimely of pulmonary consumption in Nassau, New Providence, on January 30, 1891, when but a little more than thirty-four years of age.

JAMES KNOX POLK.

James Knox Polk, Democrat, Governor of Tennessee, 1839-1841, was the first college graduate to fill the Governor's chair in the State. He was born in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, Nov. 2, 1795; was of Scotch-Irish descent, the original family name being Pollock. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina with first honors, 1818, and it is said that while in college he never missed a single

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recitation or duty. This habit followed him, and during his long term in Congress he was never absent a single day from the House. In 1806 his father moved to Tennessee and on leaving college James Knox came also. He studied law under Felix Grundy, and was admitted to the bar in 1820. In 1821 he was chief clerk of the State Senate, and in 1823 was a member of the House of Representatives from Maury County. He helped to elect Andrew Jackson to the United States Senate at this session. He was a member of Congress, 1825-1839, and was Speaker of the House, 1835-1839. He defeated Newton Cannon, the Whig candidate for Governor, 1839, and at the two succeeding elections, 1841, 1843, he was defeated by James C. Jones, the representative of the Whig party. In 1844 Polk was elected President of the United States over Henry Clay, Jackson's political enemy, but he failed to carry his own State. Polk's administration as Governor is comparatively unimportant, while his presidency is crowded with interest. The Mexican war was fought, the Oregon controversy peacefully settled. He retired to private life in Nashville at the close of his term; died June 15, 1849, and is buried on the Capitol grounds.

BISHOP LEONIDAS POLK.

Leonidas Polk, a great soldier and a great ecclesiastic, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, April 10, 1806. His parents were William and Sarah (Hawkins) Polk. He was educated at the University of North Carolina and then at West Point, as his father desired for him a military career. While at the academy he was baptized by Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, the chaplain, who induced him to follow the ministry, so that he resigned from the army soon after graduation. In 1830 he became deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church and soon after became priest. For about a year he was a rector in Richmond and then went to Europe for his health. Upon his return he removed to Tennessee and became rector of St. Peter's church, Columbia, in 1833. On September 15, 1838, he was elected missionary bishop of the Southwest and had charge of Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. In this capacity he displayed great activity, increasing the number of churches, members and officers to a remarkable degree. In 1856, together with Bishop Stephen Elliott, he instituted the movement to establish the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee.

In 1861 Bishop Polk accepted the commission of major-general offered by President Davis and was placed in charge of the territory from Cairo to Red River. Under his direction the works at New Madrid, Fort Pillow, Columbus, Kentucky, Island No. 10, Memphis and other points were constructed. He commanded the Confederate forces in the battles of Belmont and Perryville, and commanded a corps at the battle of Shiloh. In October, 1862, he won promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general. Because of alleged disobedience at Chickamauga he was relieved of command. President Davis dismissed the charges against him and offered to reinstate him in his command, but he declined. He had charge of paroled prisoners of Vicksburg and Port Hudson until December, 1863, when he was assigned to the department of Alabama, Mississippi and east Louisiana in place of General Joseph E. Johnston, who had superceded General Bragg. While reconnoitering on Pine Mountain near Marietta, Georgia, June 14, 1864, he was killed by a cannon ball.

JAMES DAVIS PORTER.

James Davis Porter, Governor of Tennessee, 1875-1879, was born at Paris, Tennessee, December 7, 1828. His father, Thomas Porter, was an eminent physician and gave his son a collegiate education. Governor Porter graduated from University of Nashville when but 18 years old. He studied law under John H. Dunlap, of Paris, whose daughter he married, 1851. In politics Porter was a Whig and was a member of the Baltimore Convention which nominated Bell and Everett, 1860. When the war came he advocated the cause of the South, and helped to organize the provisional army of Tennessee. He was Chief of General Cheatham's staff, and was in many of the great battles of the war. When the war was closed Porter returned to Paris and resumed the practice of law until 1870, when he was elected Circuit Judge. In 1874 he was elected Governor by the Democrats over Horace Maynard, Republican; the

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vote being for Porter 105,061, Maynard 55,847. He served for four years, during which time the "four mile law," Tennessee's great temperance law, was enacted. The act to fund the State debt was repealed and much agitation on the subject prevailed; the State tax was reduced from 40 cents to 10 cents and the payment of interest on the State bonds was suspended. Governor Porter was a warm friend of public schools and vetoed a bill to abolish the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1880 he became President of the N. & C. Railroad. In 1885 was Assistant Secretary of State under Cleveland and later was Minister to Chili. He died in Paris, May 18, 1912.

SAMUEL POWELL.

Samuel Powell, of Rogersville, was on the Superior Court from 1807 to 1809; was judge of the First Circuit from 1812 to 1813, and again from 1819 to 1836. He was in Congress from 1815 to 1817.

GEN. WILLIAM A. QUARLES.

William A. Quarles was born in 1825 and was a lawyer by profession. In 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Forty-Second Tennessee and was placed in the army of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. In February, 1862, he was quartered at Clarksville. He took part in the battle of Fort Donelson, where he was captured. After having been exchanged he was assigned to Maxey's brigade at Port Hudson, and later at Jackson, Miss. On August 25, 1863, Col. Quarles was promoted to brigadier-general and was sent to Gen. Bragg. Then he was in turn ordered to Mississippi and again to Bragg's Army at the opening of the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Franklin he was severely wounded. He died at Clarksville, on December 28, 1893.

BISHOP C. T. QUINTARD.

Charles Todd Quintard was born in Stamford, Connecticut, December 22, 1824, the son of Isaac Quintard, of Huguenot descent. He was educated at Trinity school in New York and then studied medicine with two noted physicians. After his graduation from the University of the City of New York in 1847, he began the practice of medicine in Athens, Georgia. In 1851 he accepted the chair of physiology and pathological anatomy in the medical college at Memphis. Here he became one of the editors of the "Medical Recorder." At this time his mind was directed toward the ministry and he took orders in 1855 as a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal church under the direction of Bishop Otey. In 1856 he became a priest; in 1857, rector of Calvary church, Memphis; in 1858, rector of the Church of the Advent, Nashville.

At the beginning of the war, Charles Quintard was elected chaplain of the First Tennessee Regiment, returning to his parish at Nashville at the close of the struggle. As Bishop Otey had died in 1863, he was elected bishop of the diocese of Tennessee on September 7, 1865, and was consecrated at St. Luke's church, Philadelphia, on October 11, 1865. He was the first vice-chancellor of the University of the South and placed it on a sound financial basis. In the interest of this university he visited England several times, receiving large gifts of money and books. He also reorganized the school for girls established by Bishop Otey at Columbia and extended his aid to other educational institutions. In 1866 Columbia College conferred on Bishop Quintard the degree of D. D. and in 1867 Cambridge, England, gave him the degree of LL. D. He died at Meridian, Georgia, February 15, 1898.

GEN. J. E. RAINS.

James Edward Rains was born in Nashville, Tennessee, in April, 1833. He was graduated at Yale in 1854 and then studied law. In 1858, he became city attorney of Nashville, and, in 1860, attorney-general for his judicial district. He was a Whig, but

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when the war began, in 1861, he was elected colonel of the Eleventh Tennessee Infantry. The greater part of his service was in East Tennessee, where in the winter of 1861-1862 he commanded the garrison at Cumberland Gap. The efficient service rendered by him in the movements in East Tennessee was rewarded by a commission of brigadier-general on November 4, 1862. He took part in the battle of Murfreesboro, where he was killed while gallantly leading his men against a Federal battery.

OPIE READ.

Opie Read, journalist, story writer and lecturer, was born in Nashville in 1852, but soon afterwards moved with his father to Gallatin, where he learned the trade of printer in the office of the Examiner. Later he established a paper at Franklin, Ky., but it was a failure. He then went to Arkansas and worked at the case for several papers, some of them his own but with indifferent success. His successful venture was "The Arkansas Traveler," which in a short time made him a reputation which extended all over the country. Later the paper was moved to Chicago, and then to New York. In 1881, he married Miss Ada Benham. His books are "Linn Gansett," "Up Tarrapin River," "A Kentucky Colonel," "My Young Master," "In the Alamo," "Josephine," "Emmet Bonlore," "A Tennessee Judge," "The Jucklins," "Old Ebenezer," "An Arkansas Planter," "On the Sewanee River," "A Yankee From the West" and "By the Eternal."

FRANCIS A. RAMSEY.

Francis Alexander Ramsey was the son of Reynolds and Naomi Ramsey and was born in Pennsylvania, May 31, 1764. He was the father of the historian Dr. J. G. M. Ramsey. While yet a boy he was distinguished for his mental activity and especially for his excellence in mathematics. His ability could find no suitable theatre for exploitation at the home of his parents, and hence, at the age of nineteen he left and found a new home with an uncle, the brother of his mother, in Washington County, N. C., now Tennessee. As he understood surveying, he did not lack for profitable employment and honorable position. His son said, "He held at the same time the office of surveyor, sheriff and clerk." In 1784, he sided with the insurgents who established the State of Franklin and was secretary of one of the conventions which decided upon the separation from North Carolina. He was also one of the Council of State of the State of Franklin. On April 7, 1789, he married Miss Peggy Alexander and settled on Little Limestone Creek. In 1792, he moved to Knox County and was made clerk of the court for the District of Hamilton. He built a mansion, the finest in its day, about six miles east of Knoxville where he died Nov. 13, 1820. From the time of his arrival in Tennessee in 1783, for thirty-seven consecutive years, he held some office in the service of the people.

DR. J. G. M. RAMSEY.

The author of Ramsey's Annals of Tennessee was born in his father's home at Swanpond on the Dandridge road east of Knoxville on March 25, 1797. He was the son of Francis A. Ramsey and Peggy (Alexander) Ramsey. He was educated at Washington College, near Jonesboro, Tenn., founded by Dr. Samuel Doak as Martin Academy. He studied medicine and, in 1820, at the request of his father, opened an office for practice in Knoxville. His success as a physician was great and the honors he received because of his worthiness and public welfare work were numerous and dignified. Among them were: election (1822) to board of trustees of Blount College, now the University of Tennessee; trustee of Washington College; honorary membership in the Medical College of South Carolina; honorary membership in the Historical Society of Georgia; president of the Tennessee Historical Society. In his fragmentary autobiography Dr. Ramsey said: "I had never, since July, 1819, been without office. I had had the professional charge of a very extensive practice, embracing several counties around my residence. I had had the charge of several farms, besides the building and improvements of my town lots. My mills and ferry gave me additional care and trouble.

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I was one of the trustees of three colleges and two academies and commissioner of common schools. I was a state director of several R. R. and agent of Tenn. for the sale of her bonds and the purchase of the iron and equipments of the E. Tenn. & Ga. R. R. I assisted in building the first steamboat that was ever owned or used in Knoxville. I was state director of half a dozen banks and president of the L. C. & G. R. R. Bank, and president of the Branch Bank of the Bank of Tennessee at Knoxville. I was also Confederate States Depository and had charge of and disbursed more than forty-two millions of dollars for the Confederate States Government." Dr. Ramsey's splendid home, Mecklenberg, in the forks of the French Broad and Holston rivers was burned by Federal soldiers and a vast amount of irreplacable historical material, including mss. for his proposed second volume of the "Annals," was destroyed. Dr. Ramsey died in 1884.

JOHN RHEA.

John Rhea was the oldest son of a Scotch-Irish Presbyterian minister, and was born in Ireland. The family came to America in 1769, and to East Tennessee in 1778. John Rhea probably graduated at Princeton in 1780. His descendants have claimed this, and the records of the College show that a John Rhea graduated at the date here given. There is some doubt whether or not he was the person named, because he was certainly at the battle of King's Mountain in October, 1780. He was a delegate from Sullivan County to the Constitutional Convention of 1796, and was one of the committee that drafted the Constitution. After Tennessee was admitted to the Union, he was for eighteen years a member of Congress, and was the intermediary between General Jackson and the President in the memorable correspondence preceding the war in Florida. He was the grand-uncle of Cornelius E. Lucky, who is now one of the prominent lawyers at the bar of East Tennessee. He was a man of ability and of high character.

ROBERT W. MITCHELL, M. D.

Dr. Robert W. Mitchell was born in 1834, a few miles from Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he grew up and attended the state colleges until he decided upon his future career. He then entered Tulane University in New Orleans, where he graduated in medicine, receiving his diploma from that University.

Dr. Mitchell began practicing his profession in Vicksburg, Mississippi, but soon sought a wider field and came to Memphis. In 1878 an epidemic of yellow fever swept the country and Memphis did not escape. During those dark days which tried men's souls, Dr. Mitchell remained at his post night and day, having been appointed president of the Memphis branch of the Howard Association. His organization of physicians and nurses was as compact and complete as a piece of machinery. The call by him for help was nobly, bravely and bountifully responded to—north, south, east and west. Under his cool, calm and efficient administration the death-dealing havoc of the fever was materially lessened.

When the yellow fever epidemic ceased Dr. Mitchell was appointed by the president of the United States a member of the board of supervisors of quarantine from Cairo to New Orleans, and thence along the entire Gulf Coast to Pensacola, Florida. At this time a National Board of Health was organized, of which Dr. Mitchell was appointed a member by the president. This board continued for many years, holding meetings in Washington city at stated periods. Dr. Mitchell pursued the active practice of his profession in Memphis under the firm name of Mitchell & Maury. He was always deeply interested in everything pertaining to the advancement of his profession and was a life member of the American Public Health Association, the American Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Society and the Tennessee Medical Society.

Dr. Mitchell served through the Civil war as surgeon with the rank of major in General Vaughan's Brigade in the Confederate army. In the midst of the activities of his practice he found time to promote the public welfare in other lines. He was at one time president of the Memphis board of education, and as such suggested improvements in the service which were of material benefit.

His father was General Guilford Dudley Mitchell, who served through the Civil war.

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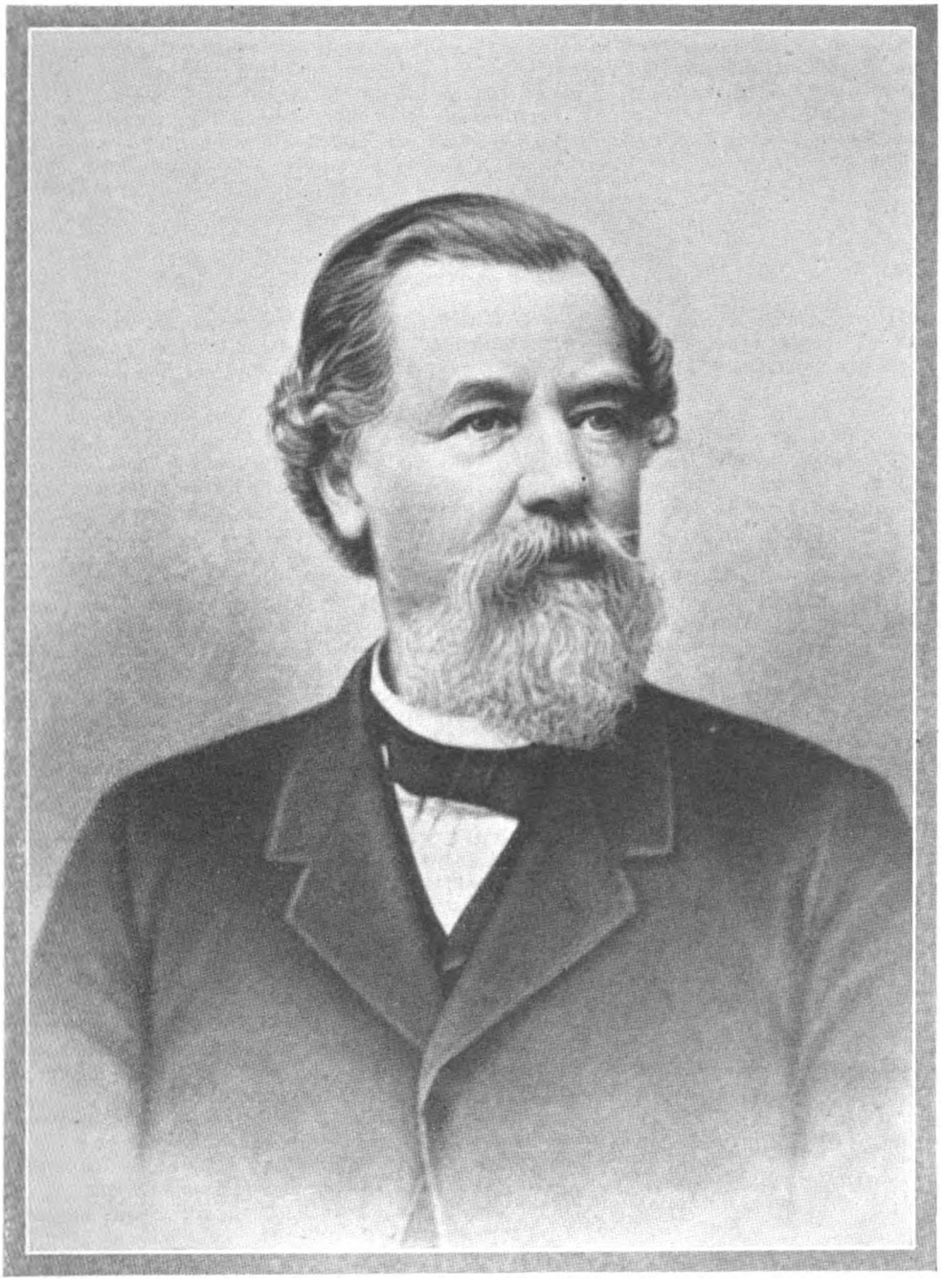

DR. ROBERT W. MITCHELL

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In 1872 Dr. Mitchell married Miss Rebecca Park, daughter of William and Rebecca Park. William Park was one of the early stanch business men of Memphis. Mrs. Mitchell's mother was Rebecca Cocke, daughter of Bowler and Mary Cocke, who were from two of Virginia's ancestral homes, Strawberry Plains and Turkey Island.

For many years before his death Dr. Mitchell was an elder in the First Presbyterian church of Memphis. He died November 1, 1903, after a long life of benefactions—honored in his public life and beloved in his private walks by all who knew him. He left a widow but no children to share the heritage of his noble, useful life.

WILLIAM B. REESE.

William B. Reese was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, November 19, 1793, and died at Knoxville, July 7, 1859. His family was among the first settlers in East Tennessee, and his father, who was a lawyer, was a prominent supporter of the State of Franklin.

Judge Reese was educated at Blount College and at Greeneville College, and was admitted to the bar in 1817. Nothing is known of his record in detail until 1832, when he was elected Chancellor of the Eastern Division to succeed Nathan Green. It is said generally—and no doubt correctly—that he enjoyed a good practice. As Chancellor he displayed ability of the highest order, and it is asserted that of the cases appealed from his Court to the Supreme Court, only two were reversed.

In 1835, when the Legislature was called upon to choose Judges of the Supreme Court, under the new Constitution, Judge Reese was unanimously chosen as one of the three. He served the full term of twelve years, but was not a candidate for re-election in 1847. At that time he aspired to the United States Senate, but was defeated by John Bell. Soon afterwards he was made President of East Tennessee University, which position he held until the failure of his health compelled him to retire.

Judge Reese was easily the most scholarly of all our Supreme Judges, with the possible exception of Haywood. After leaving college he continued to be a student, and was to the end of his life a constant and careful reader. His opinions show the results of his broad and thorough scholarship. They display not only an accurate knowledge of the law as written and declared by the courts, but also a clear understanding and a firm grasp of principles. He was in no sense a case lawyer, but sought the sources and the reasons of the law. The native power and careful training of his mind were such that the great stores of his learning were always serviceable and never confusing. He had the gift of analysis as well as of acquisition.

For the office of college President he was exceptionally adapted. His reputation for learning was great and deserved, his character was clear and his name dignified by the eminent positions he had held. He was an acceptable and successful President, and was of great service to the institution. In him the moral qualities were not less developed than the intellectual, and his influence and active exertions were freely given for the public welfare.

He was interested in practical affairs, and gave intelligent and helpful attention to the material development of the State. He supported the movement to secure the two railroads that were built to Knoxville in the fifties, and was a director of one of the corporations.

It is not often that so many good qualities are combined, or that one man is able to serve efficiently so many important interests.

Judge Reese was not only one of the most learned of our jurists, but in every respect one of the most competent and efficient.

JAMES DANIEL RICHARDSON, SR.

James Daniel Richardson, Sr., Sovereign Grand Commander Scottish Rite Masons, Southern Jurisdiction; born Rutherford county, Tennessee, March 10, 1843; son of John W. and Augusta (Starnes) Richardson; paternal grandfather James Richardson, paternal grandmother Mary (Watkins) Richardson, maternal grandfather Daniel Starnes, maternal grandmother Harriet (Russell) Starnes; English descent; father's

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occupation, physician; educated public and private schools; married Allie Pippin; member Scottish Rite Masons, York Rite Masons, Knights of Pythias, I. O. O. F., Royal Order of Scotland, Shrine; member of Congress 1884-1904; also, former member of Tennessee Legislature and Speaker of the House; Chairman National Democratic Convention Committee, 1900; was Adjutant of Forty-fifth Tennessee Regiment, C. S. A.; member Christian church.

BROMFIELD L. RIDLEY.

Among the more distinguished Chancellors of the State was Bromfield L. Ridley, who is remembered as one of the purest and best men in the State's history. For him, as for many other excellent men, we are indebted to our mother State, North Carolina. He was born in that State, in Granville County, August 1, 1804, and was educated at Chapel Hill, where he graduated in 1824. Ridley came to Tennessee in 1826, having been licensed to practice in North Carolina in that year. He located first at McMinnville. In 1832 he was appointed District Attorney by Governor Carroll, and in 1835 represented Warren County in the Legislature. He was a Democrat in politics, but not a strong partisan. At the time of his death, memorial meetings of the bar were held in several counties, and printed copies of the proceedings have been examined. They are devoted almost exclusively, however, to deserved eulogy. The statement of facts is very meagre. That he was an ambitious man and of excellent standing at the bar, we know generally. It is certain that he was made Chancellor of the Fourth Division in 1840, and that with Judge Abraham Caruthers, he was afterwards one of the professors in the Lebanon Law School. He continued to be Chancellor until 1861, and died in August, 1869.

He is distinctively known in history as "Chancellor Ridley," and his reputation as a Judge and as a man is an enviable one. His long term of service testifies forcibly to his ability as a Judge, and this testimony is cordially confirmed by the opinions of those who knew him.

He is described as a man of genial and kindly temper, pure in his personal life, and above suspicion as a Judge. He was a sincere Christian, and his life was controlled by his religion. It is much to be regretted that so few facts of his history have been preserved, because unquestionably he was one of the most excellent and useful of our lawyers, and deserves to be honorably remembered by the bar and by the people.

GOV. A. H. ROBERTS.

Albert Houston Roberts was born in Overton County, July 4, 1868. His early education was secured in the schools of his native county and in Kansas. He received the degree of A. B., in 1889, from Hiwassee College, Sweetwater, Tenn., and the degree of A. M., in 1892. For several years he was a teacher in Alpine Institute, Nettle Carrier, Tenn., and was county superintendent of schools for two terms. From 1894 to 1910 he practiced law in Overton and adjoining Counties. From 1910 to 1918 he was chancellor of the Fourth Judicial Division of Tennessee. In 1918 he was elected governor of Tennessee and served from 1919 to 1921, since which time he has been practicing law in Nashville. He is a member of the Methodist Church, South, a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

ARCHIBALD ROANE.

Archibald Roane, second Governor of Tennessee, was born in Pennsylvania, 1759, and came to Tennessee in 1788. He was educated for the law and was a fine scholar.

He was admitted to the Tennessee bar at Jonesboro and Greeneville, 1778, and the same year he was appointed Attorney-General for the district of Hamilton. Was a member of the Constitutional Convention, 1796. When the State was organized Roane was elected one of the Superior Judges for the State. In 1801 John Sevier

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retired from the Governorship and Roane was elected without opposition. He gave offense to Sevier by casting his vote as Governor against him and for Andrew Jackson for Major-General, and at the next gubernatorial election Sevier defeated him overwhelmingly in spite of General Jackson's influence. The vote stood, Roane, 4,923; Sevier, 6,780. Roane then retired from political life until 1815, when he was appointed one of the Supreme Judges of the State. This office he held until his death, which occurred in 1819.

He is said to have been a highly cultured gentleman, and to have had an aversion to the turmoils of the political life of his day. While he was Governor of Tennessee the State was laid off into three Congressional districts, to-wit: Washington, Hamilton, and Mero. Knoxville was the capital of the State.

GEN. JAMES ROBERTSON.

James Robertson, called the "father of Tennessee history," was born in Brunswick County, Va., on June 28, 1742, and died at the Chickasaw Agency near Memphis, in West Tennessee, on Sept. 1, 1814. In 1825, his remains were removed and reinterred, with imposing ceremonies, in the City Cemetery, Nashville, on which occasion Judge John Haywood, Tennessee's first historian, delivered a eulogistic address.

When Robertson was still a boy, his parents moved to Wake County, N. C., where he married Miss Charlotte Reeves, by whom he had eleven children. Like other North Carolina patriots Robertson fiercely resented the oppression of the British officials in that province. Looking to an asylum from this tyranny Robertson, in the spring of 1769, went with a party of hunters across the mountains. In the Watauga valley he built a cabin and raised a crop and then returned for his family. On the return he became lost and wandered for fourteen days, when he encountered two other hunters who saved his life and enabled him to reach his home in Wake County. In 1771 he moved his family to the Watauga and became the most influential leader in the formation of the Watauga Association in 1772.

In 1774, he took part as an officer in the battle of Point Pleasant, when, together with Valentine Sevier, he prevented Gen. Lewis' army from being surprised by the Indians. While living in the Watauga settlement he was made resident agent among the Cherokees and as such lived among them for some time, during which he gained their friendship and confidence to such an extent that later, when a serious breach occurred between the settlers and the Indians, Robertson went alone to them and succeeded in averting a war.

Together with John Donelson he founded the settlement on the Cumberland which became Nashville. He left the Watauga settlement in the fall of 1779 and traveling by land reached the French Lick on Christmas Day or the day before, in the same year, and crossed the river on Jan. 1, 1780. Donelson, with the women and children, went by water and reached the Lick April 24, 1780. The Cumberland Compact was drawn up almost immediately and signed. In this settlement Robertson was the leading figure. But for him the infant colony would have succumbed to the hardships it encountered or would have been wiped out by the Indians.

He was elected colonel by the people of the settlement and became a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, and was appointed brigadier-general by Washington, 1790. After having fought the Indians for many years, and having punished them so severely so many times that they were constrained to refrain to a great degree from their former depredations, Robertson's hands were tied in 1790, when Tennessee became a territory of the United States, by Washington's policy of not fighting the Indians in the expectation of making a permanent treaty with them. Hence, the Indians, instigated by the Spanish, removed their marauding expeditions and became bolder and bolder as they learned that they could not be pursued and punished. Conditions finally became so intolerable that Robertson, in spite of instructions to let the Indians alone, in 1794 sent an expedition under Major Ore which annihilated the Indian towns of Nickajack and Running Water and stopped the Indian outbreaks. For his action he was reproved and resigned as brigadier-general.

In 1796, he was one of the most important and influential members of the first Constitutional Convention.

His home and fort were located near Richland Creek, not far from the Cumberland River, a little to the north of Charlotte Pike, West Nashville, where, in 1783, a treaty

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was held with the Indians and, in 1795, he was visited by a delegation of Chickasaws headed by the famous chief, Colbert, and where the great camp meetings were held later. So great was Robertson's influence with the Chickasaws that he was made Indian agent and, after having been a public servant for half a century, humane, just and upright, he died in harness at the Chickasaw Agency in West Tennessee.

Robertson was a man of coolness, good judgment, prudence, kindness and fearlessness. His granddaughter, Mrs. Cheatham, described him as follows:

"He was about five feet nine inches in height, heavy built, but not fat. His head inclined slightly forward so that his light blue eyes were usually shaded by his heavy eyebrows. His hair was very dark—like a mole in color—and his complexion, though naturally very fair, was darkened and reddened by exposure. I remember him as being uncommonly quiet and thoughtful and full of the cares of business."

COLONEL JAMES RODDYE.

Colonel James Roddye, one of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson County, Tennessee, emigrated from England to America before the Revolutionary war and served in North Carolina.

His first wife was Catherine Chase, of Kentucky parentage. By this union three children were born, Jesse, James and Rachel. After the death of his first wife, Col. Roddye married Miss Russell, of Virginia parentage, for whose family the town of Russellville, Tennessee, was named. The children of this union were: John, Isaac, Thomas, William, Elizabeth, Lydia, Ann, Polly Lutie and perhaps others.

The first house in Russellville was built by Col. James Roddye after his return from service in the battle of King's Mountain, the Continental Congress granting him a large tract of land in recognition of his services in that engagement, in which he served with distinction. This home was known as "Hayslope," and many years later, during the Civil war, it became the camp of General Longstreet's army. It still stands today, one of the old landmarks of what is now known as Hamblen County.

Col. Roddye was a member of Capt. Wm. Bean's company in the Indian raids in the early history of Tennessee. He represented Jefferson County in the Senate in 1789, and was one of the framers of the First Constitution of Tennessee, his sigature appearing on that valuable document. He was a prosperous farmer, a brave soldier, an intelligent Christian gentleman of the Baptist faith. He died at his home "Hayslope" in 1823, and was buried in Bent Creek cemetery near Russellville, Tennessee.

His oldest son, Jesse Roddye, was born 1775, in Jefferson County, Tennessee, and married Jane Mahaffey, born near Charleston, South Carolina, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier in the command of Gen. Sumpter, and who was captured and shot seven times in the breast by the Tories and British, after which his property was destroyed.

Jesse Roddye became one of the pioneer settlers of Rhea County, Roddye Station, near his old home place, being named for him. He raised a large family there. He was one of the commissioners appointed, in 1813, to locate the county seat of Rhea County. "Old Washington" was selected and used for a number of years, it afterwards being changed to Dayton. "Old Washington" furnished the state with some of its foremost pioneer citizens. At the ripe old age of 87 years, Jesse Roddye died and was buried on the day Fort Donelson surrendered, Feb. 16, 1862.

JOHN ROSS.

John Ross was the son of Daniel Ross, a Scotchman and a quarter blood Cherokee woman, a daughter of John McDonald, another blooded Scotchman. He was born Oct. 3, 1790, and died Aug. 1, 1866. He and his sister were educated at Kingston (Southwest Point). He first came into public attention when, in 1809, he was intrusted by Col. Return J. Meigs, United States Agent for the Cherokees, with a mission to the Western Cherokees, who were then located on the Arkansas River. From that period to the close of his life, he was, with the exception of two or three years, in the earlier part of his career, in the constant service of his people, furnishing an instance of confidence on their part and of fidelity on his which have few parallels in history. In the

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Creek War he was adjutant of the Cherokee regiment under Andrew Jackson and took part in several battles. In the battle of Topopeka the Cherokees under Col. Morgan rendered distinguished service. In 1817, he was elected a member of the national committee of the Cherokee council. His first duty was to prepare a reply to the United States commissioners who were seeking to make a treaty with the Cherokees for their lands east of the Tennessee River which effort he constantly and ably opposed. In 1819 he became president of the national committee and signed an ordinance providing for introducing among the Cherokees school teachers, blacksmiths, mechanics and others who could instruct them to better their customs and occupations. In 1827 he was associate chief with William Hicks and president of the convention which adopted the Cherokee constitution, the first effort at regular government with distinct branches made by any Indian nation. From 1828 until the removal of the Cherokees, in 1838-1839, he was the principal chief of the Eastern Cherokees and from 1838 to his death he was the principal chief of the United Cherokee Nation. He was a friend of John Howard Payne who visited him and of other noted men of his time. He is often spoken of as the "father of Chattanooga" which was originally Ross' landing, a name probably taken from his brother who had a store there, although John Ross lived at Rossville, a suburb of Chattanooga and the house which he occupied is still standing there. He died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1866.

EDWARD SCOTT.

Judge Edward Scott was a person of many peculiarities. It is not claimed that he was a man of broad and comprehensive mind, but he was a diligent student, had a tenacious memory, and prided himself on his ability to cite and to quote cases. It is said of him in Goodspeed's History of Tennessee, that he administered the law as he remembered it, seldom throwing himself on his own resources.

He resided at Knoxville and served upon the Circuit bench from 1815 to 1844. His manners were not pleasant, but he was a just and well-meaning man, otherwise he would not have been retained on the bench so long.

In 1820 he published his "Revisal" of the Statutes of Tennessee, and of the Charters and Statutes of North Carolina, which is even now a book highly valued by the profession. It is a careful, trustworthy and creditable piece of work. It has preserved the author's name in the profession, and will never cease to be useful and interesting.

SEQUOIA.

Sequoia, also called George Guess of Gist, was born, probably in 1760, at Tuskegee Town near the site of Fort Loudon. It is supposed that his father was one of the soldiers in Fort Loudon. He was a cripple and never learned to speak or write English. He invented an alphabet for the Cherokee Indians in recognition of which service the Cherokee National Council presented him, in 1823, with a silver medal. The Cherokees, naturally the most intellectual of all the Indian tribes, with the aid of this alphabet made surprising progress. In the treaty of 1828 the United States government consented for a provision to be inserted giving him $500.00 "for the great benefit he has conferred upon the Cherokee people in the beneficial results which they are now experiencing from the use of the alphabet discovered by him." In 1823 he took up his permanent residence with the Cherokees west of the Mississippi River. He died in 1843, near Fernando, Mexico, where he had gone to make investigations relative to the origin of the Cherokees.

DEWITT CLINTON SENTER.

DeWitt Clinton Senter, Governor of Tennessee, 1867-1871, was born in McMinn County, March 26, 1830. His father, W. T. Senter, was a prominent Methodist preacher and also an influential man in politics. He was a Whig and represented his district in Congress, 1843. DeWitt was a member of the Lower House in the General Assembly,

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1857-1861, representing Grainger County and voted against secession. In 1865 he was elected to the State Senate of which he became Speaker, 1867. October, 1867, Governor Brownlow was elected to the United States Senate and DeWitt Senter, as Speaker of the Senate, became Governor of Tennessee. At the next gubernatorial election Governor Senter appointed election commissioners who were favorable to the enfranchisement of those who had been disfranchised because of their relation to secession. He was elected over W. B. Stokes, the Radical Republican candidate, by 120,333 to 55,036. This was the largest majority ever given a candidate for Governor in the State. During his administration a Constitutional Convention was held which gave us our present Constitution. At the close of his second term of office Governor Senter retired to private life on a large and beautiful farm near Morristown. He died June 14, 1898, and was buried with Masonic honors. As a memorial both to him, to his father, his family have erected a splendid church edifice near the old homestead. The church is owned by the Methodist Episcopal denomination, to which the Senter family belonged.

JOHN WELLINGTON FAXON.

Prominent among the outstanding figures in the banking and financial history of Tennessee was the late John Wellington Faxon of Chattanooga. Mr. Faxon lived a life of usefulness in his chosen vocation, but was one of the few men who found time to develop his intellect in other directions. For instance, he was known as an author of notable ability, was a speaker of great force, and even bore a reputation as a poet. He was a gallant soldier in the Civil war; he was a stout adherent of any movement of civic or national character, looking to the benefit of conditions for himself or his fellows; he was respected and held in high regard in social circles; and, above all, was a man whose integrity was never open to question.

John Wellington Faxon was born May 24, 1840, at Buffalo, New York, and died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, August 22, 1917. He was the son of Charles O. and Lucy Ann (Steele) Faxon.

The Faxon family first settled in this country at Dedham, Massachusetts, in the year 1647, and removed to Branch, Massachusetts, in 1652. Thomas Faxon was the progenitor of the family in America and descending from him the line came down to John W. Faxon through Richard, Thomas B., Richard, Thomas, Ebenezer and Charles O. Faxon.

John Faxon was also of noteworthy ancestry on his mother's side, as she traced the Steeles back to William Bradford, who came to this country on the "Mayflower" and was governor of Massachusetts. The son of William Bradford married Alice Richards in 1652; Mercy Bradford, their daughter, married Samuel Steele. To the last named union was born a son, Daniel Steele, who married Mary Hopkins. Their son, Timothy Steele, married Sarah Seymore, and in turn their son, Oliver Steele, married Sarah H. Bass. Oliver and Sarah H. (Bass) Steele were the parents of Lucy Ann Steele, who was the mother of John Wellington Faxon.

After receiving his early education John W. Faxon pursued his higher courses of study at Stewart College, Clarksville, Tennessee. His first work was done in the town of Clarksville, where he became assistant cashier in the Northern Bank, and later cashier of the Farmers & Merchants National Bank, also of the Bank of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. From this time the progress of Mr. Faxon was rapid. Positions of trust were given him and in all he well merited the confidence of the people. He was, among other things, treasurer of the city of Clarksville; treasurer of the Southwestern Presbyterian University; vice president of the American National Bankers Association; vice president of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; vice president of the Southern Commercial Congress; director of Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga; member of the American Institute of Civics and also the National Rivers and Harbors Commission. He was cashier of the First National Bank of Chattanooga, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and in countless other minor connections contributed to the welfare of the city. His character may be indicated also by his connection with the Chattanooga Humane Educational Society, of which he was president. He was, in addition, a member of the Chattanooga Golf & Country Club and the Commercial Club. In religious matters he was a Presbyterian and president of the Lewis Mission. Politically his course might be termed that of an independent democrat.

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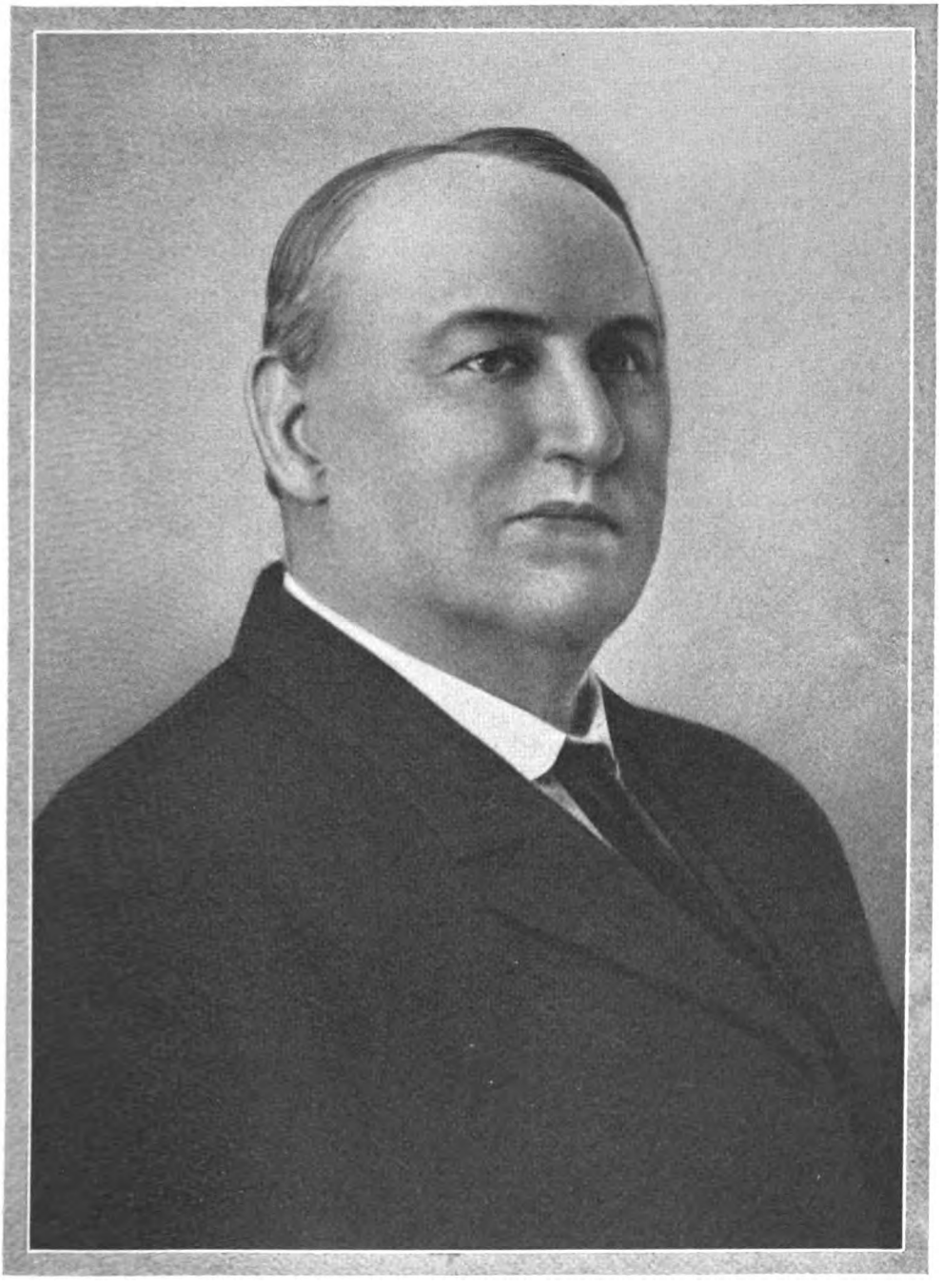

JOHN W. FAXON

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In the year 1861 John W. Faxon entered the Confederate army and served until 1863, when, on account of disability, he was transferred to the office of the Confederate states treasury and there served until the close of hostilities. He was appointed colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of General John B. Gordon, the first commander of the United Confederate Veterans, served through the whole of Gordon's administration and that of the latter's successor, General Stephen D. Lee. In 1915 Mr. Faxon was commander of the N. B. Forrest Camp, No. 3, United Confederate Veterans.

John W. Faxon was a member of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, having been attached to the Connecticut society. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Mayflower Descendants and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a man of more than ordinary literary ability and a most fluent orator. His paper, "The Circulating Medium of the Country," an article read at the Indianapolis Monetary Congress, was published in full in The Banking Law Journal. His address on Robert E. Lee has become one of the Southern classics. "Compulsory Arbitration a Remedy for Strikes" is another forceful paper from Mr. Faxon's pen, as is "Banking as Related to Industrial Development," and many others. His poetry was of a much lighter vein, but showed the kindly, generous heart, as well as the versatility of the man. His addresses, in contrast, were the sedate business utterances of the banker.

On the 22d of February, 1866, at Clarksville, Tennessee, occurred the marriage of John Wellington Faxon and Miss Florence Herring, who was the granddaughter of Elder Reuben Ross, the pioneer Baptist preacher of Tennessee. To this union were born four children: Ruth, who became the wife of John M. Macrae of Chattanooga; Ross Steele of California; Reita, wife of William H. Pryor of Chattanooga; and Marion, wife of Edwin W. Stuart, also of Chattanooga.

JOHN SEVIER.

John Sevier, first Governor of the State of Tennessee, was a descendant of the Huguenots of France. He was born Sept. 23, 1745, in Rockingham County, Va. He received a meagre education at Augusta Academy (now Washington and Lee University). At the age of 18, he married Sarah Hawkins, by whom he had ten children. In 1772 he came to Watauga Settlement, and opened a store near the present site of Elizabethton, Carter Co. Later he moved to Nollichucky river, Washington Co. In 1778 his first wife died and the following year he married "Bonny Kate" Sherrill, whose life he had saved at Watauga Fort, 1776, during the battle with "Old Abraham." She bore him eight children. In 1779 he fought the battle of Boyd's Creek with the Cherokee Indians. In 1780 John Sevier, with his gallant Tennessee soldiers, among whom were three of his own sons, helped to win the battle at King's Mountain, and received a vote of thanks and a sword from the Legislature of North Carolina for his conduct. In 1784 he was elected Governor of the temporary State of Franklin. Greeneville was his capital. He was Governor of Tennessee 1796-1801 also 1803-1809. He was Representative to Congress, 1811-1815. He died Sept. 24, 1815, in Alabama, while on a mission to the Creek Indians for the Government and is now buried in Knoxville. He was to East Tennessee what James Robertson was to Middle Tennessee—its practical founder and leader. The County of Sevier and the town of Sevierville are named in his honor.

ISAAC SHELBY.

Of the four eminent sons of Gen. Evan Shelby, the greatest was Isaac Shelby. He was born near North Mountain, Md., on Dec. 11, 1750. In 1771, he was located with his father at King's Meadow, now Bristol. In 1774, he received a commission from Col. William Preston and took part as a lieutenant in his father's company in the battle of Point Pleasant and he remained there on garrison duty until July, 1775. He was then engaged by Henderson and Company to survey lands for them in Kentucky. In 1776, he was commissioned a captain and in 1777, a commissary of supplies for the frontier garrisons. He was also a commissary for the Continental Army. In 1779, he pledged his personal credit for supplies for his father's troops engaged against the Chicka-

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mauga Indians. In 1779, he was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature and was appointed major by Gov. Thomas Jefferson. In 1780, he raised two hundred men to fight against the British and took part in the engagements at Thicketly Fort, Cedar Springs, and Musgrave's Mill, which preceded the battle of King's Mountain, at which he was one of the principal commanders and took a conspicuous part. After the battle of King's Mountain he joined Gen. Nathaniel Greene and participated in a number of engagements with the British before returning to Tennessee. Soon after this he became a member of the North Carolina legislature of which he was again elected a member in 1782. In 1782, he married Susanna, the daughter of Capt. Nathaniel Hart. In 1783, he removed to Kentucky and settled near Stanford. He was a member of the first convention to secure the separation of Kentucky from Virginia in 1792, and in May of that year was elected the first governor of that State. When the War of 1812 began, he was again elected governor. For his services in the battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina presented him a sword, and for his services in the battle of the Thames, in 1813, the Congress of the United States, on April 4, 1818, voted him a gold medal. In 1818, President Monroe appointed him Secretary of War, which appointment he declined on account of his age. In the same year he was associated with Andrew Jackson in the making of the treaty with the Chickasaw Indians whereby all their lands east of the Mississippi River were transferred to the United States. He died July 18, 1826.

GENERAL EVAN SHELBY.

One of the most virile and stanch characters of the early life of Tennessee was Gen. Evan Shelby. He was born in Wales in 1720, and when young was brought by his father to America and settled near North Mountain, Maryland. Evan Shelby possessed a strong mind and an iron constitution. He took part in the French and Indian War and was a captain in the Provincial Army which was sent against Fort DuQuesne. Probably in 1771, he located at King's Meadow, now Bristol. He took part in the battle of Point Pleasant, commanding a company of fifty Tennesseeans. In 1776, he was appointed by Gov. Patrick Henry, of Virginia, a major in the army commanded by Col. Christian against the Cherokees. In 1777, he led an expedition of Tennesseeans against the Chickamauga Indians. In 1779, he was appointed by Gov. Caswell, of North Carolina, a brigadier-general and was the first officer of that rank west of the Alleghany Mountains. He died in 1794 and is buried in an obscure grave in East Hill Cemetery, Bristol.

GEN. PRESTON SMITH.

Preston Smith was born in Giles County, on Dec. 25, 1823. He was educated in the country schools and Jackson College, Columbia. He studied law and practiced here for several years, then went to Waynesboro and then to Memphis. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was made colonel of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee. He took part in the battle of Shiloh, in which he was severely wounded. He also took part in the Kentucky campaign. After the victory at Richmond, Ky., he was commissioned a brigadier-general. He was mortally wounded in the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.

GEN. DANIEL SMITH.

Gen. Daniel Smith was born in Fanguier County, Va., on October 29, 1748. In the Revolutionary War he was a major-general of militia. He was an accomplished surveyor and an associate of Dr. Walker in locating the northern boundary of the state. He moved to Tennessee as one of the earliest pioneers of the Cumberland Council. He served as Secretary of the Southwest Territory and as governor in the absence of Gov. Blount. He was a conspicuous member of the Constitutional Convention of 1796. He succeeded Andrew Jackson as senator, when the latter resigned in

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1798, and was again senator from 1805 to 1809, when he resigned. He was the author of a geography of Tennessee, containing the first map of the state made from actual surveys, published in Philadelphia by "Matthew Carey, book-seller." Near Hendersonville, in Sumner County, he located an extensive grant which, with subsequent additions, now aggregates more than four thousand acres and which is still in the possession of his descendants. Upon this tract Gen. Smith built his home, called Rock Castle, in 1784. Here he entertained F. A. Michaux, the French traveler, in 1802, and many other famous men in other years, and here he died full of years and honors on June 16, 1818.

GEN. O. F. STRAHL.

Otho French Strahl was born in Ohio, moved to the South, and was practicing law in Dyersburg when the Civil War began. In May, 1861, he became captain of a company in the Fourth Tennessee. Early in 1862 he became lieutenant-colonel. He took part in the battles of Shiloh, Bentonville and Murfreesboro, for gallantry and ability in which he was promoted colonel early in 1863 and brigadier-general July 28, 1863. He participated in the campaign from Dalton to Atlanta in 1864 and made a magnificent record. He took part in Hood's campaign against Nashville in the fall of 1864 and was killed at the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864.

WILLIAM-HENRY SNEED.

One of the noteworthy members of the Knoxville bar in the period immediately preceding the war was William-Henry Sneed—the given name being a compound one.

William-Henry Sneed was born in Davidson County, Tennessee, August 29, 1812. At some time between that date and 1832, his father, who was a farmer, removed his family to Rutherford County. The father is described as a man of intelligence, of strong character and of thrift. He did not send his son to college, but gave him unusual advantages by employing competent private teachers, who trained him thoroughly in all the branches then taught in our higher educational institutions.

Having been fond of reading, and of a studious turn from his childhood, he now determined to study law, and in the Spring of 1834 entered the office of Charles Ready, at Murfreesboro. In 1839 he formed a partnership with Judge Charles Ready, who held him in the highest esteem and regarded him as exceptionally qualified for the law. This partnership lasted till the Fall of 1843, when Mr. Sneed was elected to the State Senate from Williamson and Rutherford Counties. At the end of the legislative session he moved to Greeneville, in East Tennessee, having in the meantime married the only daughter of Dr. Alexander Williams, of that place.

He now formed a partnership with R. J. McKinney, and practiced for about a year in the Courts of that Circuit. In 1845 he moved to Knoxville, where he conducted an unusually successful practice until the beginning of the war. He was a competent man of affairs as well as a strong lawyer, and succeeded in acquiring a valuable estate. He was enterprising and full of public spirit, and did much to encourage the growth of Knoxville.

In 1855 he was elected to Congress from the Knoxville District as a Whig, defeating David B. Cummings.

He was a candidate for the supreme bench against Judge McKinney, and was defeated by a very small majority.

In Congress he served with special distinction and attracted many friends.

Like many other prominent Whigs, he was at the outset of the secession agitation a pronounced Union man. He made many strong speeches, declaring his devotion to the Union and opposition to secession. At the same time he said, however, that if the State should decide to go out of the Union, he would go with her. He was not a man of half measures, and therefore when the secession ordinance had been passed, he gave his allegiance to the Confederacy and became one of its staunchest supporters, and his ability made him conspicuous in the events of the time. He was a just and humane man, although strong in conviction and positive in conduct.

When Burnside occupied Knoxville, Mr. Sneed removed his family to Virginia, and

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resided at Liberty, in that State, until after the surrender. Returning to Knoxville as soon as conditions permitted, he resumed the practice of law, but his financial condition relieved him of the necessity of hard work. He died September 18, 1869.

Like all who actively participated in the affairs of the war, he incurred many enmities, but even by his adversaries his integrity was never denied.

Mr. Sneed was a man of unusual force of character and ability, and of high social standing, and was therefore one of the most efficient supporters of the Confederacy in East Tennessee. His sincerity cannot be questioned. He acted without reservation and without malice.

As a lawyer he was exceptionally successful. It is said by those who knew him at the bar, that he was painstaking and laborious, and gave his cases the most careful preparation. He is said to have excelled especially as a Chancery pleader and practitioner. Beyond question he was one of the best lawyers and one of the ablest men of his time in Tennessee. His son, Joseph W. Sneed, was formerly Judge of the Criminal Court of Knox County.

HOWELL TATUM.

Howell Tatum was from North Carolina. His name appears sometimes as Tatom, and it is presumed that it is the same as Tatham. Howell Tatum is mentioned as an Ensign in the first North Carolina Regiment of the Continental line in 1775.

He was Attorney General for the Mero District from 1796 to 1797, when he went upon the bench of the Superior Court. From 1794 to 1796 he had been Treasurer of the Mero District. He also held the office of Commissioner of Land Claims.

NATHANIEL G. TAYLOR.

The Taylor family is one of the most notable in the history of Tennessee. Nathaniel G. Taylor was born in Carter County in December, 1819. He was the son of James P. Taylor, a leading lawyer, and grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Taylor, who settled in Carter County at an early day, and acquired there an immense landed estate. Gen. Taylor commanded a regiment of Tennessee troops at the battle of New Orleans. Nathaniel G. Taylor was educated at Washington College and at Princeton. At the age of twenty-three he became a Methodist minister. In 1849, he was a candidate for Congress in the first district against Andrew Johnson, but as that district was then Democratic, he was defeated. In 1853, he was again a candidate, against Albert G. Watkins and Brookins Campbell, the early rival of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Campbell was elected to fill out the unexpired term. In 1855 and 1857 he was defeated for Congress by Mr. Watkins. In 1860, he was an elector on the Bell and Everett ticket. In 1864 he performed a service for the people of East Tennessee for which his memory should always be held in grateful remembrance. Toward the end of 1863 the destitution in that division of the State, due to the occupancy of three armies, became alarming. In that crisis Mr. Taylor, of his own initiative, went North for help. A great public meeting was held at Faneuil Hall at which Mr. Taylor and Edward Everett made eloquent appeals. Money poured in and the destitution was relieved. He was a natural orator and, under proper inspiration, a great orator, chaste, graceful, and eloquent. He was the father of Governor Robert L. Taylor and Alfred A. Taylor and a brother-in-law of Landon C. Haynes. In 1865, he was elected to Congress and after the expiration of this term was appointed by President Johnson as Commissioner of Indian affairs.

ROBERT LOVE TAYLOR.

Robert Love Taylor, Governor of Tennessee, 1887-1891; 1897-1899, was born in "Happy Valley," Carter County, Tenn., July 31, 1850. His father, Rev. N. G. Taylor, was one of the most distinguished men the State ever produced, and his mother was a sister of Landon C. Haynes, the Chrysostom of East Tennessee. "Our Bob" received his scholastic training in Boone's Creek Seminary, Milligan College and Pennington, N. J.

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He studied law under Judge Kirkpatrick, of Jonesboro, but turned his attention to politics and business rather than the profession of law. In 1878, he defeated Hon. A. H. Pettibone, Republican for Congress, and defeated by him two years later. In 1884, Taylor became the editor of the Johnson City Comet, and the same year was elector for State-at-large on the Cleveland and Hendricks ticket. In 1885, he was appointed Pension Agent at Knoxville, which office he held until elected Governor of the State. In 1886, he made his famous campaign for Governor against his brother, Hon. A. A. Taylor, the Republican nominee, and defeated him by 126,151 to 109,014 votes. This political campaign is put in history as the "War of the Roses." Two years later Governor Taylor defeated S. W. Hawkins, the vote being for Taylor 155,888, Hawkins 139,014. He retired from politics for a time and went on the lecture platform, where he soon gained a national reputation; but in 1896 his party again elected him Governor. He was thus Governor when Tennessee celebrated her Centennial; much credit for the success of which was due to his generosity and wisdom. He was elected U. S. Senator in 1907 and died in 1912.

COL. JOHN TIPTON.

According to his son, Jonathan Tipton, that unique character and stormy element in the early history of East Tennessee, John Tipton was born in Virginia in 1732. He was the owner of three farms on the Shenandoah River, Va., before he came to Tennessee, which was in October, 1782. He settled in Washington County where he first came into prominence, in 1784, when the state of Franklin was organized. He was the leader of the opposition to John Sevier during the existence of that State and, as the representative of North Carolina, arrested Sevier and took him to North Carolina for trial. He was a member of the Legislature of North Carolina and, when Tennessee was made a territory, he was a member of the Territorial Legislature. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, in 1796, was elected state senator from Washington County and served in the Legislature for many years. He was married at about twenty-one years of age to Mary Butler, on Cedar Creek, Shenandoah County, Va. She bore him nine sons: Samuel, Benjamin, Abraham, William, Isaac, Jacob, John, Thomas, Jonathan. He had a brother named Jonathan and two of his sons were named respectively John and Jonathan, so that the mingling of the John Tiptons and the Jonathan Tiptons is easily accounted for. Col. John Tipton's second wife was Mrs. Martha Moore, widow of Dr. James Moore, of Shenandoah Co., Va. By her he had a son named Abraham. Jonathan Tipton, brother of John Tipton was at King's Mountain, under Campbell, and was a major under Sevier in the Indian wars. Tipton County, Tenn., was named for Jacob Tipton, son of John Tipton. John Tipton, the son of Col. John Tipton, represented Sullivan Co. in the Legislature for several years. Col. John Tipton died in August, 1813.

JACOB MONTGOMERY THORNBURGH.

Jacob Montgomery Thornburgh was born in Jefferson County, Tennessee, July 3, 1837. He was the son of Montgomery Thornburgh, a prominent lawyer of East Tennessee, who served several times in the Legislature, and held the office of District Attorney.

In 1861, the subject of this sketch crossed the mountains into Kentucky, and enlisted in the Union army as a private soldier. The details of his early military life cannot be given, but July 11, 1863, he was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, and took command of the regiment.

Colonel Thornburgh led his regiment in the battle of Murfreesboro, and afterwards accompanied General Smith's command into Mississippi, where he took an active part in the battles of West Point and Okolona. In January, 1864, while stationed at Memphis, he was placed in command of a brigade consisting of the Second, Third and Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, and marched to Nashville. Upon reaching Nashville, his regiment was put into the First Brigade of Tennessee Cavalry and stationed at Decatur, Alabama, where, in July, 1864, he was again placed in command of the brigade, and remained in command until it was divided, part being sent with General McCook in the

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campaign South of Atlanta. Colonel Thornburgh continued in the field in command of his regiment until it was mustered out in Nashville, July 6, 1865.

He had been licensed to practice law a few weeks before his escape to Kentucky. With the return of peace he began the practice in Jefferson County, but soon afterwards removed to Knoxville, where he resided until his death. In 1866, President Johnson appointed him Major of the Seventh Cavalry Regiment of the regular army, but he declined the appointment. In 1869, he was elected District Attorney for the Third District; was re-elected in 1870 and served until 1873. In November, 1872, he was elected to Congress from the Second District, and was re-elected in 1874, and again in 1876.

Soon after retiring from Congress, he established a law partnership with Judge George Andrews, which continued until the death of Judge Andrews.

Colonel Thornburgh's energy was greatly in excess of his physical strength, and by persistent attention to business when physically disqualified, his vital forces were entirely destroyed, and he died at Knoxville, September 19, 1890. He had certain rare qualities which made him a popular man, and an exceptionally valuable citizen. He possessed great courage, industry and determination. As a soldier he was a gallant and hard fighter, but he was by nature generous and tolerant.

Colonel Thornburgh was among the most active and fearless of the unionists of East Tennessee who defended the oppressed and persecuted Southern sympathizers.

JAMES POLK SMARTT.

The life story of James Polk Smartt is an interesting one, for his entire career was marked by progress and characterized by faithfulness to duty in every relation of life. He was born on September 11, 1844, at Smartt, Warren county, Tennessee, and passed away in Chattanooga on the 9th of September, 1914.

The Smartt family comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry and was founded in America in 1666, settlement having been made in Virginia. The descendants of the progenitors of the family on this continent removed to Northampton county and to Norfolk county, while later representatives of the name went to North Carolina. Francis Smartt was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His son, William Cheek Smartt, settled in Warren county, Tennessee, in 1800, having come to this state with his two brothers, George and Bennett, and two sisters. They crossed the mountains by wagon. Madison Smartt, the son of General William Cheek Smartt, was the father of James P. Smartt and was the first of the family born in Tennessee. He became a prominent farmer and stockman and prospered in his business undertakings. In early life he enjoyed excellent educational opportunities and in young manhood devoted his attention to teaching. In 1857 he was a member of the state legislature and for seventy years was a ruling elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was twice married, his first wife having been Anne Waterhouse, a daughter of R. G. Waterhouse of Rhea Springs, and to this union were born nine children, among them James P. The mother passed away in 1871. The father died in April, 1906, at the age of ninety-one years. Madison Smartt's second marriage was to Cornelia Smartt and there were three children born to this union.

James Polk Smartt obtained his primary education in the schools of Warren county and was just finishing his education in the Hannah Highland College when the Civil war came on. In August, 1862, James P. Smartt entered the service. He was but eighteen years of age when he joined the Confederate army, having enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry, under Colonel John H. Savage. He remained with this regiment until the surrender of April 26, 1865, at Greensboro, North Carolina. He participated in all the important engagements of the Army of the Tennessee, including Murfreesboro, Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge; he engaged in the Georgia campaign, including the battles of Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, the movements in front of Atlanta, and Jonesboro; he was with the raid of Hood's army back into Tennessee and fought at that most sanguinary engagement of Franklin, on November 30, 1864. He was also at Nashville in December of the year 1864. In the latter part of this month he walked out barefoot from Tennessee and was transferred into Joe Johnston's army in North Carolina and was with this army at the time of the final surrender. During the war James P. Smartt was never wounded, never missed a day or roll call and gave his

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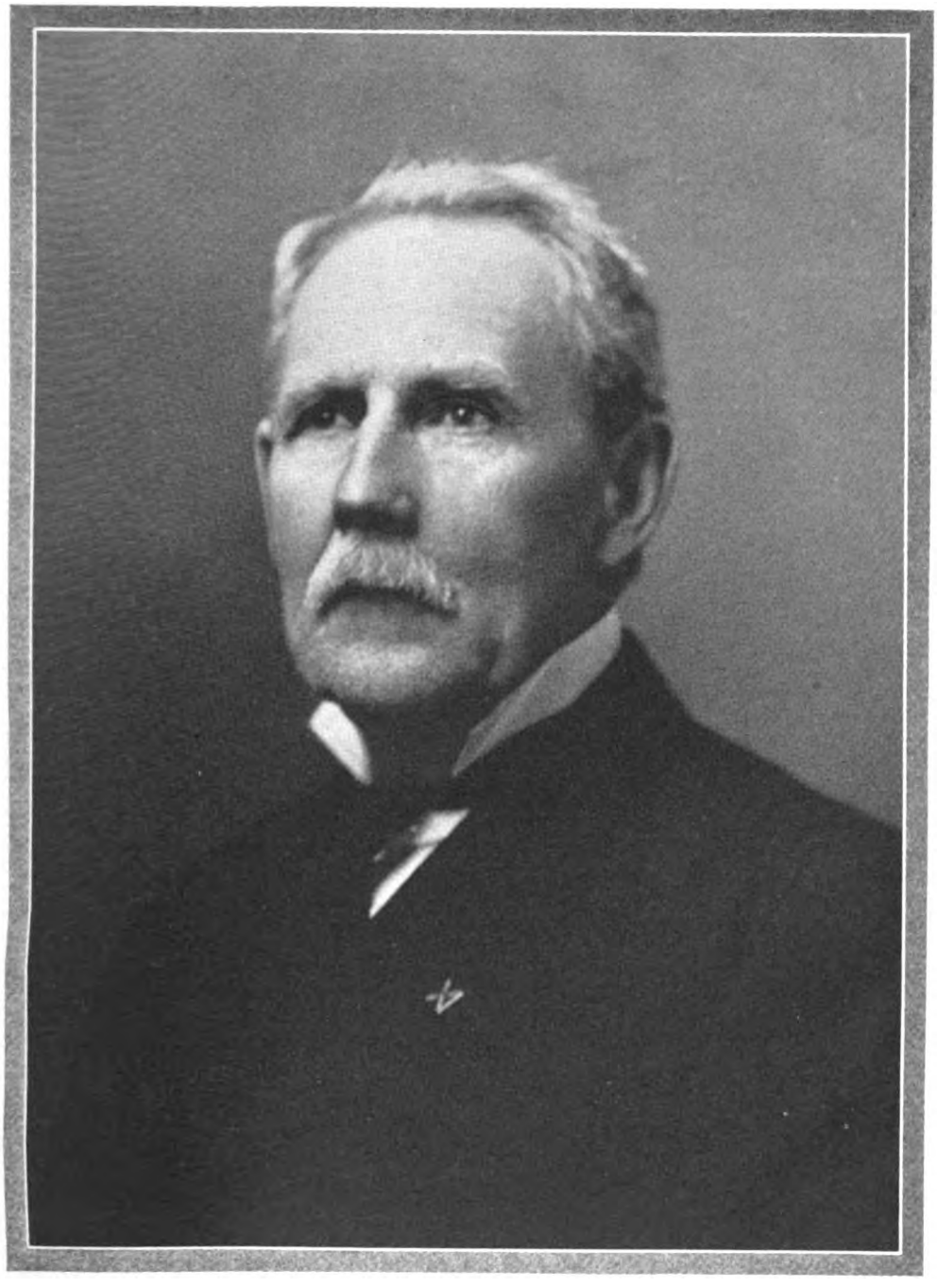

JAMES P. SMARTT

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country such service as was not excelled in valor or loyalty by any participant in the great struggle. He bore himself with distinguished gallantry in all the engagements of his command.

After the war Mr. Smartt continued his education at McMinnville and during the years 1877 and 1878 was a teacher in the Hannah Highland College in Warren county. In November, 1868, he became a resident of Nashville and traveled as a salesman for wholesale drugs and shoes for a number of years. In 1874 and 1875, however, he was engaged in the wholesale hat business, as a member of the firm of Jennings, Eakins, Smartt & Williams. After selling out his interest in this company he moved to Chattanooga in June, 1875, and here established a retail shoe business as senior member of the firm of Smartt & Oehmig. This firm, in 1883, became Smartt Brothers & Company, the brother having been G. M. Smartt, and later the business was confined exclusively to the wholesale trade, Mr. Smartt remaining a member of the firm until his demise. He was very active in the development and upbuilding of the business and his enterprise and progressive spirit proved to be dominant factors in the continued growth and success of the undertaking. He also became known in financial circles as a director of the Chattanooga Savings Bank and also of the old Third National Bank.

On the 21st of January, 1879, at Chattanooga, James P. Smartt was united in marriage to Miss Rowena Kennedy, a daughter of Dr. William E. Kennedy, representative of one of the old families of this city. Her grandfather, Allen Kennedy, was one of the original commissioners of Chattanooga. Her mother belonged to one of the pioneer families of Nashville, the Williams, and was also related to the distinguished Ewing family. Mr. and Mrs. Smartt became the parents of a daughter and two sons, namely: Myra, the wife of Paul J. Kruesi of Chattanooga, mentioned elsewhere in this work; George M., who is president and treasurer of the Tennessee River Milling Company; and John E., an insurance man of Chattanooga. The latter married Miss Mary Read of Chattanooga and they have become the parents of three children, John Edmondson, Samuel Read and Elizabeth Sims.

Politically James P. Smartt was always a stalwart democrat and, as mentioned before, his religious faith was that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in the councils of which he was very active, having been an elder for over forty years. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and to the N. B. Forrest Camp of the United Confederate Veterans. He was a charter member of the latter organization and its commander in 1901-2. He was the historian of the Chickamauga Park Commission and marked all important movements and fighting positions on the memorable battle fields in and around Chattanooga, especially those of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, in which his regiment participated. In civil life Captain Smartt was equally loyal to his state and country. He was a most public-spirited man and lent his aid to every worthy project that promised good to the city and commonwealth and when he passed away resolutions of regret and respect were passed by his church, his United Confederate Veterans camp and the business associations to which he belonged and he was mourned by the community generally. His daily conduct as he passed in and out among his fellowmen commanded for him the high regard of all who knew him. His life was characterized by many sterling traits of character that caused his memory to be honored, while the story of his life should serve as a source of inspiration to all who knew him.

A. W. O. TOTTEN.

A. W. O. Totten, son of Benjamin Totten, who succeeded Judge Turley on the supreme bench, was born in Overton County, Middle Tennessee, but went, in 1824, to Obion County, in West Tennessee, and was admitted to practice at Trenton. He afterwards returned to Jackson, where he was eminently successful. In later times no lawyer who aspired to a judgeship would have removed from Trenton. No town in the State contributes so continuously, or more acceptably, to the high judgeships. Totten, however, was elevated to the supreme bench despite the fact that he had left Trenton. He was first appointed and then elected, and served until 1855, when he resigned and was succeeded by William R. Harris. He died in 1867.

Judge Totten did not make a great name on the supreme bench, and is not so highly esteemed as a Judge, by the profession, as are Green, Reese, Turley, McKinney

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and Wright. He was a man of high character, not wanting in firmness, a well-read lawyer, diligent and cautious. He was not unacceptable as a Judge, but did not rise to the stature of the great men of the Court. From a memorial of Judge Totten, appended to 4th Coldwell, and presumably prepared by Judge West H. Humphreys, the following is extracted:

"His person was tall, manly and striking. His manners were bland and courteous in a high degree, and his general deportment dignified, without stiffness or reserve. In the most exciting debates at the bar, he never descended to wrangling or lost the serenity of his temper or the tranquillity of his manner. His delivery was measured and deliberate, and his language accurate and correct, as it fell from his lips. * * * Without the possession of pre-eminent ability he never fell below the occasion which called forth his mental powers. He filled the measure of judicial duty."

Judge Totten was one of the Commissioners, appointed by Governor Harris in 1861, to form a military league with the Southern Confederacy.

JAMES TRIMBLE.

James Trimble is described as a man of many fine qualities. He was undoubtedly one of the best lawyers of his time in Tennessee; a modest man of gentle habits and much courtesy. His health was never good, and his style of speech at the bar is described as conversational, but very intense and singularly effective. His intellect was too active for a frail body, and he died from the effects of over-work. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in 1781 in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and educated at Washington College, East Tennessee. Studying law at Staunton, Virginia, he settled at Knoxville at a date not known, and in a short time thereafter was elected clerk of the General Assembly. In 1809 he was in the Legislature from Knox County, and in 1810 was elected Judge of the Second Circuit, defeating David Campbell. He moved to Nashville in 1813, and practiced law there until his death. He was a trustee of Cumberland College, was active in procuring the charter of the Nashville Female Academy, and was instrumental in securing Philip Lindsley for the presidency of Cumberland College. He was a Madisonian in politics, and in 1822 supported William H. Crawford in preference to Andrew Jackson. His reputation for professional skill and for integrity extended throughout the State, and attracted to his office a number of law students, among whom were Sam Houston, Aaron V. Brown, William E. Kennedy and George S. Yerger. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and an elder. His death occurred in 1824. A short but appreciative sketch of him will be found in Professor Clayton's History of Davidson County, Tennessee.

CONNALLY F. TRIGG.

Connally F. Trigg, the fourth in succession of the United States District Judges for Tennessee, was born in Abingdon, Virginia, March 8, 1810. He was of an old and honorable family, of excellent position in that cultured community.

In 1833, he entered upon the practice of law at Abingdon, where he lived until 1856, when he moved to Knoxville, Tennessee. He had risen to a high place at the bar of Abingdon, which has always abounded in strong lawyers.

Coming to the Knoxville bar with this excellent reputation, he was cordially received, and was quickly successful, and when the war began was regarded as one of the best lawyers in East Tennessee. It is said that he was not so studious as many of his associates, but his natural abilities were excellent, and his personality very attractive. He was of kindly and cordial temper, and made friends and retained them.

He was one of the leaders of the Union Party in East Tennessee, and was outspoken in his opinions. The courage and decision that he displayed in the early stages of the war won the confidence and admiration of the Union Party, and his appointment to the Federal bench by Mr. Lincoln, in July, 1862, gave great satisfaction.

Judge Trigg's courage and integrity were finely displayed in his courage in the famous test oath cases, and in the multitude of treason cases.

The Test Oath Act would, if sustained, have prevented a large majority of the lawyers of Tennessee from practicing. Judge Trigg was the first Judge to declare it

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unconstitutional. He had been among the most pronounced of the Union men, but resentment and malice had no place in his heart, and he soon came to be recognized as one of the leaders of conservative sentiment.

He remained upon the bench until his death, which occurred at Bristol, April 25, 1880.

Much of his time as Judge was taken up in the administration of the Federal revenue Statutes. A more unpleasant duty could not have been imposed, and he did not enjoy it. Some said that his kindness of heart led him to be too lenient with the unfortunate, and generally, ignorant men who were constantly infringing the severe revenue laws. It is true that Judge Trigg did often temper justice with mercy in such cases, but not at the expense of duty, nor to the detriment of public interests.

The qualities displayed by Judge Trigg in the administration of his high and powerful office, just after the war, cannot be too much commended. They were essentially characteristic. He was by nature just and generous. Moreover, he possessed the faculty of seeing both sides of a question. Strong in his convictions, and fearless in pursuing them, he was not a partisan to the extent of allowing his political judgments or prejudices to influence his judicial conduct. He treated fairly all men of all parties, and the Confederate soldier or sympathizer, while never unduly favored, was always sure to be fairly treated in his Court. Even they who were the most extreme Union men of that time must remember thankfully the fact that this fair and impartial Judge, a member of their own party, was brave enough and just enough to curb the prejudices and passions that were natural at such a time, but that occasionally prompted to injustice and oppression. For this especially, all men of all parties should remember Judge Trigg in honor and in gratitude.

GERARD TROOST.

Gerard Troost, the first State Geologist of Tennessee, and one of the eminent men of the world in his line, was born in Bois-le-Duc, Holland, March 5, 1776, son of Everhard Joseph and Anna Cornelia Troost. He was educated in the universities of Leyden and Amsterdam, receiving his degree of doctor of medicine in the former, and master of pharmacy in the latter, in 1801. In 1809 he was appointed a scientific attache of an expedition fitted out for Java, but the ship in which he sailed was captured by the English and Mr. Troost was kept a prisoner for a time. He made an attempt to reach New York with the object of going to Java from there, but this time the ship that had him aboard was taken by the French, and he was still held until his nationality was established, when he was sent to Paris. In March, 1810, he was elected a corresponding member of the Museum of Natural History. He made another attempt to reach Java by way of the United States and actually reached Philadelphia; but just at this time Louis abdicated the throne of Holland, Java passed into the hands of England, and Dr. Troost decided to remain in America. In 1810 he married Margaret Tage, in Philadelphia. Here he met with a number of young men of congenial tastes, and they fell into the social habit of meeting informally to discuss natural science in its various branches. This continued until 1812, when they formally organized, drew up a constitution and adopted the name of Academy of Natural Sciences, of which Dr. Troost was first President and retaining the office till 1817, when he resigned. The society now has the best natural history collections in the world, and a valuable scientific library. It has published "Journals" since 1817 and "Proceedings" since 1841. It exists today on the plan devised by its originator.

In 1821 he was appointed professor of mineralogy in the Philadelphia Museum, and delivered public lectures on that branch; the same year he was made professor of chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, but resigned after delivering one course of lectures. During all these years he quietly pursued his geological studies and collecting of specimens, and published a pamphlet entitled "A Geological Survey of the Environs of Philadelphia."

Resigning voluntarily the honors bestowed on him in Philadelphia, he moved with some of his scientific friends to New Harmony, Pa., following the ignis fatuus light of a communal Eden held aloft by Robert Owen. He remained there only two years, and what throes of bitter disappointment and disillusionment his calm, undemonstrative nature endured in that time is left to the imagination, as no word is recorded of that time.

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The abundance of iron ore in East and Middle Tennessee led Dr. Troost to say: "Nowhere could a foundry for a national arsenal be more judiciously situated than in our State, the center of the Union, and therefore not liable to be attacked by an enemy, and yet by means of its large rivers, and soon, perhaps, by railroad, cannon or other arms may be transported in a short time to any point in the Union."

The hypothesis that Lookout and Raccoon Mountains and the Cumberland Mountains were at one time connected, but were cut through by the Tennessee River, was first advanced by him.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Nashville adopted this minute after his death: "By his services as a professor and a geologist, he won the confidence and respect of the community as well as by the unaffected modesty, kindness and uniform courtesy of his deportment toward all men. In the various relations and stations of life, public and private, he was without reproach and above suspicion. Beloved, honored, trusted, venerated by all those most intimately connected or associated with him, he could not make an enemy—he had none."

Professor Troost's first wife died in 1819. He married a second time, a Mrs. O'Reilly, who survived him. The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography says the first wife was the mother of his two children, a son and daughter, but Dr. Lindsley says it was the second. The son was graduated at the university, became a civil engineer and moved to Mobile, Ala. According to the encyclopaedia mentioned above, a footnote to Dr. Lindsley's Discourse on the Life and Character of Gerard Troost, says: "Dr. Troost left one son, Lewis, and one daughter, married to Albert G. Stein. Lewis Troost and A. G. Stein are among the most eminent civil engineers of the Southwest." But in the body of the appendix to that same Discourse he says: "The son, after graduating at the University in 1835, and after serving several years as a civil engineer, with every promise of eminence in his profession, died in ...., highly esteemed and lamented. The daughter is the wife of Thomas Crawford, Esq., of the Planters' Bank in Nashville."

WILLIAM TROUSDALE.

William Trousdale, Governor of Tennessee, 1849-1851, was known in his political days as the "War Horse" of Sumner County. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in Orange County, North Carolina. Little is known of his early life save that when he was but a lad his parents moved to Davidson County, Tenn. At the age of twenty-three he volunteered in the Creek war, and later was with Jackson at Pensacola and at New Orleans. From 1835-1836 he represented Smith and Sumner Counties in the State Senate. William Trousdale was in the Mexican war and was twice wounded at the battle of Chapultepac. For gallant service in this battle he was made Brigadier-General by Brevet in the United States army. In 1849 he was nominated by the Democrats for Governor; his Whig opponent being Neill S. Brown. The campaign was one of the most spirited in the history of the State. Trousdale was elected by a vote of 61,740 to 60,350. During his term of office Ex-President Polk died in Nashville. The legislation of this period is comparatively uninteresting. Politics was the order of the day. At the close of Governor Trousdale's term he was again a candidate but was defeated by the Whigs with William B. Campbell. The vote stood for Campbell 63,333, for Trousdale 61,673. After his defeat he was appointed Minister to Brazil. Governor Trousdale died March 27, 1872, at the age of 82.

WILLIAM BRUCE TURLEY.

William Bruce Turley was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in the year 1800. The family was English, with intermixtures of Irish and Huguenot blood. In 1808, Judge Turley's father came to Tennessee and settled in Davidson County. The son was educated at the University of Nashville and studied law in the office of William L. Brown, in that city. He entered upon the practice at Clarksville, and in 1829 was elected Judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit. In 1835, at the age of thirty-five, he was elected to the supreme bench, and served for fifteen years. He was re-elected in 1847 for the ensuing term, but, as related by Mr. Marks, his relations with Judge Green

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were not satisfactory, and 1850 he resigned and accepted the judgeship of the Common Law and Chancery Court of Memphis. He died May 27, 1851. The causes of disagreement between Judges Turley and Green are not known, and members of Judge Green's family know nothing of the occurrence.

It is probable that Judge Turley was more alert, intellectually, than any of his associates. Mr. Marks says that the work of a *nisi prius* Judge was better suited to his tastes than that of a Supreme Judge, and that he was somewhat intolerant of the labor of consultation. A very distinguished lawyer who knew and admired him, writes as follows: "Turley did not care much for precedents, but rather thought, in the language of the Code Napoleon, that no case should be regarded as a precedent."

It is remembered that Judge Turley was of a convivial turn, but it cannot be charged that he was on that account less faithful or efficient as a Judge. The manner of his death was very distressing. While walking on the street of Raleigh, Tennessee, he fell and caught on his cane, which broke under his weight and one of the sharp points ran him through.

It seems to be the opinion of his contemporaries that Judge Turley, while less studious perhaps than some of his associates, was not inferior as a lawyer, and probably was quicker of apprehension than any of them.

HOPKINS L. TURNEY.

Mr. Turney was born in Smith County, Tennessee, Oct. 3rd, 1797, son of Peter Turney, a native of Germany, and started out in life as a tailor. He served in the Seminole War; studied law and practiced at Winchester. He was twice a member of the State Legislature, and was a Representative from Tennessee to the Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses, and was United States Senator from 1845 to 1851. He died in Winchester August 1, 1857. Mr. Turney was the father of Judge Peter Turney, who served twenty-two years as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and four years as Governor.

PETER TURNEY.

Peter Turney, Governor of Tennessee, 1893-1897, was born at Jasper, Tenn., September 27, 1827. His father, Hopkins L. Turney, was a distinguished lawyer and politician. Governor Turney received a liberal education at Winchester and Nashville, and in 1845 began the study of law under the tuition of his father. He completed his course under Judge Nathan Greene and Judge Andrew J. Marchbanks. He soon became prominent. When the Civil war approached Turney advocated secession and was a candidate for delegate to the proposed convention. He canvassed against Albert Marks and was elected. He raised the first regiment of Confederate soldiers in Tennessee and was commissioned their colonel. He was severely wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. At the close of the war Governor Turney resumed the practice of law at Winchester; and in 1870 was elected to the Supreme bench. In 1886 he became Chief Justice, which office he held until he became Governor of the State in 1893. In his first race for Governor he defeated Geo. W. Winstead, the vote being, for Turney 127,247, Winstead 100,629. Two years later Governor Turney was opposed by H. Clay Evans and was defeated according to the returns. He contested, however, and the Legislature seated him. The vote as returned by the officers of the election was: for Turney 104,356, for Evans 105,104 as counted by the Legislature for Evans 92,266, for Turney 94,620. His first administration was marked by a new convict system; and the general improvement of the public school system. He died in Winchester in 1903.

GEN. R. C. TYLER.

Robert C. Tyler was a native of Maryland, born and reared in Baltimore. Being of an adventurous disposition he joined the expedition of the famous filibuster, William Walker, in 1859, after which he went to Memphis, where he was living at the outbreak

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of the war. In 1861 he became quartermaster of the Fifteenth Tennessee. In the autumn he was promoted to major on the staff of Gen. Cheatham and, a few months later, was promoted to colonel, and succeeded Gen. Bate as brigadier-general. He was dangerously wounded at Missionary Ridge but rejoined his command at West Point, Georgia, on crutches and was killed in defence of an earthwork called "Fort Tyler."

HON. BENJAMIN AUGUSTINE ENLOE.

Hon. Benjamin Augustine Enloe, who for more than a half century figured prominently in the public life of Tennessee and who at the time of his demise was serving for the eighteenth consecutive year as chairman of the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission, passed away July 8, 1922, at the age of seventy-four years. He was born near Clarksburg, Carroll county, this state, on the 18th of January, 1848, was reared on a farm and enjoyed the benefit of such rural schools as the country afforded between 1855 and 1865. When a young man of twenty he entered Bethel College, while subsequently he became a student in the literary department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. On attaining his majority and while still pursuing his education in Cumberland University, he was elected a member of the house of representatives of the general assembly of the state, being reelected under the new constitution in 1870. Two years later he was graduated from the law department of Cumberland University. He was a delegate to the national democratic convention at Baltimore in 1872, was a Tilden and Hendricks elector in 1876 and in 1878 was appointed commissioner to negotiate settlement of the state debt. He served on the Democratic State Executive Committee from 1878 until 1880, acted as president of the state democratic convention in the latter year and was also a delegate to the national democratic convention at Cincinnati in 1880. Becoming identified with journalistic interests, he edited the Jackson Tribune and Sun from 1874 until 1886, while in 1883 and 1884 he was president of the Tennessee Press Association. Hon. B. A. Enloe sat in the national halls of legislation as a member of the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses, giving thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions that came up for settlement and making a record that assured him the continued support of his constituents.

Following his retirement from congress, Colonel Enloe edited The Daily Sun at Nashville for two years and then removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where for a similar period he edited the Louisville Dispatch. In 1904 he acted as secretary of the state fair commission and director of exhibits from Tennessee at the World's Fair in St. Louis. The same year he was elected railroad commissioner for a term of six years, on the expiration of which period he was reelected in 1910 and in 1916 was chosen once more. In 1905 he was elected chairman of the Tennessee Railroad Commission, which position he occupied to the time of his death. Had he lived until the expiration of his term, on the 1st of January, 1923, he would have rounded out fifty-four years as a more or less familiar figure in the politics of Tennessee.

On the 5th of April, 1870, Colonel Enloe was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Howard Ashworth of Lebanon, this state, and they became parents of a son and three daughters, as follows: Benjamin Augustine, Jr., of McAlester, Oklahoma; Adele, the wife of George L. Wilkinson of Evanston, Illinois; Fantine, the wife of Alexander M. McClain of Nashville, Tennessee; and Marie, who was the wife of J. Hessey Corbitt of Nashville, but who died on December 31, 1920. Colonel Enloe is survived by the following grandchildren: Mrs. Arthur Bunker of Denver, Colorado; Lawrence, Lucien and Enloe Wilkinson of Evanston, Illinois; Kirk, Peyton and Adelaide Enloe of McAlester, Oklahoma; and Enloe McClain and Misses Marie and Frances Murray of Nashville.

Following are the resolutions, in part, passed by the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Association of Railway and Public Utilities Commissioners at Detroit, on the 14th of November, 1922. "Colonel B. A. Enloe was one of the real great men Tennessee has produced in the last half century; a man of broadest vision, with an analytical mind that could plumb all depths and touch all shores of human life. It was his great mind as chairman of the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission that blazed the way in the new field of jurisprudence

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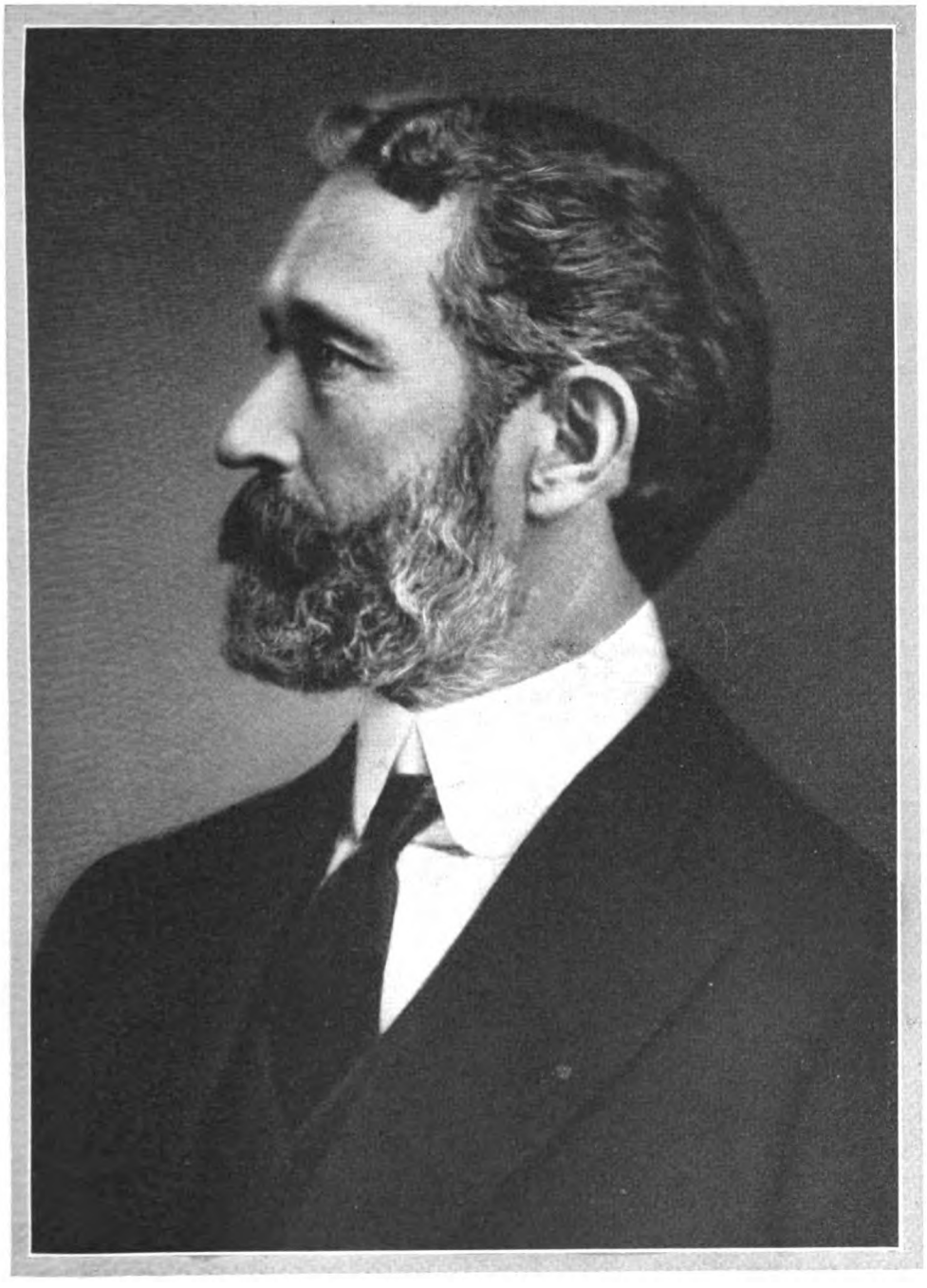

HON. BENJAMIN A. ENLOE

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covering public utilities and their regulation in Tennessee. Courage, that trait so admired in men, B. A. Enloe possessed to a marked degree. Master of himself, he was unafraid of circumstances. Resolutely he took hold of all problems as they presented themselves, with a firm determination to solve them accurately and with justice to all concerned. Uncomplainingly he accepted all criticism of his official acts, conscious that he had done his full duty, and by his sturdy independence won the respect and support of those who had opposed him. Confronted, as he often was as chairman of the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission by foreboding conditions, he bravely assumed his responsibilities and firmly resisted all clamor, whether it came in the shape of popular revolt or bickerings from corporate sources. Indeed, every action as a public official and private citizen served to emphasize his strong character. He was liked for himself, and association with him was both pleasant and profitable. He was honest, brave, firm, unsparing of himself in the administration of a public trust. He could not be swerved from what he thought was right. Honored by his fellow citizens, he was not ungrateful. He gave in return the best that was in him. Such men are dependable in all walks of life.

"Our lamented colleague will be seen no more among men, but with a knowledge of the splendid record he has made in his pilgrimage of life, and the honor, esteem and satisfaction which have crowned his efforts here, we are sure that in calling him from the scenes of earth the Almighty has provided for him an abiding place where pain and suffering are unknown."

GEN. A. J. VAUGHN.

Alfred J. Vaughn was born in Dinwiddie County, Virginia, on May 10, 1830, and was graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, July 4, 1851, as senior captain of cadets. He adopted civil engineering as his profession and located at St. Joseph, Missouri; afterwards, he became U. S. surveyor for the district of California. On his return east he settled in Marshall County, Miss. He opposed secession, but, when it came, he raised a company for service in the Confederate Army. He was mustered into service as a captain in the Thirteenth Tennessee. In June, 1861, he was elected lieutenant-colonel. He soon gained the reputation of a fighting officer. He took part in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh, Richmond, Kentucky, Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, and all the engagements from Dalton to Atlanta. At Chickamauga he was made brigadier-general on the field. At Vining Station, July 4, 1864, his leg was taken off by an exploding shell and he was permanently disabled for military service. After the war he engaged in farming in Mississippi until 1872. In 1873, he opened a mercantile house in Memphis. In 1878, he was elected a clerk of the criminal court.

GEN. JOHN C. VAUGHN.

John C. Vaughn was born in Grayson County, Virginia, on February 24, 1824. His family soon afterwards moved to Tennessee and settled in Monroe County where his youth and early manhood were passed. He served in the Mexican War as a captain and at its close became a merchant in Sweetwater. At the beginning of the Civil War he was in Charleston, S. C. After the capture of Fort Sumter he returned to East Tennessee and raised a company in Monroe County and aided in the organization of a regiment at Knoxville of which he was elected colonel. His regiment was numbered the Third Tennessee. He took his men to Lynchburg where they were mustered into the Confederate service June 6, 1861, and ordered to report to Gen. Joseph E. Johnston at Harper's Ferry. He took part in the first battle of Manassas and, on September 20, 1862, was commissioned brigadier-general. In the winter following he was sent to Vicksburg, where, with Pemberton's army, he was soon exchanged and sent to operate in East Tennessee and southwest Virginia. He took part in the battle of Piedmont and was with Gen. Early against Hunter. He was wounded near Martinsburg and returned to Bristol. After the death of Gen. John H. Morgan, he commanded the forces in East Tennessee. After the surrender of Lee, he and his force joined Gen. J. E. Johnston in North Carolina. After Johnston's surrender Gen. Vaughn's force

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formed a part of the escort of President Davis in his attempt to reach the Trans-Mississippi. After the war, he was elected to the State Senate and was made Speaker of that house. He died in Brooks County, Ga., on August 10, 1875.

ELIJAH WALKER.

Elijah Walker and A. J. Marchbanks are generally regarded as the best land lawyers among our Circuit Judges. Marchbanks was a native of Tennessee, but Walker was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, March 8, 1809. When he was three years of age his parents moved to Tennessee and settled in Hickman County. He was educated in the common schools of the County, and entered active life as a school teacher. Subsequently he adopted, for brief periods, various other active pursuits, including merchandising, stock trading and medicine. Finally he settled upon the law, and in 1831 or 1832 was licensed to practice. He was a man of ability and of energy, and rose rapidly in the profession, proving himself a worthy competitor of the many strong lawyers that were then to be found in his part of the State.

In 1849 he was made Judge of the Fourteenth Circuit, by appointment, and served until 1861. From 1870 to 1873 he was Judge of the Eleventh Circuit. It will thus be seen that he did not complete two of his terms, one having been interrupted by the war, and the other terminated by his death, which occurred December 1, 1873. He is said to have been a man of the most extraordinary industry—and lawyers know that in their profession no quality is more valuable than this.

Judge John M. Taylor is authority for the statement that Walker was probably more popular than any other man who had ever lived in his Circuit. But this popularity seems to have been secured not by gracious manners or a genial disposition, though he had both, so much as by the sterling qualities that he was known to possess.

He was very absent-minded, and frequently involved himself in absurd situations. He was a man of humor, fond of a jest himself and tolerant of the jokes of others.

Judge Walker was a plain and direct man in personal and in professional conduct. He had extraordinary capacity for instructing a jury in the law, and his charges were always to the point and brief, yet comprehensive. He was not a politician nor an office seeker, and the offices that he held came to him practically unsought. Before the war he was an ardent Whig, and while allied with the Democratic party after the war, he claimed to his last day to be a Whig. He was the equal of Marchbanks as a lawyer and as a Judge, and was a man of much more amiable and attractive quality.

GEN. LUCIUS M. WALKER.

Lucius M. Walker was born in 1829. He entered the U. S. Military Academy in 1846 and was graduated in 1850 as brevet second lieutenant of dragoons. He served on the frontier until 1852 when he resigned and became a commission merchant which business he followed until 1861. On Nov. 11, 1861, he was commissioned colonel of the Fortieth Tennessee and was appointed commandant at the post of Memphis. On March 11, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier-general and was posted at Madrid Bend. He served at Corinth, Farmington and Tupelo. On March 23, 1863, he was transferred to Gen. E. Kirby Smith in charge of the Trans-Mississippi department, and took part in the battle of Helena and other engagements in this department. On Sept. 6, 1863, he was wounded in a duel with Gen. John S. Marmaduke and died on the 19th of the same month.

NANCY WARD.

But little can be gleaned concerning the life of that undoubtedly remarkable woman, Nancy Ward, who has been spoken of as the "Pocahontas of Tennessee." She was born, supposedly, about 1740—the time and place of her death being unknown. Her father, it is said, was a British officer named Ward, hence her name, and her mother was a

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sister of the famous Chief and Vice King Atta-kulla-kulla. She was the sibyl of the Cherokees. The power of the King Oconnostota was supposed to be supreme and absolute over his tribe in time of war, but even it had to yield to Nancy Ward, who was looked upon as being the inspired prophetess of the Great Spirit. Gen. James Robertson visited her at the Cherokee capital, Echota in 1772, and described her as being "queenly and commanding" in manner, with her lodge furnished with "barbaric splendor." Other accounts describe her as strikingly beautiful, tall, erect, with a prominent nose, regular and very expressive features, clear tawny complexion and long silky black hair. Her eyes were black and piercing, and her demeanor imperious, but kind and courteous. She undoubtedly possessed a wonderful intellect and will, else she could not have retained as she did her power and influence over the savages, when she constantly exerted both in behalf of the whites.

Her first recorded action was the saving of the lives of two pioneers, Jeremiah Jack and William Rankin, who on a trip to buy corn of the Indians, had trouble with some disorderly Cherokees, and they were about to be put to death when Nancy Ward appeared and ordered their release. She was obeyed, and the men were sent back to their settlement with their canoe loaded with corn.

Another story is told of effective efforts on the part of Nancy Ward on behalf of Mrs. Bean, mother of Russell Bean, first white child born in Tennessee, who was taken prisoner by the Indians in 1776. Mrs. Bean was captured near Watauga and was taken by the Indians to one of their camps. There she found a white man, also a prisoner. The Indians, with the white man as interpreter, asked Mrs. Bean many questions concerning the strength of the whites—how many forts they had, how many soldiers in each, whether they had powder, etc.

Ramsey says: "She answered these questions so as to leave the impression that the settlers were able to take care of themselves. Mrs. Bean was condemned to death. She was bound, taken to the top of one of the mounds and was about to be burned, when Nancy Ward, then exercising in the nation the functions of the Beloved or Pretty Woman, interfered and pronounced her pardon. Her life was spared."

Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, 1889, is authority for the statement that among those saved from death at the hands of her people by Nancy Ward was "a young woman who became the ancestress of John M. Lea, of Nashville." No authority for this statement is given in the Cyclopedia.

In 1775, when the British emissaries were making successful overtures to the Cherokees to join the forces of the King, preparations were made for a formidable attack on the colonists in the Watauga settlement. How the purposes of this invasion were thwarted to a large degree is thus told by Haywood: "This formidable invasion was rendered much less destructive than was intended by the address and humanity of another Pocahontas. Nancy Ward, who was nearly allied to some of the principal Chiefs, obtained knowledge of their plan of attack, and without delay communicated it to Isaac Thomas, a trader, her friend and a true American."

Through many years Nancy Ward kept the white settlers of East Tennessee warned about every meditated raid of the Indians, thus enabling them to be on their guard, and no doubt saving them from annihilation by the overwhelming numbers of the savages.

ROBERT WEAKLEY.

He was a Representative in Congress, from Tennessee, from 1809 to 1811, and in 1819 was appointed United States Commissioner to treat with the Chickasaws.

SAMUEL WATKINS.

Samuel Watkins was born in 1794 in Campbell County, Virginia, son of Jacob Watkins, of English descent. His father and mother both died during his infancy. At their death he was bound to a Scotch family who treated him so cruelly that he was taken from them by the court and placed with the family of J. Robertson, son of General James Robertson. Subsequently he joined the United States Army and served under Andrew Jackson in the Creek war and at New Orleans. When the War of 1812 ended, he returned to Nashville and learned brick making, which he pursued from 1815 to 1827. In 1827, he began business for himself and built many houses and churches

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in Nashville. He was the most prominent contractor and builder in Nashville from 1827 until the opening of the war between the States. He was opposed to the war and took no part against the Federal government. Nevertheless, the war made havoc with his property, but by good management he amassed a large fortune which he used for the benefit of his fellow men. In his will he devised a large sum of money for the support of Watkins Institute in Nashville, which is managed by a board of trustees. He died in 1880.

JOSEPH EDWIN WASHINGTON.

Joseph Edwin Washington, planter; born Wessyngton, November 10, 1851; son of George Augustine and Jane (Smith) Washington; father, tobacco planter, capitalist; paternal grandparents Joseph and Mary (Cheatham) Washington, maternal grandparents Lawrence D. and Mary (Hanna) Smith; educated at Wessynton and at Georgetown College, D. C., graduated from latter A. B. in regular course, 1873, A. M. 1888; early occupation, planting; married Jan. 15, 1879, Mary Bolling Kemp, daughter Judge Wyndham Kemp, and Seignor Peyton Bolling, of Gloucaster Co., Va.; member of Watauga Club, Nashville, Thomas McCullough Blue Lodge, F. & A. M., Cedar Hill, Trinity Consistory, A. A. S. R., Nashville; Democrat; member of Tenn. legislature, 1877, 1878, presidential elector Hancock and English, 1880; member of congress 1886-1897, from 6th Congressional District, Tennessee; member of Protestant Episcopal church.

JESSE WHARTON.

No record of the birthplace of Jesse Wharton has been found. He was a man of great prominence in Tennessee in the early part of the past century. He was a member of Congress from Mero District in 1807, and United States Senator from 1814 to 1815. He died at Nashville, July 22, 1833. His successor in the Senate was Colonel John Williams.

GEN. JAMES WHITE.

Gen. James White was the father of the famous Hugh Lawson White and the founder of Knoxville. He was born in Iredell County, North Carolina, in 1747 and, on April 14, 1770, married Mary Lawson, the daughter of Hugh Lawson of North Carolina. Gen. White served his country in the Revolutionary War and was a captain in the North Carolina militia 1779-1881. After the War he located land in and near what was afterwards Knoxville and then moved his family to Fort Chiswell, Virginia. In 1785 he moved his family to Tennessee and settled in Knox County above the confluence of the Holston and French Broad rivers. From this place he moved in 1786 to Knoxville. He was a member of the legislature of the State of Franklin and of the House of Representatives of the Southwest Territory. In 1788, after the collapse of the State of Franklin, he became the representative of Hawkins County in the legislature of North Carolina. He was also a member of the convention of North Carolina which ratified the constitution of the United States. He was a warm personal friend of John Sevier and of William Blount, the latter of whom appointed him a justice of the peace and a major. At Knoxville he erected a fort, called White's Fort, which was a strong protection against the depredations of the Indians. The name White's Fort was changed to Knoxville, in 1792, when Gov. William Blount made it the capitol of the Southwest Territory. Gov. Blount also appointed White lieutenant-colonel commandant. For a long time he was chairman of the Court of pleas and quarter sessions. Gen. White donated the land upon which was located Blount College, now the University of Tennessee, the First Presbyterian Church and its cemetery. Gen. White was a delegate from Knox County to the Constitutional Convention of 1796 and was a state senator in the first legislature in 1796 and was speaker of the senate in 1797. He resigned this position when William Blount was expelled from the U. S. Senate that the latter might be elected to it and show to the world that he possessed the confidence of his people. In 1798, he was appointed one of the representatives of Tennessee to make settlement of the boundary line between the Cherokees and the settlers. Gen.

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White was re-elected to the State Senate 1801-1803 and was again made speaker. He took part in the Creek War as brigadier-general. He died August 14, 1821, and is buried in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church in Knoxville.

DR. JAMES WHITE.

Most of the biographical dictionaries and many historians have the lives of the two James Whites, eminent in Tennessee history, inextricably mixed. As we give both in this work, there need be no more confusion concerning them.

Dr. James White was born in Philadelphia June 16, 1749. His education was obtained in a Jesuit college in St. Omer, France, and in the University of Pennsylvania where he studied medicine. His wife was a member of the old Wilcox family of Philadelphia, Pa.

On November 29, 1786, he was appointed as the first U. S. superintendent of Indian affairs for the Southern department. While so acting he is credited with having been the secret emissary of Don Diego Gardoqui, the Spanish minister, to incite the inhabitants of Franklin and Cumberland to secede from the U. S. and form an alliance with Spain. He owned considerable land near Nashville in what was known as White's Bend, afterwards Bell's Bend when acquired by Montgomery Bell. White's Creek was named for him. In 1794, he was elected to represent Davidson County in the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, in which, on August 29, 1794, he presented a bill, creating Greeneville College. On September 3, 1794, he was elected the Territorial Delegate to Congress. In 1799, Dr. White moved to Louisiana and when that territory was transferred to the United States in 1803 he became the first Parish judge of what was then known as the Attakapos region in southwestern Louisiana. There he died in October, 1809. He was the father of Edward D. White, governor of Louisiana, and grandfather of Edward Douglas White, chief justice of the United States.

WASHINGTON CURRAN WHITTHORNE.

Washington Curran Whitthorne was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee, April 19, 1825. At the age of fourteen he was sent to an academy in Williamson County, and thence to the Campbell Academy, at Lebanon. This last named institution was the germ of the present Cumberland University. He remained there two sessions, then entered the University of Nashville, and finally matriculated at East Tennessee University, at Knoxville, where he graduated in the class of 1843.

In 1843 he began the study of law, one of his preceptors being James K. Polk. He was called to the bar in 1845. Soon afterwards he was appointed to a clerkship in the Sixth Auditor's office, whence he was promoted, and remained in the service of the government until he had saved enough money to begin the practice of his profession. Then, upon the President's advice, he resigned. In July, 1848, he married Miss Jane Campbell, and began the practice of law in Columbia, Tennessee.

He was naturally inclined to politics, and entered upon that absorbing pursuit in 1852, as an advocate of the Democratic candidates. In 1853 he was defeated for the Legislature, but in 1855 and in 1857 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1859 was elected to the House of Representatives from the district in which he had been defeated in 1853.

The Legislature of 1859 was called upon to decide the question whether or not Tennessee would leave the Union. Whitthorne was elected Speaker of the lower house, and was, therefore, in a position to exert great influence. He was in thorough accord with the policy of Governor Harris, and in the Summer of 1861 was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Provisional Army of Tennessee, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. After Tennessee entered the Southern Confederacy, he was made Adjutant of Anderson's brigade, and was with it in the West Virginia campaign.

In November, 1861, Governor Harris appointed him Adjutant-General of Tennessee.

After the departure of the State government from Nashville, in February, 1862, Governor Harris was in the field as a volunteer aide, and General Whitthorne served in a like capacity. He was, at different times under Generals Hardee, Anderson and Marcus I. Wright.

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After the war he returned to Columbia, and in 1865 received a pardon from Andrew Johnson. In 1870 he was elected, as a Democrat, to the Forty-second Congress. As a member of Congress he rose rapidly to a position of distinction and influence, and during a great part of his term of service was Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He became unusually familiar with the methods and needs of the Naval Department, and frequently was mentioned for the position of Secretary of the Navy, when the Democrats were in power.

In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston Democratic Convention, in which he was, in a sense, the personal representative of Andrew Johnson. In the same year he was Elector for the State at large on the Breckenridge ticket, and made a thorough canvass of the State.

Upon the resignation of the United States Senatorship by Judge Howell E. Jackson, in 1886, General Whitthorne was appointed by Governor Bate to the vacancy, and served as Senator until the next meeting of the Legislature.

He died September 21, 1891. General Whitthorne possessed an active, highly cultivated and strong mind. His adaptation to public affairs was exceptional, and he was a polished and effective public speaker—one of the best of his time in Tennessee.

HON. JOHN WESLEY OVERALL.

In the demise of Hon. John Wesley Overall, which occurred March 13, 1923, when he was sixty-eight years of age, the south lost one of her foremost republican leaders. Plain, unassuming, a man of the people, with many of the Lincoln characteristics, he was long accorded a position of prominence in republican circles, serving for sixteen years as United States marshal for the middle district of Tennessee and being republican national committeeman at the time of his death. He was also well known in agricultural and banking circles—all this notwithstanding the fact that he worked in the fields in early youth, a barefoot boy, denied many of the educational opportunities which most youths enjoy. He possessed, however, the sterling qualities of determination and vision, self-reliance and indefatigable industry and these steadily advanced him, as they are the qualities which make for success and distinction. For thirty years he was an acknowledged leader in the ranks of the republican party in Tennessee, serving in both its state and national councils. He spent the last quarter century of his life in Nashville but previous to that time had remained in his native county.

John Wesley Overall was born on a farm near Liberty, Dekalb county, Tennessee, February 7, 1855, and was a son of Wesley and Arena (White) Overall. The family comes of English ancestry, representatives of the name having been prominent in England for several centuries. The American branch of the family is directly descended from Bishop Overall, who was the author of the convocation books mentioned by Macaulay in his history of England. He was also one of the sixty men chosen by King James to translate the Bible and he and Bishop Cosen compiled the Book of Common Prayer of the Established church. The first representative of the name in the new world settled in Pennsylvania in the latter part of the seventeenth century. About the year 1700 a member of this family, John Overall, joined a colony of one hundred families to settle in the Shenandoah valley of Virginia. This colony had been formed by one, Joist Hite, through contract with Lord Fairfax to settle a large grant of land, which Lord Fairfax had received from the English crown. Joist Hite was a German baron and was for years prominent in the affairs of the colony. John Overall married Christina Froman, a granddaughter of Joist Hite, and they reared a family of seven children, one of whom was named John and he was the ancestor in direct line, being the great-grandfather of Mr. Overall of this review. He married Elizabeth Waters and they were the parents of three sons: Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Of these Isaac married a Miss Carson and settled in what is now Page county, Virginia. Abraham and Jacob, the latter being grandfather of John Wesley Overall, came to Tennessee, settling in the South Fork valley of Dekalb county. They brought with them their teams and their negroes and established their home in the midst of an unbroken wilderness. Wesley Overall, the father of J. W. Overall, married Miss Arena White and they became the parents of six children, all of whom are deceased. The father was not of robust physique and passed away at the age of forty-one years, having spent his life on his farm in Dekalb county.

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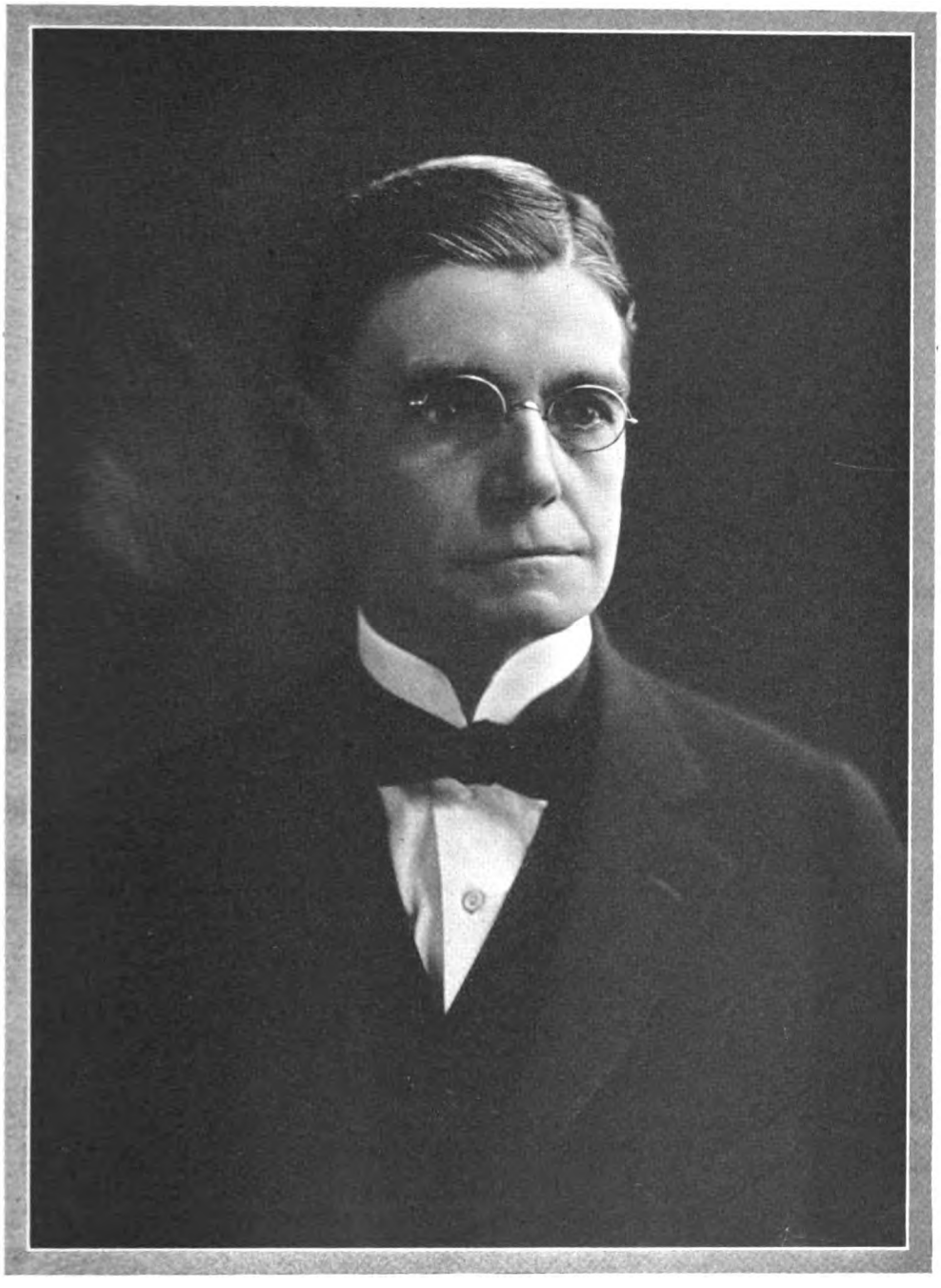

HON. JOHN W. OVERALL

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The youthful days of John Wesley Overall were spent on the home farm and he faced many hardships and privations through the early period of his life, being denied many of the advantages which most boys enjoy. He had little time to attend school and learned the multiplication table while pulling fodder. He would work until he became very tired and then while resting he would tackle the multiplication table, thus making a decided step forward in his knowledge of arithmetic. He had many friends who felt proud of what he accomplished in making his way up from obscurity and poverty to prominence and prosperity. One of these friends relates that during the war the Overall home, being situated between two contending armies, was the prey of each, the Federals keeping them depleted one week and the Confederates another. To keep from starving the family had hidden what little corn and meat they possessed in an old sink hole, covered with weeds. The father was an invalid and could not work and soon afterward passed away. It, therefore, devolved upon John W. Overall to slip out at night or early in the morning and get the provisions for the next day. One cold Christmas following the battle of Murfreesboro he made his way to that hole in the ground to find that the soldiers had visited it first and there was nothing left but a sack of coarse wheat bran, so that the entire Christmas dinner was made of that. Mr. Overall improved every opportunity to promote his knowledge and when quite young began teaching school. In that way he earned enough money to enable him to spend two years as a law student in Cumberland University at Lebanon. Hitherto his life had been spent in the open and he applied himself so assiduously to his studies that the close confinement and work broke down his health and he was obliged again to take up farming and trading. He had won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1877 and his law degree in 1881. He began his career as a farmer and merchant at Liberty, Tennessee, in 1886 and in 1892 he organized and was made president of the Bank of Liberty. Each year chronicled the notable advance which he made in business, his activities constantly broadening in scope and importance, while his worth made him one of the most forceful factors in the upbuilding of the section in which he lived. In 1904 he organized the Bank of Auburn and was made a member of its board of directors but sold his interests in that institution a decade later. In 1908 he organized and was made president of the Overall-Hawes Hat Company of Nashville, with which he was associated for ten years and then severed his connection with the firm. He became the president of the Lebanon-Sparta Turnpike Company and for several years was a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Bank & Trust Company of Nashville, while at the time of his death he was a director in the Broadway National Bank of this city.

Mr. Overall entered upon the duties of his first official position when in 1881 he was made superintendent of the public schools of Dekalb county, acting in that capacity until 1885. In 1898 President McKinley appointed him to the post of United States marshal for the middle district of Tennessee, a position he continued to hold through the Roosevelt and Taft administrations, and holding over two years after the election of President Wilson in 1912. Because of the inability of the democrats to agree upon his successor, it was not until 1914 that he was succeeded by Colonel Jonas Amis, democratic leader. Long before his appointment to that position, however, he had become a recognized power in republican circles in this state. He was a member of the republican state central committee from 1890 until 1900, was a delegate to the republican national convention at Minneapolis in 1892 and at St. Louis in 1896, serving as a member of the credentials committee at the latter place. In 1904 he was made a delegate to the national convention which met in Chicago and in 1908 was sent to Philadelphia. In 1912 he was again a delegate at Chicago and throughout the remainder of his life he continued a most prominent, forceful and influential factor in political circles. He declined the nomination on the republican ticket for governor of Tennessee in 1910, on account of ill health. He received the entire republican vote in the legislature for United States senator in 1913 and in 1916 he was the candidate of his party for governor. He served as chairman of the republican state central committee in 1917 and in 1920 he was elected national republican committeeman from Tennessee, in which important official position he was serving at the time of his death. He was acquainted with many of the eminent leaders of the party throughout the country and enjoyed in full their confidence and high regard.

On the 4th of December, 1894, Mr. Overall was united in marriage to Miss Mary Oliver of New Middleton, Tennessee, a daughter of Luther Oliver, a Con-

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federate soldier, who was killed in battle. Mr. and Mrs. Overall became the parents of two daughters: Elizabeth and Mary John. The elder daughter is a graduate of the Vanderbilt School of Expression, there pursuing her course under Dr. Harris, and is now attending the Morse School of Expression in St. Louis. The younger daughter was a pupil in the public schools of Nashville, afterward graduated from Miss Allison's Preparatory School for Girls in this city and later attended Vanderbilt University for two years. She then became a student in Goucher College at Baltimore, Maryland, and was afterward graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the Sophia Newcomb College at New Orleans, Louisiana, in 1921. She is now the wife of D. H. McCollough.

Mr. Overall belonged to the Knights of Pythias and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he was also a member of the Hermitage and Commercial Clubs of Nashville. His widow and daughters are members of the West End Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, South. In addition to his city property Mr. Overall owned nine hundred acres of farm lands in Dekalb county and six hundred acres in Davidson county, all of which he personally supervised and cultivated. He operated a dairy on his Davidson county farm, having about one hundred cows milked daily, while his Dekalb county property was conducted as a stock farm. He was a splendid type of a progressive farmer, of an enterprising and reliable business man and banker, and as a public-spirited citizen he did not hesitate to sacrifice his personal interests and ambition to the public welfare. He stood as a high type of Tennessee manhood and a Christian gentleman honored and respected by all.

A man of wide popularity, Mr. Overall's chief personal characteristic, his friends agree, was his genuine and rugged honesty. "I believe he was the most strictly honest man I ever saw," said A. V. McLane, United States district attorney. When he passed away the following editorial appeared in one of the local papers: "Back in 1910, when the republican party had a chance to elect a governor and did not know which of its favorite sons to put forward, a staff correspondent of the Banner sent in a story from the field, under a Lebanon date line, gossiping about the possible candidates for the nomination. It was 'First Monday,' and the metropolis of Wilson had, that day, many visitors from 'the upper counties.' John W. Overall had been more or less casually mentioned for the nomination. The correspondent talked with numerous old neighbors of his, all of whom said, 'John was always a mighty good neighbor. If any fellow in the neighborhood needed a mule to make a crop with or a cow to give milk for his children, John would always let him have it, just as an accommodation, you know.' Before the convention came on Mr. Overall was very close to the nomination. If, on the night before the convention, Captain Hooper had not appeared on the scene, a dark horse sprung into the lead, Overall would have been nominated. He always attributed his close approach to the nomination largely to that story about his neighborly qualities. That may or may not have been the fact. The Banner did not take the influence of the story as seriously as Mr. Overall did. But that does not matter. The point is that the statement of his neighborly qualities is as true, now that Mr. Overall is dead, as it was when he was a possible candidate for governor. And there can be paid to a man no higher tribute than that. This man, in the sixty-eight years of his life, all of them busy, many of them spent in high places in party council and executive office, with very considerable wealth at his command, never did any greater service to society than in his simple, neighborly offices among his home folk in Dekalb. The other things that he accomplished will be much spoken of by many people. This one will, likely, be overlooked. The Banner is glad to revert to it."

HUGH LAWSON WHITE.

We do not know the history of the White family beyond the General James White who was the father of Hugh Lawson and the founder of Knoxville. James White was not without education, and though his means were not large at first, he was naturally qualified for leadership, and won for himself an honorable place in early history. He was a man of strong character, apparently of natural gentleness and refinement, but fearless and firm. His wife, Mary Lawson, is described as a delicate and refined woman, of exemplary Christian character, not lacking decision.

The first child of this union was the subject of this sketch. He was born in Iredell

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County, North Carolina, October 30, 1773. When he was eight years old his father came to what is now Knox County, Tennessee, where he acquired large bodies of land, including most of the territory of the present city of Knoxville.

In a rude log house for a home, subject to all the privations and dangers of frontier life, Hugh Lawson White grew to manhood. The time abounded in perils, and the safety of the home frequently depended upon the rifles of the group of sturdy sons who were growing up around James and Mary Lawson White. The neighborhood possessed a single tub-mill, and to the eldest son fell the arduous and perilous duties of mill boy. He made a "hand" at plowing and at clearing the forests, and when he was not needed for these various duties, attended such schools as the settlement afforded.

Only the rudiments of learning were to be acquired in the log schoolhouses, but ere long there came to the new settlement one of those missionaries of education, of whom so many marched in the van of the westward progress of the Scotch-Irish, and at the age of fifteen, young White began to study the ancient languages under the Rev. Samuel Carrick, who was to be the first President of what is now the University of Tennessee. Occasionally also, he was assisted by Archibald Roane, who is described as a "scholar of eminence."

His pursuits were destined to be still further diversified, when, in 1793, an Indian war began, which led to Sevier's last and famous expedition to the Indian country, and ended in the battle of Etowah. In this battle White shot and killed the Indian leader King Fisher, and it is related that he was so overwhelmed with regret at having shed the blood of a human being, even in honorable combat, that he would not suffer the deed to be mentioned in his presence. His granddaughter and biographer declares that he positively forbade Dr. Ramsey to state the fact in the Annals of Tennessee.

At the age of twenty he became the private secretary of Governor William Blount, succeeding Willie Blount, the younger half brother of the Governor. As Judge White was distinguished in after life for dignity and courtesy of deportment, and a knowledge of the usages of refined society, it is to be inferred that, in addition to the excellent training which he received at home he profited largely by association with the courtly Governor and his accomplished wife. White acquired a knowledge of Indian affairs under Governor Blount which was utilized to the great advantage of his reputation, and of the public service when he became United States Senator.

There is some uncertainty of dates at this point. It is related that about 1794 White went to Philadelphia for the purpose of studying mathematics. He appears to have remained there something like a year, when he went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, to study law. In 1796 he began the practice at Knoxville. His success at the bar was prompt. To a deserved reputation for integrity and ability, he added incessant and scrupulous industry. If he was fortunate in having the support of a large and influential connection, his success was in no degree artificial, but was the just reward of substantial merit and ability.

In 1801, at the age of twenty-eight, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court, at that time the highest judicatory in the State. In 1807 he resigned to enter the State Senate. In 1809 he was appointed United States District Attorney, and this office also he resigned to go into the State Senate. At the close of his second Senatorial term, in 1809, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals, and retained that office until 1815. He had been elected President of the Bank of Tennessee in 1812, and after retiring from the bench served in that position till 1827. In the meantime, however, he had been elected again, in 1817, to the State Senate, receiving every vote cast in Knox County except one. In 1807 he had compiled the land laws of Tennessee, and in 1817 had prepared and secured the passage of the first effective law in Tennessee against duelling, and it may be remarked in passing that he did infinitely more than any other man for the establishment of the laws and of the strong sentiment which have suppressed this custom in Tennessee.

In March, 1821, he was appointed Commissioner under the Florida treaty with Spain, and served until June, 1824. During this service he retained his position as President of the Bank of Tennessee, but refused to accept any compensation, although he discharged the duties of the office with efficiency and to the entire satisfaction of the bank and its patrons. The versatility and the superiority of his abilities are forcibly indicated by the fact that the Bank of Tennessee, under his management, was the most successful financial institution that has existed in Tennessee. It was the only bank in the State that weathered all the financial storms of that tempestuous period.

In October, 1825, Andrew Jackson, United States Senator from Tennessee, re-

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signed, and White was elected to succeed him. He was elected three times, practically without opposition. In politics he was what we would call a Democrat, though then called a Democratic-Republican; that is to say, following the lead of James Madison, the greatest constructive statesman this country has produced, he believed in the strict interpretation of the Constitution, and this time-honored Democratic principle was his guiding star throughout his political career.

His first conspicuous appearance in the Senate was in the great, but forgotten debate on the Panama Mission. White opposed it both upon principle and upon the ground of inexpediency.

A subject constantly before Congress during Judge White's service was that of internal improvements. It was upon this question that the strict constructionists always fought the hardest, and White, true to his Madisonian principles, was found in every instance in opposition to the appropriations, which, though not as large as at present, were sought with no less avidity and selfishness.

The great question of the time was the re-chartering of the United States Bank. The existing charter had been granted in 1816 for a term of twenty years. Judge White had aligned himself on this question long before his election to the Senate. While a member of the Tennessee Legislature in 1817, he had vigorously opposed the establishment of a branch of the bank in Tennessee, and had been known for many years as an opponent of the institution. When the question came before the Senate, White opposed the extension in a vigorous and effective speech. It was the strongest argument of the administration. He was probably the most experienced and the most competent financier of either party in the Senate.

In 1833, Jackson removed the government deposits from the Bank of the United States and distributed them according to his own judgment, or as was said by his enemies, according to his own interests, among the State banks. This action, which was denounced by the opposition in unmeasured terms, was approved by Judge White, who believed that the President had the constitutional right to remove the deposits whenever he believed that they were in danger.

Being a man of humane sentiments, of fine natural sensibilities, highly cultivated, his knowledge of the treatment of the Indians by the government enlisted White's sympathies very earnestly in behalf of the red men, and not a little of the policy of the government in removing them to new lands in the West, instead of permitting them to be exterminated, is to be attributed to him. He was untiring in his efforts to ameliorate the condition of this unfortunate race.

He had not long been a Senator before his unfailing independence of character began to give dissatisfaction to his political associates. In 1826, while Adams was President, Judge White spoke strongly against the abuse of patronage. In 1830, the subject being again before the Senate, and the policy of the Jacksonians having been more extreme than that of their predecessors, White was unable to grasp the principle of party philosophy, that a thing which was wrong when done by his opponents was right when done by his friends. He, therefore, took the same position which he had taken in 1826. This grave political error was highly offensive to General Jackson and his friends.

When Jackson removed the deposits in 1833, the Senate passed a resolution of censure. White opposed this resolution, but when, at a later date, Benton brought forward his famous and persistent expunging resolution, he opposed that also upon the firm ground that the Senate had no right to mutilate its own records, and could not, as Mr. Clay put it, "make that not to be which is." In this matter also he incurred the disapproval of the President.

As a Senator, he opposed the consideration of abolition memorials on the ground that the subject was one with which Congress had not the right to deal.

Upon the proposition to distribute the surplus proceeds of the public lands, he was at first in opposition, because the treasury was empty and the government was in need of money, but when it was subsequently presented in 1836, he favored it, because at that time we were out of debt and the treasury was literally overflowing.

He was one of the first and most strenuous advocates of holding the public lands for actual settlers.

Upon the subject which was to furnish his enemies the means of terminating his political career, to-wit, the sub-treasury, his convictions were strong and immovable, and he did not at any time hesitate to avow them in the most emphatic speech.

Upon the great and interminable question of the tariff he was essentially a Democrat, that is to say, he was opposed on principle to protection.

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From this hasty statement it will appear that he was a thorough-going Jeffersonian and Madisonian Democrat, and that he was a Jacksonian Democrat in every respect save one, that is to say, he did not accept the Jacksonian dogma that the President could do no wrong.

Jackson was six years older than White, and the friendship between the two dates from White's appearance at the bar in 1796. This friendship grew and strengthened through many years, and ended only when Jackson became convinced that White had a will of his own, and convictions of his own which were not to be overthrown by threats or entreaties, nor by the seductions of ambition.

It is apparent that by the close of 1832 the estrangement of these old friends had begun. There is a note of pathos, almost of tragedy, running through his history from 1832 to the end of his life. His attachment to Jackson was strong and sincere, and of many years' standing, and the severance of their relations under circumstances which caused him to believe, correctly or incorrectly, that Jackson was both insincere and ungrateful, must have been infinitely painful.

The purity and strength of Judge White's character, and the excellence of his abilities, had so impressed themselves upon the public mind that, in 1833, he was regarded by many as a proper man to be President.

As the sentiment in favor of nominating White for the presidency became more pronounced, Jackson declared that if he accepted he would be made odious to society. This seems to have been the direct cause of White's candidacy, or rather it was the harsh expression of the sentiment and of the policy which he felt himself bound in honor, as well as by a feeling of natural indignation, to resist.

It was in the year 1834 that it pleased the President to promulgate this edict. In December of that year a majority of the Tennessee delegation in Congress sent a written request to White to become a candidate, and he promptly consented. Nothing was left undone to fulfill the executive threat that the man who had been guilty of the unspeakable crime of differing with General Jackson, should be made odious to society.

White carried Tennessee by ten thousand majority. He had been nominated by the Legislatures of Tennessee, Illinois and Alabama, but the only states that he carried were Tennessee and Georgia. Van Buren was elected.

The new Legislature of Tennessee re-elected Judge White to the Senate by a large majority, but if his enemies were for the time defeated, they were strong, aggressive, and vindictive. In the next Legislature the majority was reversed, and a vigorous and systematic effort to instruct White and his colleague, Foster, out of the Senate instantly began. After a hard fight the instructions were given, and his avowed opinions left him no option but to resign whenever the sub-treasury came before the Senate. In due time the politicians at Washington furnished the complement to the action of their fellow-schemers at Nashville, and he promptly presented his resignation. In no act of his public life was he so much in error as in this. But he believed it to be his duty to resign, and he was true to his convictions now as always.

While we may be convinced that he was the worthiest and most capable man in Tennessee for the office of Senator, it is probable that nothing could more effectually have confirmed his reputation for patriotism and devotion to duty than his resignation and the circumstances attending it. His exit from a place in which he had served with distinction for fifteen years was dignified and impressive. He had not outlived his usefulness nor the respect or confidence of the public. The circumstances gave to his retirement somewhat of the quality of martyrdom. The resignation was a noble ending of a political career which for patriotism, uprightness, courage, and fidelity, has never been surpassed in the history of this country.

He came home an invalid. He was now sixty-seven years of age, and a frame which never had been robust, was enfeebled by years of hard work and by the ravages of disease. He died April 10, 1840.

He was an ambitious man. Conscious of large abilities, he desired public recognition not less earnestly, perhaps, than Jackson and Clay, who are accounted among the most ambitious of men.

Judge White had the firmness of his race somewhat excessively developed, or in plain words, he was obstinate. Opinions once formed were to be changed only by the most cogent reasons; it was fortunate, therefore, that as a rule his mental processes were deliberate. He was a stern, though just judge and man of affairs; he was strenuously ambitious, though incapable of chicane or of corruption; he was so confident of himself that he sometimes fell into serious error from disregard of the just opinions of sincere friends. As a Judge, his self-reliance may have rendered him too intolerant

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of precedent when it conflicted with his convictions of justice; as an advocate, he was a hard fighter and a vigorous declaimer. He was a man of strong passions, but as a rule he controlled his passions instead of surrendering to them like his illustrious friend and enemy.

Finally, and above all, he was absolutely honest. His history appears to justify the strong statement that he was so essentially honest that he was incapable of falsehood in act or word. His honesty was a mental as well as a moral quality. If he was firm, he was also just, and if he was ambitious, he never failed to prefer his country to himself, so that in all the years of his public life no blot fell upon his name. There were many men of his time of more brilliant intellect, but none of a finer or firmer moral quality, and if we venture to except Calhoun, none in whom such high moral attributes were combined with such exceptional gifts of mind.

From all that has been shown it must appear that he was a man of extraordinary merit and ability. In an age less prolific of great men his place in history might have been more conspicuous.

JENKIN WHITESIDE.

Among the most distinguished lawyers of Tennessee, in the beginning of this century, was Jenkin Whiteside. He was born at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1782, and died at Nashville, September 25, 1822. When General Daniel Smith resigned from the United States Senate in 1809, Whiteside was elected on the 26th of May of that year to succeed him, and served until September, 1, 1811, when he resigned and returned to the practice of the law.

He was a specialist in land law, the only branch of the law in which, at that time, large fees were to be had in Tennessee. It was on account of his proficiency in this respect that he was so largely employed in the settlement of the controversies which arose over the grant of lands to the colleges and academies of the State. He is described as a man of "vigorous understanding, wonderful sagacity and acuteness, devoted much to money-making, and especially delighting in speculation in uncultivated lands." *

He acquired large bodies of wild lands, and along with them the usual appurtenances of Tennessee lands in those days, to-wit, lawsuits.

In 1801 and 1802, he was one of the Commissioners for the government of Knoxville. In running through the Tennessee Reports covering the period of Whiteside's active practice, his name is found oftener than that of any other lawyer. It seems certain that he had the largest practice. It is also apparent from examining the reports, that his most frequent competitor, after 1808, was Felix Grundy.

SHIELDS ABERNATHY, M. D.

Since entering upon his professional career Dr. Shields Abernathy has made continuous progress and he is now numbered among the successful surgeons of Memphis, where he established his office in 1911. He was born in Pulaski, Tennessee, April 28, 1886, and is a son of Dr. Charles A. and Ella (Ezell) Abernathy, both of whom are living. The father was born in 1853 and he is also a successful physician, engaging in practice at Pulaski. The paternal grandfather served as a colonel in the Army of the Confederacy and was captured by the Union forces during the Civil war.

Shields Abernathy was reared in Pulaski, Tennessee, and there attended the public schools, afterward becoming a student at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1907, on the completion of a course in medicine. The next three years were spent as an interne in hospitals of New York city, after which he was for a short time ship surgeon aboard a vessel plying between the eastern metropolis and Buenos Aires, South America. Returning to his native city, Dr. Shields there followed his profession for eight months, and in 1911 he came to Memphis, where he has since made his home. He concentrates

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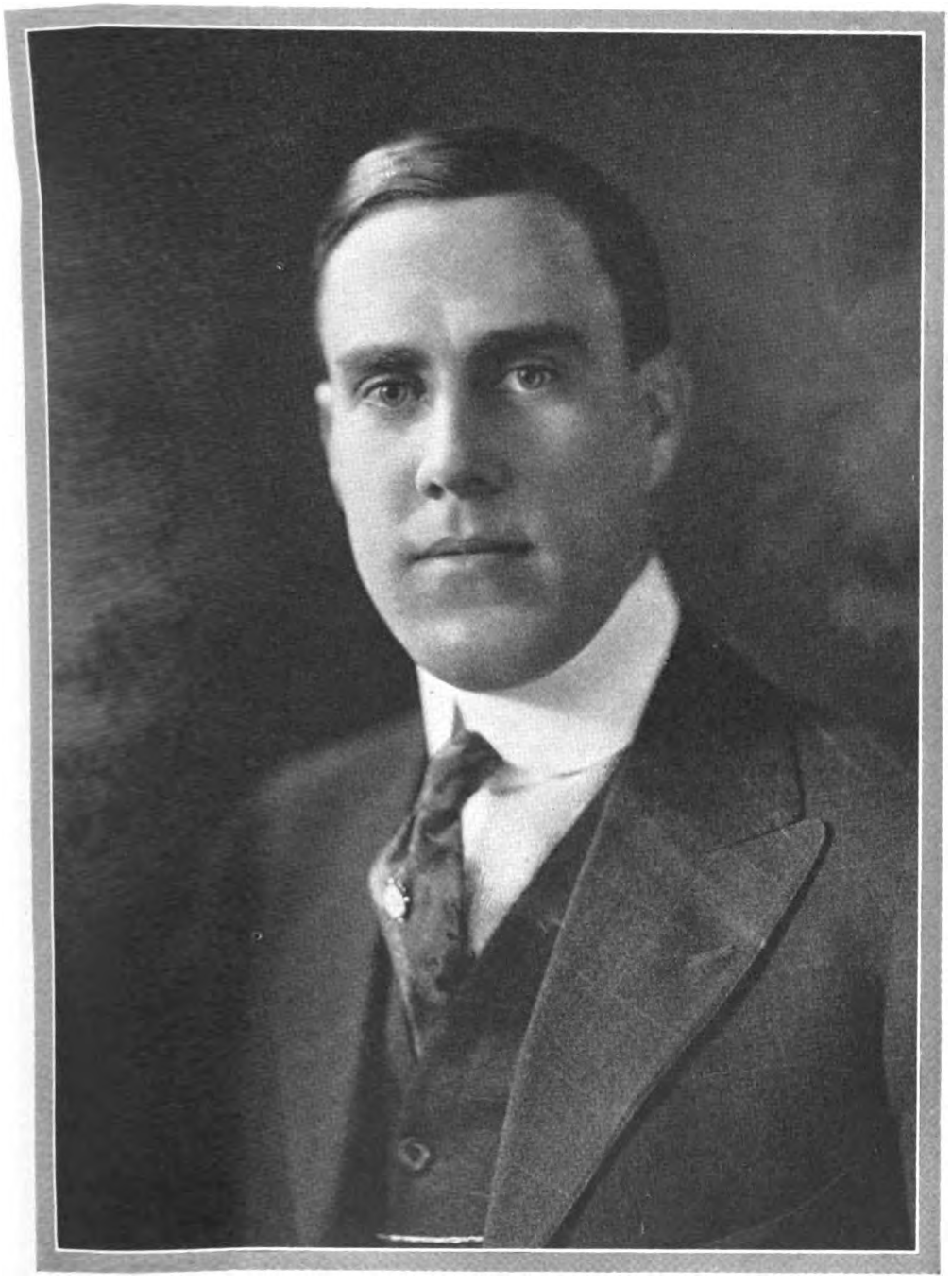

DR. SHIELDS ABERNATHY

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his attention upon surgical work and is accorded a large practice in recognition of his professional skill. He devotes much time to reading and study and keeps in close touch with the advancement that is constantly being made along medical and surgical lines. He is a member of the staff of St. Joseph's Hospital and his professional labors have been rewarded by a gratifying measure of success.

On the 10th of November, 1916, Dr. Abernathy was united in marriage to Miss Helen Salsbury, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Lant K. Salsbury, prominent residents of Memphis. Dr. and Mrs. Abernathy have two children: Lant Salsbury, aged five years; and Eleanor Gertrude, who is a year and one-half old.

In March, 1918, Dr. Abernathy enlisted for service in the World war and was made a captain in the Medical Corps of the United States army. He spent nine months in France as a member of the surgical staff of Base Hospital, No. 57, and was mustered out of the service in June, 1919. He is a member of the Memphis Country Club and his professional connections are with the Shelby County, Tennessee State and Tri-State Medical societies and the Southern and American Medical associations. Dr. Abernathy is an enterprising and ambitious young man who is putting forth earnest efforts to perfect himself in his profession and his industry, ability and determination are carrying him steadily forward toward the desired goal, while his fine qualities of manhood have won for him the respect, admiration and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

ROBERT WHYTE.

Judge Robert Whyte, who succeeded Judge Overton on the Supreme bench, was a native of Scotland, and was born at Wigtonshire, January 6, 1767. He was educated at Edinburgh for the ministry, and was at one time professor of languages at William and Mary College, Virginia. He studied law in Virginia, and moved to North Carolina, whence he came to Nashville in 1804. He served as Supreme Judge from 1816 to 1834. He died November 12, 1844. Mr. Marks, in whose sketch is found nearly everything here stated of Judge Whyte, says: "He sustained himself well during his long term of service, with many able men, and his opinions commanded great respect, though he was a literalist, and laid great stress on technicalities." From the inscription on his tombstone, it appears that he was a member of the Baptist church, and was prominent in the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

John Williams, the future Senator from Tennessee, was born in Surry County, North Carolina, January 29, 1778. The extent of his education is not known, but he was a man of culture, and about the time of his majority secured a law license in North Carolina, though he did not engage in the practice, at least to any considerable extent, until he removed to Tennessee some years later.

The date at which John Williams came to Tennessee is not certainly known, but in 1813 he was commissioned Colonel of the Thirty-ninth Regular United States Infantry, and was in command of that regiment in the Creek war. He had previously served as a Captain in the regular army, in the Sixth Infantry, and as Colonel of Mounted Tennessee Volunteers, and had established a reputation for gallantry and for ability as a military leader.

Colonel Williams came out of this war with great credit, and in 1815 was elected to the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of George W. Campbell, and at the expiration of that term, was re-elected and served until 1823, when he was again a candidate, but was defeated by Andrew Jackson, in 1823, Jackson and Williams were in personal and political antagonism, and the friends of Jackson resolved to defeat Williams unless he would promise to support their leader for the Presidency.

When the Jackson men demanded from Williams a promise to support their candidate for the Presidency, he replied that he had already pledged himself to Mr. Crawford, and declined to give the promise. He made an active canvass of the State in his own behalf, and secured many assurances of support. He was very popular, and the Jackson

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party, after trying the strength of many possible candidates, decided that the only way to beat him was to have Jackson himself become a candidate.

While in the Senate, Colonel Williams advocated internal improvements, and particularly desired the building of a great national highway from Washington southwestward through Virginia and Tennessee. In 1825 he was appointed by President Adams, Minister to Guatemala. After his return home he was an active promoter of the projected Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad, which was intended to extend from the Ohio River through the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina to the Atlantic Ocean. He was also, during this period, twice elected to the State Senate, but mainly devoted his time to the law. He died at his home near Knoxville, August 10, 1837.

He was the grandfather of J. C., J. Williams and Thomas L. Williams. His son, Colonel John Williams, the father of the three last named, was for many years prominent in East Tennessee, and was probably the most intimate friend of Andrew Johnson.

Joseph Williams, another son of Senator Williams, served acceptably in Congress as a representative of the Knoxville district.

SAMUEL COLE WILLIAMS.

Samuel Cole Williams was born near Humboldt in Gibson county, Tennessee, January 15, 1864, son of Thomas J. and Martha (Cole) Williams. His parents had been brought in infancy to West Tennessee by his grandparents who were among the early pioneers of that section. Judge Williams was reared in Humboldt, where he was educated in the public schools. He later attended Vanderbilt University School of Law, from which he graduated in 1884. He practiced law at Humboldt in partnership with John F. Rawlins, and following the death of the latter removed in 1889 to Washington county, where he formed a partnership with Judge Samuel J. Kirkpatrick who had just retired from the bench of the Court of Referees, a court organized to aid the Supreme Court in the clearing of its overcrowded docket. The firm of Kirkpatrick and Williams maintained offices at Jonesboro and Johnson City, the junior member having charge of the latter and making his home in thriving Johnson City. The law firm held a place of leadership in the upper East Tennessee bar, conducting much of the heaviest litigation in that section.

Judge Williams was assistant division counsel of the Southern Railway and general counsel of the Ohio River and Charleston Railway. He projected the extension and aided in the construction of the line of the last named railway from Tennessee into North Carolina, and thereby added three North Carolina counties to the territory of his home town. This extension led to the sale of the railway and to its further expansion into the great coal-carrying line, the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railway.

In partnership with Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, Judge Williams built the street railway system of Johnson City, and along with it owned and operated the electric light and power plant. In connection with the late John D. Cox, of Jonesboro, he organized a bank at Johnson City over which he presided for many years. On his retirement, from the presidency, the institution had grown to a position of primacy in the financial field—the largest institution between Knoxville and Roanoke, Virginia, with deposits of $3,000,000.00 on a capital stock of $100,000.00. Judge Williams was interested in many enterprises, manufacturing, mercantile and realty, that have contributed to the remarkable growth of Johnson City from a village to a city of 18,000 population. At present he is chairman of the board of directors of the Tennessee National Bank.

In 1912, Judge Williams was appointed special chancellor of the First Division. His record led to his elevation, through appointment by Governor Ben W. Hooper, to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Tennessee (January, 1913) made vacant by the election of Chief Justice John K. Shields to the United States Senate. In August, 1914, he was elected by the people and served for the term which expired in September, 1918. He did not stand for re-election, but accepted an offer to be made the first dean of the Lamar School of Law of Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. To that young school of law he is giving five years of service.

The record of Judge Williams on the Supreme bench was notable in that his average annual output of reported opinions was exceeded by that of only one other of the state's supreme judges—William F. Cooper; and one-third of these opinions were

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chosen for republication as leading cases in the select series of law reports, such as Lawyers' Reports Annotated, and Annotated Cases. This record was surpassed by that of no other American judge of the period.

Judge Williams represented the Tennessee Supreme Court at several sessions of the Judicial Section of the American Bar Association. He was one of the five State and Federal judges composing the committee which formulated the plan of organization of the judicial section. He was one of the founders of the American Law Institute; and has been a contributor to the law journals and reviews of this country.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him in 1919 by Emory and Henry College, Virginia.

For many years Judge Williams has been a collector of Tennesseana and he owns, perhaps, the second largest and the most complete collection in existence of books and pamphlets relating to the history of Tennessee. He has made occasional contributions of articles on Tennessee history to historical and law reviews.

Judge Williams has been twice married: first, to Mary T. Mayne, of Ohio, and by this marriage has a daughter, Gertrude (Mrs. Robert Rush Miller) of Johnson City; second, to Isabel Hayes, of Nashville, and by this marriage has one daughter, Martha Cole Williams.

Judge Williams' home is at Johnson City. He is a Democrat; Beta Theta Pi; Southern Methodist; member American and Tennessee Bar Associations; and American and Tennessee Historical Associations.

GEN. CADMUS M. WILCOX.

Cadmus M. Wilcox was born in Wayne County, North Carolina, on May 29, 1826. His father took him to Tennessee when he was two years old. He studied for a while at the University of Nashville. In 1842, he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy from the Memphis district, graduated in 1846 and joined the army in Mexico as brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth U. S. Infantry. He was appointed aide to Maj. Gen. John A. Quitman and acted as adjutant at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. For gallant conduct he was breveted first lieutenant and commissioned as such on August 24, 1851. In 1852 he was ordered to West Point as assistant instructor in military tactics and remained so until 1857 when, on account of failing health, he went to Europe on twelve months' furlough. On his return he published a work on rifles and rifle firing which was made a textbook at West Point. On December 20, 1860, he was promoted captain. In June, 1861, he resigned and went to Richmond where he was commissioned colonel of the Ninth Alabama on July 9, 1861. On October 21, 1861, he was commissioned brigadier-general. He took part in the battles of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Gaines' Mill, Frayser's Farm, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg. On August 9, 1863, he was commissioned major general and took part in the campaigns from the Wilderness to Appomattox. In 1886 he was appointed chief of railroad division in a government department at Washington, D. C. He died in 1890.

JUDGE J. S. WILKES.

John Summerfield Wilkes was born in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1841, and was educated at Wesleyan University, Florence, Alabama. His education was interrupted when he enlisted as a private on May 18, 1861, in the Third Tennessee Infantry. After three months he was made commissary sergeant of the regiment. He was captured at Fort Donelson and for eight months was a prisoner at Camp Douglas, Chicago. In 1862 he was exchanged at Vicksburg and again entered service with the rank of captain. He participated in the battles of Chickasaw, Bayon, Port Hudson, Raymond, Mississippi and Jackson, Illinois. In August, 1863, he was appointed purchasing agent for the army. He participated in Forrest's victory at Brice's Cross Roads and in other engagements.

After the war John Wilkes studied law at Pulaski under General—afterwards Governor—John C. Brown and was admitted to the bar in 1866. From 1871 to 1875 he served as adjutant-general of the state and subsequently practiced law at Pulaski as a partner of Governor John C. Brown until 1886, when he was appointed treasurer of

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the Texas Pacific Railroad, which position he held for two years, then returning to his law practice at Pulaski.

In 1893 he was appointed by Governor Peter Turney a member of the state supreme court and after serving the unexpired term was elected by popular vote in 1894 for a term of eight years.

THOMAS L. WILLIAMS.

Thomas L. Williams, son of Senator John Williams, was a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and was also Chancellor. It is in the last capacity that he is best known. Born in North Carolina, he came to Tennessee early in this century. He was a skillful and successful lawyer, and in 1826 was made a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was appointed by the Governor to a vacancy, but the Legislature declined to fill the place permanently, thereby reducing the number of Judges. From the time of his retirement from the Supreme bench until 1836, he practiced law in Knox and adjoining counties. In 1836 he was elected Chancellor for the Eastern Division, and was twice re-elected, holding the position continuously until 1854. He died at Nashville, December 2, 1856.

To be Chancellor in Judge Williams' time meant much more than it does now. He presided in nineteen counties, holding thirty-eight courts a year, and was absent from home for forty weeks each year. There were no railroads in Tennessee until the "fifties," and to all of his courts Chancellor Williams went on horseback, over rough roads, riding winter and summer, and enduring hardships that few men could have supported. The Chancery Court was not a popular favorite. Public sentiment was unfriendly, and legislation, therefore, while it did not go to the extent of abolishing the Court, was not favorable to it. Through this trying period Chancellor Williams was assiduous and unswerving in the discharge of his arduous duties. To his fidelity and endurance the lawyers of the State attribute in large measure the preservation of the Chancery system.

In the lawyers' memorial of Judge Williams, attached to 4th Sneed, it is said that his most noteworthy peculiarity as Chancellor was a repugnance to fraud in all its forms, and it is intimated that his faculty for detecting fraud was perhaps excessively developed. If this be true, it was a failing that leant to virtue's side. Judge Williams was a man of strong will and convictions, not without prejudices, but essentially honest and just. Without being exceptionally learned, he was well founded in the law and had the power to analyze and discriminate. He is described as possessing strong, vigorous, practical, good sense. He holds a prominent and honorable place in the history of our judiciary. His portrait, which may now be seen in the Chancery Court-room at Knoxville, shows him to have been a handsome, dignified, refined looking man.

GEN. JAMES WINCHESTER.

James Winchester was born on February 6, 1752, in Carroll County, Maryland, near Westminster, a town laid off by his father, William Winchester, a native of Westminster, England. His mother was Lydia Richards Winchester. In 1776, he enlisted in the Revolutionary Army as a private in the Third Maryland Regiment, a part of Washington's army. For bravery on the field he was commissioned a lieutenant on May 27, 1778. He was wounded and taken prisoner while assisting in covering Washington's retreat after the battle of Long Island. For a year he was confined in the prison ships off New York harbor, when he was exchanged and rejoined his regiment in the South where it was then under the command of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, with whom he served until the end of the Revolution. He took part in many battles including those of Guilford Court House, Hobkirk's Hill and Eutaw Springs. On Jan. 1, 1781, he was acting captain and, on Feb. 9, 1782, he was commissioned as captain. He was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He arrived in the Cumberland settlement in 1785 and took up his residence near Bledsoe's Station in Sumner County. Here he acquired extensive and valuable lands and built a famous stone mansion on his estate which he called Cragfont. In 1787, he was appointed by Gov. Caswell, of North

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Carolina as "Captain of the Horse in Sumner County." In 1788, he was appointed by Gov. Samuel Johnston, of North Carolina, as lieutenant-colonel of a regiment of militia of Sumner County. In 1789, he was appointed by Gen. Daniel Smith as "Inspector to the Brigade of the Militia of Mero District." He was a delegate to the North Carolina convention which refused to ratify the Constitution of the United States. He married Susan Black, of Sumner County. In 1788, he was one of the mounted volunteers who followed a party of Indians that had murdered John Morgan. In 1789, he commanded a scouting party in DeKalb County. In 1790, he was appointed by Gov. William Blount as "Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the regiment of militia of Sumner," and was also appointed justice of the peace. In 1791, he commanded a party in pursuit of the Indians who had destroyed Zeigler's Station. After the Indian troubles ceased following the Nickajack expedition in 1794, Gen. Winchester entered into business affairs with zest and success. He entered into a partnership with William Cage which continued until the latter's death. He was a member of the Sumner County court. In 1794, he was appointed by President Washington a member of the Legislative Council of the Southwest Territory. When the State government was organized in 1796 he became Speaker of the Senate. In 1795, he was appointed brigadier-general of Mero District and was reappointed in 1796 by Gov. Sevier. This position he held until he entered the U. S. Army in 1812. He was a warm friend of Andrew Jackson. On April 8, 1812, just before the Second war with Great Britain began, he was appointed by President Madison as a brigadier-general in the U. S. Army. In the War of 1812 he was unfortunate. He was defeated and surrendered at the battle of the River Taisin and was confined in prison near Quebec until April, 1814, when he returned home and was received with the utmost respect and confidence by his fellow citizens. In the fall of 1814 he was ordered to New Orleans and soon after his arrival there was stationed at Mobile where he commanded a large district. After the war he resigned and returned to Cragfont. In 1819, he was appointed a commissioner to determine and mark the southern boundary line of West Tennessee. He was one of the founders of Memphis and, it is said, gave the town its name. Its early development was his last important work. He died at Cragfont on July 26, 1826.

EDWIN M. YERGER.

Edwin M. Yerger, brother of George S. Yerger, was at one time Chancellor at Memphis. A very eulogistic, but entirely general account of him appears in "Keating's History of Memphis." Foote says of him: "He was decidedly a man of genius." He further says, in effect, that he was not a student, and therefore failed of the full measure of professional achievement of which he was capable.

J. S. YERGER AND WILLIAM YERGER.

J. S. Yerger and William Yerger were brothers of George and Edwin, and both are given the title of Judge in Foote's sketches. They were not Judges in Tennessee, but doubtless held that position in Mississippi. Foote speaks of both in terms of the most cordial commendation.

GEORGE S. YERGER.

The Yergers were Dutch. They came to Tennessee at an early day, and were living at Lebanon, in Wilson County, before the end of the eighteenth century. It is said in Foote's "Bench and Bar of the Southwest," that the Yerger mansion was, at the time when Senator Foote wrote, still standing at Lebanon, and that in it had been born eight worthy men of that name, all of whom but one, became lawyers.

Not far from the year 1840, the family moved to Mississippi. The precise date when George S. Yerger left Tennessee cannot be stated, but it was soon after he retired from the office of Attorney-General. He was at that time a lawyer of much note, and his removal was a great loss to the State. From Foote's account of him it appears that

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he was of a clear and discriminating mind, and unusually retentive memory, but was not a methodical student. He is said to have preferred commercial and equity practice, although he was an effective advocate.

As Reporter for the State he edited ten volumes of decisions, which continue to be constantly used by the profession and the courts. He was Attorney-General when the celebrated Foreman case was tried in the Supreme Court.

The office of Attorney-General and Reporter was created in Tennessee in the year 1831, and the first incumbent was George S. Yerger, who served from 1831 till October, 1838.

GEN. F. K. ZOLLICOFFER.

Gen. Felix K. Zollicoffer was born in Maury County, Tenn., May 19, 1812. He was the first general officer of the Confederacy who was killed in battle in the War between the states. This event occurred at Fishing Creek, Ky., on Jan. 19, 1862. Before the war he was a noted editor, principally in Nashville and Paris. He is one of the five general officers from Tennessee selected to be honored with statues on Stone Mountain, Ga.

ARCHIBALD WRIGHT.

Archibald Wright was born in Maury County, Tennessee, November 29, 1809, and died at Memphis, September 13, 1884. His father and mother were both of Scottish Highlander descent. The family moved from Maury to Giles County soon after his birth, and he was reared in the last named county. His education was at Mount Pleasant Academy and Giles College, and does not appear to have been extensive. It is said, however, that he was a diligent student and made the most of his opportunities. He studied law in the office of Chancellor Bramlett, and was licensed and began the practice at Pulaski, in 1832. When the Florida war began, he volunteered and served throughout the war. Returning to Pulaski, he continued to practice law there until 1851, when he removed to Memphis and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Eldridge, and the Hon. Thomas J. Turley. In 1857 Governor Harris appointed him to the supreme bench, and in 1858 the appointment was confirmed by a popular election. He served until the Court was suspended by the war. His name had been mentioned frequently for the Supreme Judgeship before his appointment, but he had declined to seek the place.

He was an early and zealous supporter of secession, but was too old for service in the army. His two sons, however, enlisted, and one fell at Murfreesboro, while the other survived to become one of the foremost lawyers of the State, and to form a long-continuing partnership with Thomas B. Turley, the son of his father's partner, and United States Senator from Tennessee.

The war left Judge Wright, like many other Southern men, bankrupt. His indebtedness seems to have been incurred largely in purchasing plantations and slaves in Louisiana before the war, and it is stated that by the laws of Louisiana, debts made in buying slaves were not enforceable by law, after the war. But of neither this law nor the national bankrupt Act would Judge Wright avail himself. Like Sir Walter Scott, and with the same old-fashioned Scotch honesty, he set to work, in his old age, to pay his debts. To this honorable but unpleasant task, he seems to have given the remainder of his life.

In all that has been written of Judge Wright, stress has been laid on the terseness and directness of his opinions. As they appear in the Reports, they are devoid of adornment and amplification, but are eminently clear and satisfactory. They are such opinions as the lawyer needs in the court-room—clear, precise, unmistakable.

Down almost to the day of his death, Judge Wright remained in active practice. In his determination to pay his debts he accepted every honorable employment that was tendered him.

With his large and deserved reputation, he might have been elected to the bench again, but it is said that he repeatedly declined to allow the use of his name. He had never sought office, but held to the old-fashioned opinion at which the politician of the present time laughs, that the office should seek the man.

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In rugged strength of character and of mind, Judge Wright much resembled Judge Green. Like Judge Green, he was not a brilliant man, but strong and sound. He is said to have been exceptionally familiar with the Tennessee Reports, but it will be seen from his opinions that he was not given to the display of learning. He sought and reached the justice of the case, putting his conclusions in the plainest possible form. As a practitioner he was not only careful and laborious, but while always fair and honorable, was prompt and shrewd, and made the most of his cases. Judge Wright exemplified in his life the highest qualities of good-citizenship and true manhood. He was among the most competent of our Supreme Judges, and leaves a name of which his children and all the people of Tennessee must be proud.

ADOLPH J. LATSCH.

Memphis numbers among her native sons Adolph J. Latsch, a prominent Mason and senior member of the printing firm of Latsch & Arnold. He was born on the 14th of March, 1875, and is the son of John Latsch, Jr., who came to this city from Cincinnati, Ohio, before the Civil war. The father was a native of Switzerland and was accompanied to this city by his father, John Latsch, Sr., a shoe-last maker by trade. The grandfather made the first pair of lasts for the mercantile firm of B. Lowenstein & Brothers. During the epidemic of yellow fever in 1878 Adolph J. Latsch lost both father and grandfather. He has spent his life here, going to school in the city schools as a boy and in early manhood learning the book-binder's trade. He has followed this occupation all his life. In 1914 he and Richard H. Arnold formed a partnership under the name of Latsch & Arnold, with a printing establishment at No. 97 North Second street. The business of this firm consists of job printing and the manufacture of blank books. The general excellence of its work has won for the concern a substantial and growing patronage among people who know and appreciate the value of superior printing.

On the 7th of October, 1909, Mr. Latsch and Miss Maud Lavinia Foster were married. Mrs. Latsch is also a native of Memphis. They are among the prominent members of the St. Luke's Episcopal church, of which Mr. Latsch is a vestryman. His wife was formerly president of the Altar Guild of the church and is one of the most active workers in the women's auxiliaries.

Mr. Latsch is widely known for his connection with the work of the Masonic order of Memphis. He holds all the degrees except the thirty-third in that fraternity, being a Knight Templar in the York Rite, a thirty-second degree Mason in the Scottish Rite, and a Noble of Al Chymia Temple of the Mystic Shrine. One of his favorite recreations is the game of golf and he spends many happy hours on the links of the Colonial Country Club. Mr. Latsch possesses those qualities that make for social popularity and in the city where he has spent his life he has a host of friends, many of whom were schoolmates of his, years ago.

DAVID CLAIBORNE McMILLIN.

The life record of David Claiborne McMillin is closely interwoven with the history of Chattanooga and of Tennessee. He was a member of the convention that changed the name of the city from Ross' Landing to Chattanooga and he afterward filled various public offices here, while with the commercial and financial development of the city he was closely associated as a merchant and banker. Descended from one of the pioneer families of America of Scotch-Irish ancestry, he had every reason to be proud of the family record, as the aid and influence of those of the name were ever cast on the side of progress and improvement. Representatives of the family served with the American forces in the Revolutionary war. They came as pioneers to Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1839. David Claiborne McMillin was born in Washington, Rhea county, Tennessee, April 10, 1819. His father, Robert McMillin, was born in Blount county, Tennessee, and lived for many years near Knoxville, where he followed the occupation of farming.

Having obtained his early education in Rhea county and in Knox county, Tennessee, David Claiborne McMillin became a resident of Chattanooga in 1838,

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when a young man of nineteen years. He found upon his arrival a small town of little commercial or industrial importance, known as Ross' Landing, and he afterward served as a member of the convention, changing the name to Chattanooga. He filled the office of city alderman in 1851 and recorder in 1855, while in 1856 he served most satisfactorily as mayor, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration. Over the record of his official career there never fell any shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil. He was always loyal to the duty and responsibility that devolved upon him and he left the impress of his individuality for good upon the history of the municipality. In 1885 he held the position of a member of the State Board Railroad Tax Assessors under appointment of Governor Bate. Not only did Mr. McMillin figure prominently in connection with public offices but was also a representative business man. While residing in Cleveland, Tennessee, he attained prominence as a banker and later he was cashier of the City National Bank. For a number of years he was also engaged in the shoe business and was accounted one of the representative merchants of the city, his reliability, enterprise and progressiveness winning for him at all times the respect, confidence and goodwill of the community.

On May 24, 1843, Mr. McMillin was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Campbell, a daughter of Thomas J. Campbell, who was for many years clerk of the house, and was the son of Judge David Campbell, who was a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary war and participated in the battle of King's Mountain. He afterward became the first judge of the supreme court of Tennessee and was one of the state's most distinguished and honored citizens. The Judge David Campbell Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was so called in memory of this eminent jurist and leading Tennesseean. To Mr. and Mrs. McMillin were born the following named children: Thomas P., Sallie Ewing, William White, Clint Campbell, David Claiborne, Bell, Fannie, Louisa, Nannie, Anna, and Mary—eleven in all. Anna is the secretary of the department of streets and sewers of the city of Chattanooga. She is accounted one of the most capable women connected with the city government. She has spent twenty-five years in the service of the board of public works and in the department of streets and sewers and has rendered most valuable aid in these connections.

Mr. McMillin always voted with the democratic forces and was very active in the councils of his party. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and for thirty years was one of its stewards and long a member of its board of trustees. He was keenly interested in everything that pertained to the material, intellectual, social, political and moral progress of city and state, and his labors were wisely and effectively directed along the lines of advancement and improvement. His demise occurred in Chattanooga on the 26th of November, 1897, when he had attained the age of seventy-eight years.

MONTAGUE S. ROSS.

Montague S. Ross, a representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of Tennessee, is a leading member of the Nashville bar, while he also has important business interests and has always found time to cooperate with every movement seeking the advancement and upbuilding of his city. He was born in Savannah, Tennessee, August 12, 1880, and his parents, William Ulysses and Lucy Ann (Ross) Ross, were natives of Hardin county, this state, in which section the family was established during the territorial period in the history of Tennessee. The great-grandfather of Mr. Ross was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and his remains are interred in the national cemetery, which is situated in the Shiloh National Park at Pittsburg Landing. The family is an old and prominent one of the south, and the ancestral record has been traced back for about four hundred years. The father devoted his life to the occupation of farming and was numbered among the well known agriculturists of Hardin county. His demise occurred in May, 1908, and the mother passed away in February, 1903.

In the acquirement of an education Montague S. Ross attended the public schools of Hardin county, Tennessee, and a private school at Savannah, this state, after which he became a student at the University of Nashville, now known as Peabody College, and was graduated from that institution in 1903 with the A. B. degree.

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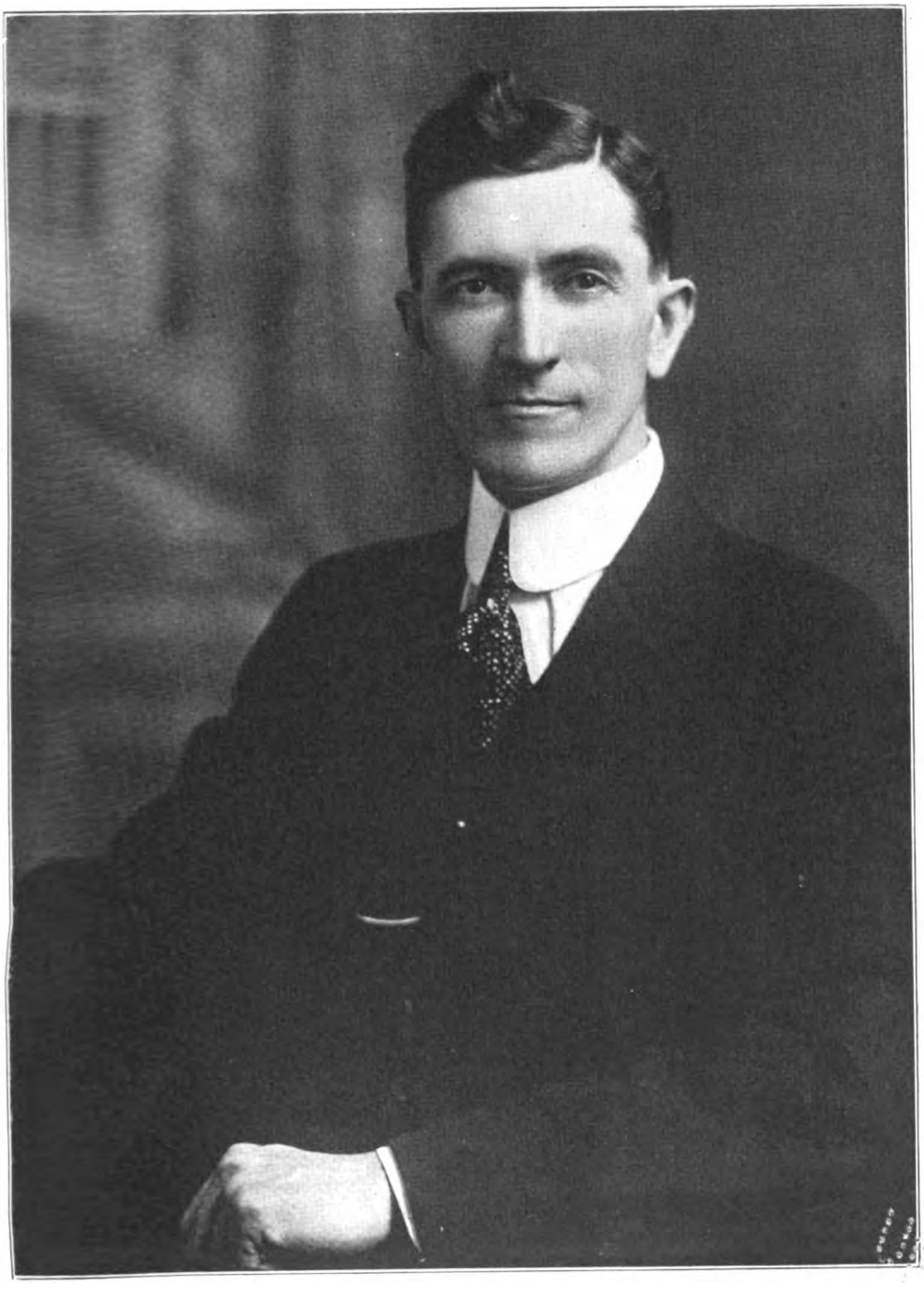

MONTAGUE S. ROSS

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In 1904 he became superintendent of public schools at Greenfield, Tennessee, and in the fall of that year he entered the law school of George Washington University at Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1907, winning the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Coming to Nashville, he was associated with the law firm of Pitts & McConico until July 1, 1919, and has since engaged in private practice, being accorded a liberal clientele. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument, all combine to make him one of the most capable attorneys of Nashville, and he has ever conformed his practice to the highest ethical standards of the profession. In 1914 Mr. Ross assisted in organizing the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company, of which he has since been general counsel, and in 1916 he was made treasurer, which office he still fills. He is a sagacious, farsighted business man and is one of the owners of the Montague Realty Company, which is operating on an extensive scale, while he also aided in organizing and promoting the Montague summer resort, which is situated near Nashville.

On the 9th of September, 1908, Mr. Ross married Miss Hazel Mitchum, a daughter of R. B. and Donie (Adams) Mitchum, both of whom were born in Tennessee, the former being a native of Gibson county and the latter of McNairy county. The father is numbered among the leading business men of Nashville and is a member of the Cayce Transfer Company, the largest concern of the kind operating in the city, and he also conducts the Merchants Delivery Company. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have become the parents of three children: Robert Montague, who was born November 26, 1909; William Milton, born December 9, 1911; and James Bailey Mitchum, whose birth occurred on the 22d of January, 1921.

Mr. Ross is a Presbyterian in religious faith, and his political allegiance is given to the democratic party. His life has never been a self-centered one, for the welfare of others has ever been to him a matter of deep concern, and he has been connected with many movements which have had to do with bettering the conditions of humanity in his city and raising the standards of life to a higher plane. In association with J. H. Allison, he founded the Big Brothers, a movement which was formed for the purpose of aiding the various charitable associations of the city and which has accomplished much good. He also promoted the Nashville Milk & Ice Commission for Babies, which was subsequently taken over by the city, and has likewise labored earnestly to extend the industrial interests of his community, serving for three years as first vice president and for a year as president of the Nashville Business Men's Association, which was later absorbed by the Chamber of Commerce. During the World war he did all in his power to aid his country, serving as a Four-Minute speaker and as a member of the legal advisory board, and he was also sergeant of Company H of the Tennessee National Guard. He is a Mason and a member of the Nashville Bar & Library Association and the State Bar Association. He is also a member of Kappa Alpha college fraternity, and for two years was commander of the province comprising Tennessee, Kentucky and Michigan. He belongs to that public-spirited and helpful type of men whose activities are directed into those channels which have for their object public improvement and the advancement of the general welfare, and his course has at all times marked him as a citizen of worth.

WALLACE ROBERT REID.

Five years ago Wallace Robert Reid came to Memphis to establish the Empire Floor & Lumber Corporation, which is now located here in Memphis. He had at that time been connected with the lumber industry for several years, his headquarters being in Buffalo, New York. Attracted by the increasing importance of this city as one of the leading hardwood markets in the county, Mr. Reid organized the present firm as an auxiliary of the Empire Floor & Lumber Company of Buffalo and has remained here as its secretary and treasurer.

Wallace Robert Reid was born in Detroit, Michigan, May 6, 1885, the son of Robert R. and Margaret (Murray) Reid, both natives of Detroit and of Scotch descent. They were married in their native city, June 25, 1884, and became the parents of three boys and a girl, of whom Wallace Robert is the oldest. Mr. and Mrs. Reid are still living and enjoying an active life, Mr. Reid, who is now fifty-nine years old, being engaged in the sawmilling industry in Ontario, Canada. The

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first six years of his life Wallace Robert Reid lived in Detroit, Toledo, Ohio, and Bay City, Michigan, then his parents settled in Tonawanda, New York, where he grew to manhood. After graduating from the high school in Tonawanda he went to Rochester to attend the university, from which he graduated with the Ph. B. degree in 1907, at the conclusion of a four years' course.

The first three years after leaving college Mr. Reid was employed in a bank of Buffalo, now known as the Marine Trust Company, holding the position of bookkeeper and other clerical posts. In 1910 he returned to Tonawanda to become general manager of the Enterprise Lumber & Silo Company of that city. Three years later he organized the Empire Floor & Lumber Corporation at Buffalo, becoming its secretary and treasurer, as well as general manager. He still holds the office of secretary and treasurer of this concern, although subsequent developments in his business career have made it impossible for him to retain the active management. Under his direction this corporation grew steadily for the first five years after its founding until it was able to branch out into larger fields. Accordingly, in 1918, Mr. Reid came to this southern market to organize an auxiliary company known as the Empire Floor & Lumber Corporation of Memphis, a firm representing a capital investment of one hundred thousand dollars. He was elected secretary and treasurer of the new firm and still holds that office. Since October, 1920, he has also been the general manager and secretary of the Memphis Hardwood Flooring Company, a concern that is now fifteen years old and has an investment of three-quarters of a million dollars. It is located in North Memphis. The president of this firm was the late James E. Stark, who died on October 25, 1922; and S. B. Anderson was vice president.

Mr. Reid was married at Tonawanda, New York, on September 15, 1920, to Miss Myrtle Lockman. Mrs. Reid was born in Tonawanda and there received her education, graduating from the high school. She is actively identified with the work of the Order of the Eastern Star.

Since coming to Memphis, Mr. Reid has taken an active part in the business life of the city and lent his influence to the development of its prosperity. He is a member and a director of the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, and belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Exchange Club. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, and he is also a Master Mason.

THOMAS HARRIS FARMER.

Thomas Harris Farmer of Martin, Tennessee, was born in Weakley county, this state, February 20, 1861. His father was Thomas Martin Farmer, who was born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1835, and his mother was Sarah Jane Lovelace, who was also born in Halifax county, Virginia, in 1834. About 1838, when quite young, the parents of T. H. Farmer were brought to Weakley county by their respective parents, who were among the first settlers of that county. Thomas M. Farmer and Sarah Jane Lovelace were married in 1857 and to them were born three children: Effie May, whose birth occurred in 1858 and who in 1878 became the wife of J. W. Hutcherson, now living near Jackson, Mississippi; Edwin N., who died in infancy; and Thomas H., subject of this sketch. Thomas M. Farmer died in the fall of 1870, when his son, Thomas Harris, was but nine years of age, and left only a small estate, so that this young lad had the care of his mother and sister thus early in life. Yet he went to work at the meager wage of twenty-five cents per day, giving all of his earnings to his widowed mother.

Thomas H. Farmer managed to go to the common schools at Como, Tennessee, where his mother then lived, pursuing his studies during the winter months, while in the summer season he worked on the farm of his uncle, H. H. Lovelace, at fifteen dollars per month. When he was nineteen years of age he became so anxious for an education that he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity to attend the S. W. B. University (now Union University) of Jackson, Tennessee, in the year 1880-1. He did not complete the course in that institution, however, as his uncle, J. R. Lovelace, saw that he was very industrious and desired his assistance in the operation of a saw and grist mill at Martin, Tennessee. He assured his nephew that they could make much money and the young man, realizing that his funds were almost gone, much as he desired a college degree, allowed his uncle to persuade him to buy a half interest in the mill. He was obliged to incur an indebtedness of forty-

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one hundred dollars in order to acquire this interest, which was a great responsibility for an inexperienced youth, but he went to work with the determination to succeed and by working sixteen to eighteen hours out of twenty-four he made money and in less than two years was out of debt.

On the 28th of November, 1882, Mr. Farmer was married to Lena Carey Stevens, daughter of H. H. and Susiana Stevens of Paducah, Kentucky. Her father was a tobacconist and wholesale hardware man and leading citizen of Paducah. Mr. Farmer took his young bride to his mother's home in Martin, where they all lived together happily for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Farmer became the parents of five children: Harris Holland, whose birth occurred September 30, 1883, passed away March 3, 1886; George Everette, who was born February 5, 1886, received his degree in Hall-Moody College in 1904 and at once became head bookkeeper in the wholesale house with his father. In 1905 he became assistant cashier of the Farmers & Merchants Bank and in 1906 he was elected cashier of the People's Bank of Martin, which was organized by his father. In 1920 he had made such a reputation as a banker that he was elected assistant cashier of the Fourth & First National Bank of Nashville, Tennessee, which position he now holds. He was married to Frances Fisher of Evansville, Indiana, in 1908; Mary Belle, whose birth occurred in 1888, was educated in the Ward-Belmont Seminary of Nashville and on the 6th of July, 1909, became the wife of A. L. Teachout, a prominent stave dealer and manufacturer residing in Memphis, Tennessee; Janie Leigh, who was born March 22, 1891, died on the 27th of June following; Thomas Harris, Jr., who was born September 15, 1903, obtained his early education in the Hall-Moody College at Martin, Tennessee, subsequently pursued a business course in Macon and Andrews College of Memphis, Tennessee, and also had some training in the Castle Heights Military Academy. He is now working for a degree from the Union University at Jackson and is a splendid specimen of young manhood with excellent chances for future success.

In 1886, acceding to the wishes of his uncle, J. R. Lovelace, and some other friends and relatives, Thomas H. Farmer, Sr., assisted in the organization of The Bank of Martin, after which he sold his mill and became the first cashier of this institution—the first bank in Weakley county. Some years later he organized The Farmers & Merchants Bank of Martin, which later became the City State Bank.

In 1906, in association with his son, George E., he organized The People's Bank of Martin, with a subscribed capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and has since served as its president, his son George acting as cashier thereof until elected to the position of assistant cashier of the Fourth & First National Bank of Nashville, Tennessee. In 1902 Mr. Farmer and his cousin, W. N. Lovelace, organized the W. T. W. Grocery Company with a capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars. In 1918 a new charter was secured for capital stock of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, while the name of the concern was changed to the Lovelace Farmer Grocery Company, of which W. N. Lovelace has been president and T. H. Farmer the general manager since its inception. They also organized branch houses at Hickman, Kentucky, Union City and McKenzie, Tennessee, and have bought out four other wholesale groceries to obviate competition. Mr. Farmer has likewise organized banks at other places in Kentucky and Tennessee. He helped to organize the Ohio Valley Insurance Company of Paducah, Kentucky, and is one of its directors. He was for years a director of The Tennessee Life Insurance Company of Nashville, also vice president and director of the Weakley County Telephone Company and of the City Lumber Company of Martin. In 1912 he organized the Farmer Wrenn Land Company, capitalized for one hundred thousand dollars, and bought twenty thousand acres of timbered lands at the mouth of the Red river in Louisiana for ninety-eight thousand dollars. Two years later through his own efforts he sold this property for one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. In 1914 he purchased twenty-three hundred acres of land at Vardaman, Mississippi, later disposing of this at a good profit, while in 1915 he sold his ten farms in Weakley and Obion counties, some of them containing three hundred to six hundred acres, for good prices. It is supposed that he handled real estate to the value of over four hundred thousand dollars in about one year.

Mr. Farmer has been a lifelong temperance worker, beginning when only ten years of age and working in and through all the old temperance orders until these were superseded by the Anti-Saloon League, of which he has been for years one of the state members. In 1888 he was the chairman for Weakley county of

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the Tennessee Amendment Campaign for Temperance and was instrumental in securing the county's support for the amendment. He has conducted more temperance medal contests than anyone in Tennessee, giving fifty-two solid gold medals for contests held in Weakley county in one year, and is recognized as the leading temperance advocate in this section. He has voted for all presidential prohibition candidates and has been elector for some of them. In 1877 he professed faith in Christ and was baptized into the Thompson Creek Baptist church near Como at the age of sixteen and was at once made clerk of that church. Coming to Martin in 1881, he found a small band of Baptists with no house in which to worship. He and his uncle sawed the necessary lumber free of charge and boarded some of the carpenters who erected the church edifice. In 1905, when the congregation had so increased that a larger and better building was required, he and three others began a campaign to build the large modern brick church and Sunday school annex which now stands as a monument to the efforts of himself and his associates. In 1902 he was one of the chief promoters of the project which resulted in the erection of the great Hall-Moody College, which has steadily grown and prospered until this institution numbers her students by four hundred to six hundred per year from all over the south and her preachers and teachers are filling positions in all parts of the United States. He has been a deacon in his church for over thirty-five years and treasurer and trustee of Hall-Moody College since its organization. He always felt that the church was big enough for all of his mission work and never joined any secret orders. Mr. Farmer was for a number of years a member of the executive board of the National Drainage Congress and of the Deep Waterways from Lakes to Gulf and delivered addresses on these subjects at New Orleans, Louisiana, Little Rock, Arkansas, and Cairo, Illinois, which were largely copied into the newspapers of the land. He also made speeches for the Baptist seventy-five million dollar campaign and subscribed largely to the same, also took a prominent part in selling Liberty bonds for the prosecution of the World war and bought more than any other citizen of his county. He has never sought any office and has refused several times to let his name go before the people for city, county and legislative offices, preferring to remain a private citizen.

Mr. Farmer, like very few persons, has kept an account of practically all of his transactions, gifts, etc., for years and during the last four decades has given more than one hundred thousand dollars for church, educational and charitable work, to which he is still contributing as the Lord prospers him, for he has long been more than a "tither." In March, 1920, he had the sad misfortune to lose his mother in her eighty-sixth year. He had her laid peacefully to rest in the large granite mausoleum in West Side cemetery, which he had built largely for her.

Mr. Farmer has written considerable for magazines and newspapers both of prose and poetry and has had some of his verses set to music. If he had early in life turned his attention to literature, he no doubt might have succeeded well in this line also. He is now in his sixty-second year and when it is remembered that for over forty years his health has been bad and that nearly thirty years ago he was made completely blind from overdoses of quinine so that his wife had to lead him about for several years and that he has for over twenty-five years had only a small central vision with which to read and attend to business, it is almost a miracle that he has been able to accomplish so much. No doubt he is right in saying: "I could not have done it except by God's help."

WALLACE M. LAMBERT.

Wallace M. Lambert is prominently known in the real estate circles of Memphis as owner of Lambert's Park Avenue addition, a subdivision to Memphis. He maintains well appointed offices on Second street and enjoys an extensive and lucrative patronage. He was born on a farm in Hancock county, Kentucky, on the 31st of January, 1880, a son of Henry Harrison and Valinda (Lamar) Lambert, both of whom are deceased. His father engaged in agricultural pursuits for the greater part of his life and achieved substantial success in that connection.

Wallace M. Lambert was reared to young manhood on the home farm. He attended the rural schools in the vicinity of the farm and in 1901 came to Memphis and enrolled in the Macon & Andrews Business College. Upon the completion of his

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course there he made his initial step in the business world and for several years was in the employ of different Memphis concerns. He worked in various departments and for eight years was credit man for the Scott-Kelly Furniture Company. He resigned that position in the fall of 1922 in order to devote his entire time and attention to his real estate interests. From time to time Mr. Lambert had invested in land just east and south of the city limits and today he owns a tract embracing forty acres, which he has made into an attractive subdivision, known as Lambert's Park Avenue Subdivision. This subdivision originally consisted of four hundred and ninety-nine lots and Mr. Lambert has disposed of over three hundred of them at good prices. He has proven himself to be a man of keen foresight and business ability and no man is better informed on land values in this city and section of the state. The greater part of his time and attention is devoted to handling his own real estate interests.

Mr. Lambert has been twice married. On the 1st of July, 1906, he was married to Miss Ethel E. Crump, whose death occurred on the 22d of March, 1916. She left three children: Wallace C., Raymond L. and Ethel F., all of whom are living. On the 11th of October, 1917, Mr. Lambert was married to Miss Edna E. Harwell, a native of Mississippi, and to their union one daughter has been born: Edna L. Mrs. Lambert is a woman of much culture and refinement and is prominent in the club and social circles of Memphis.

Fraternally Mr. Lambert is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Although his business has taken up the greater part of his time, Mr. Lambert has always maintained an active interest in civic affairs and in all important questions and issues of the day. He has never sought nor desired political preferment, but he is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the prvileges of good citizenship and is never too busy to lend his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. The success he has achieved in business circles is the result of his own intelligently directed efforts and he well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all with whom he has come into contact.

J. F. CRABTREE.

The name of Crabtree has long been well known in Chattanooga and the present generation is fully sustaining the high reputation which has always been borne by the family in connection with the business interests and progressive development of the city. J. F. Crabtree of this review, active in the field of real estate and insurance, was born in Chattanooga, April 2, 1890, and is a son of James and Mary (McCue) Crabtree, the former born in this city in 1851 and the latter near Chattanooga in 1855. The father passed away in 1921. The mother is still living. They were reared, educated and married here and for some years lived on a farm east of the city, but a short time prior to the death of Mr. Crabtree he took up his abode in Chattanooga, spending his remaining days in retirement from active business. To him and his wife were born eight children: Mrs. N. E. Boyd of Chattanooga; E. F. Crabtree, who is engaged in the automobile business in Baltimore, Maryland; Mae, the wife of W. T. McAllister, a railroad man of Chattanooga; F. J., also connected with railroad interests in Chattanooga; F. G., who is engaged in the transfer business in this city; Mrs. Clara B. Eiseman of Denver, Colorado; J. F.; and Mrs. R. A. Wardlaw of La Fayette, Georgia.

The public schools of Chattanooga afforded J. F. Crabtree his educational opportunities and his first employment was in a railroad office, where he remained for three or four years. He afterward taught in a business college for two years and on the expiration of that period turned his attention to the real estate business, in which he has since been engaged. He conducts a general realty business and has handled considerable valuable property in the city. Recently he became one of the organizers of the Fidelity Trust Company, of which he is now the secretary and treasurer, with R. W. Olmsted as the president, the stock being largely owned by the members of the real estate firm. The business is steadily developing and the progressive spirit of Mr. Crabtree is proving a valuable asset in its conduct. As a real estate man he is widely known, engaged in buying and selling property, and he also conducts a large insurance business and mortgage loan department.

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In 1912 Mr. Crabtree was married to Miss Emilie W. Neidhardt, who was born in New Orleans and was brought to Chattanooga in her childhood, being educated in this city. They have become parents of two children, Charlotte Virginia and Dorothy Caroline. The parents are members of the Highland Park Baptist church and Mr. Crabtree also has membership in the Chattanooga Golf & Country Club, which indicates something of the nature of his recreation. In politics he is a democrat but inclined to an independent course, for at local elections where no issue is involved he is apt to consider the capabilities of the candidate rather than party ties.

GEORGE ROBERTSON LIVERMORE, M. D.

Specialization is a tendency of the age. Professional men have found that so comprehensive has become the science with which they deal, as the result of modern research and discovery, that it is impossible for a single individual to cover with thoroughness the entire field; and, therefore, a single line is chosen wherein one may develop skill of the highest order. Following this modern tendency, Dr. George Robertson Livermore has become a well known urologist of Memphis. He is a native son of this city, born September 20, 1878, his parents being Alonzo Skiles and Leila (Robertson) Livermore. The father, formerly a prominent business man of Memphis, was the founder of the Livermore Foundry & Machine Company. He was born in Kentucky and during the Civil war he served as a colonel on the staff of General Forrest, in charge of the old Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, now the Illinois Central. He died in the year 1888 and is still survived by his wife.

George Robertson Livermore has spent his life in Memphis and acquired his early education in the public schools here. He was also a student in the Memphis Military Institute, from which he was graduated with the class of 1896 and then entered the University of Virginia, where he completed his professional course, winning the M. D. degree as a member of the class of 1899. He served for three years as an interne in New York hospitals, gaining broad and valuable experience in that way, and since 1903 he has practiced continuously in Memphis, save for the period when he pursued postgraduate work in Berlin, Vienna, London and Paris in 1912. He belongs to the American Genito-Urinary Association, the American College of Surgeons, the American Urological Association, the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Association, the Tennessee State Medical Association, the West Tennessee Medical Association, and to the local medical society, of which he has served as vice president.

Dr. Livermore is professor of Urology in the University of Tennessee and is Genito-urinary surgeon to the Baptist Memorial and Memphis General Hospitals. At the time of the World war he offered his services to the government but was not accepted because of his position as a professor in the medical department of the University of Tennessee. However, he was placed on the medical advisory board of Memphis. In his practice he is now confining his attention exclusively to urology and has gained a notable point of prominence in that regard.

In 1914 Dr. Livermore was married to Miss Katherine Carnes, a daughter of General Sam T. Carnes of Memphis, and they have one son, George Robertson, Jr. Dr. Livermore is widely known in the city in which he has spent his life and where his circle of friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

WALTER LEWIS EVANS.

Walter Lewis Evans, general manager of the Bradley Lumber Company in Memphis, is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word and is held in high confidence and esteem by all who know him. He was born on a farm eight miles from Savannah, Tennessee, on the 20th of April, 1888, an only child of John Samuel and Laura (Hobart) Evans, both of whom are deceased. The father was

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DR. GEORGE R. LIVERMORE

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killed in a sawmill accident when Walter Lewis was but ten years of age and his mother died two years later.

Walter Lewis Evans was thus left an orphan at an early age. He was reared to young manhood by his maternal grandparents, receiving his education in the country schools in the vicinity of their farm. At the age of fifteen years he engaged in teaching school in Hardin county and in his classes he had many pupils much older and larger than he, some being twenty-one years of age. Subsequently he went to Bowling Green, Kentucky, and took a business course, including bookkeeping, and also pursued a literary course. After that he taught another term of school in Hardin county and at the age of sixteen years made his initial step in the business world. He accepted a position as bookkeeper for a lumber concern at Wilson, Arkansas, and remained with them until 1913, when he went to Philip, Mississippi, as office manager for the Tallahatchie Lumber Company. He was active in that capacity one year and was then promoted to the position of buyer and inspector for the company. In 1916 he went to St. Louis, Missouri, as traveling salesman for the Lyon Lumber Company of that city and in 1919 he came to Memphis and accepted the position of sales manager for the Chicago Coal Company. In 1921 he formed a partnership with Nathan Bradley of Bay City, Michigan, for the conduct of a hardwood lumber business and he is general manager of the company in Memphis. The Bradley Lumber Company is one of the largest and most successful concerns of its kind in the country. It operates three mills, two in Mississippi and one in Louisiana, and has two concentrating yards, one at Memphis and one at Columbus, Mississippi. Mr. Bradley resides in Bay City, Michigan, where he has other extensive lumber interests. He likewise has holdings in Washington. The success Mr. Evans has achieved is well merited, for it is the result of his own intelligently directed efforts, close application to the thing at hand and innate business ability. Starting out in the world on his own account at the age of fifteen years, he took advantage of every opportunity offered him to advance and today is one of the most substantial citizens and representative business men in Memphis.

On the 22d of December, 1910, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Evans and Miss Margaret Laura Snodgrass of Wilson, Arkansas, and to their union two children have been born: Dorothy Elizabeth, nine years of age; and Walter Lewis, aged three. They are strong, healthy children and are being reared amid ideal home surroundings.

Mr. Evans holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and is active in the furtherance of every movement for the benefit of the community at large. He is identified with the Lumberman's Club, the Old Colony Club and the Colonial Country Club. He finds his greatest recreation in golf and he is proficient in that sport. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to the chapter and the commandery.

ALBERT RUSSEL ERSKINE.

Few men are more prominently or more widely known in the enterprising city of Memphis than Albert Russel Erskine, who through close application to the thing at hand and innate business ability, is today one of the foremost business men in the south. He is manager of the mail order division of the large jewelry concern known as George T. Brodnax, Incorporated. Mr. Erskine was born in Huntsville, Alabama, on the 4th of March, 1886, a son of Alexander and Rosabelle (Warren) Erskine, both of whom are living. On the paternal side Mr. Erskine is of Scotch descent and he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the maternal side. Both families have been residents of Alabama for many generations. The paternal great-great-grandfather, Albert Russel, located at Huntsville in 1803, coming from Virginia. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, serving with the rank of second lieutenant in Captain Joseph Mitchell's Company of the Twelfth Virginia Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel James Wood. He was made a second lieutenant on the 20th of May, 1777, and promoted to the rank of adjutant in 1779, so serving until the close of the war in 1783. Albert Russel is buried in Huntsville, the only Revolutionary soldier resting there. His grandson, Dr. Albert Russel Erskine, the grandfather of our subject, served as surgeon of the Fifth Tennessee

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Regiment, Confederate States army, during the Civil war. He lived at Huntsville, Alabama, for many years and practiced his profession, winning a position of prominence among the foremost physicians and surgeons of the day. He was active in medical circles until his death in 1903. Albert Russel Erskine, the subject of this review, was named for Dr. Erskine. Mr. Erskine has in his possession the old Erskine Bible, which is now nearly two hundred years old and contains a complete record of the family. This Bible was exhibited at the Nashville Centennial in the year 1897.

The public schools of Huntsville afforded Albert Russel Erskine his grade school education and subsequently he entered an academy for high school work. At the age of sixteen years he put his textbooks aside and came to Memphis to learn the cotton business. He spent three years in that business, becoming thoroughly familiar with every phase of it, but circumstances so shaped themselves that instead of continuing in that line of work he became cashier of the George T. Brodnax Company, Incorporated, the largest jewelry house in the south. He became associated with that concern in 1904, when but nineteen years of age. He found the work much to his liking and applied himself diligently to every task assigned him. He was promoted to the office of assistant manager of the mail order department in 1907 and in 1910 he was made manager of the mail order division, which important position he has continued to hold. The George T. Brodnax, Incorporated, concern is one of the largest retail jewelry firms in the United States. It was founded by the late George T. Brodnax and through its mail order branch, of which Mr. Erskine is now the head, it has practically the entire world for its realm of trade. It numbers among its patrons citizens of not only every state in the union but citizens of every country on the face of the globe. A large force of men and women are constantly employed in its mail order division, this force at certain seasons numbering more than one hundred persons. The George T. Brodnax Company, Incorporated, jewelry emporium, at No. 22 South Main street, Memphis, compares favorably with the largest concerns of its kind in New York and Chicago.

On the 9th of April, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Erskine and Miss Nell Moncrief Craig, the only daughter of F. D. Craig, a well known seedsman of Memphis. To Mr. and Mrs. Erskine two children have been born: Albert Russel (III), twelve years of age; and Mary Janet, six years of age. Mrs. Erskine is a woman of much culture and refinement and she is prominent in the club and social circles of this city.

The religious faith of Mr. Erskine is indicated by his membership in the Idlewild Presbyterian church and he is a generous contributor to its support. He is essentially public-spirited, being ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of good citizenship, and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club he is active in the furtherance of every movement for the development of the community at large. Socially he is identified with the Memphis Country Club. Hs is a man of genial and pleasing personality and his friends are legion.

HODGES HAFFORD HONNOLL.

Hodges Hafford Honnoll has been a member of the Memphis bar for twelve years. He was born on the 2d of July, 1883, at Iuka, Mississippi, the youngest of three children of the late Rev. James W. Honnoll, a prominent Methodist minister and presiding elder. Rev. Mr. Honnoll was prominently known throughout northern Mississippi. He was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, and his death occurred on the 20th of March, 1912, in his seventy-fifth year. His wife was Mary Elizabeth (Thompson) Honnoll, a native of Tishomingo county, Mississippi. Mrs. Honnoll died in April, 1922. On both paternal and maternal sides, Hodges Hafford Honnoll's ancestors served in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Honnoll has one brother and one sister, both living in Memphis.

Hodges Hafford Honnoll spent his boyhood days in Holly Springs, Mississippi, and received his education in that state. In young manhood he came to Memphis and began the practice of law. He has been a member of the Memphis bar for twelve years and he handles civil cases entirely. Mr. Honnoll is devoted to his profession, of which he is a constant student. He is also a stockholder and director in the Malone & Hyde Wholesale Grocery business of Memphis.

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On the 28th of December, 1912, Mr. Honnoll married Miss Mamie Sherard, who was born and reared in Mississippi, and who is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College. She is a daughter of John H. Sherard, a prominent planter of Sherard, Mississippi. Mr. and Mrs. Honnoll have a daughter, Catherine, who is six years of age.

Fraternally Mr. Honnoll is identified with the Masons, being a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar. He likewise holds membership in the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is one of the teachers of the Character Builders Bible class in the Madison Heights church, to which he belongs and in which he is one of the trustees. He holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce and also in the Tennessee State Bar Association, the Memphis and Shelby County Law and Library Association, and the Lawyers' Club of this city.

FRANK B. HUNTER.

Frank B. Hunter was born at Vandalia, Illinois, on February 24, 1862. His father, Colonel William Hunter, then serving in the Union army, was Irish by birth and came to America with his parents, Thomas and Ann (O'Sullivan) Hunter, in 1821, at the age of four. The Hunters settled in Piqua, Ohio, where William Hunter grew to manhood, studied for the legal profession, and wooed and won his bride. Their wedding took place in 1848. His wife was before her marriage, Mary Barrington, daughter of William Robb Barrington, a newspaper man, the founder, proprietor and editor of the Piqua Gazette. She was born in Piqua in 1821. When the Civil war broke out the young lawyer hastened to enlist and was commissioned lieutenant colonel in the regiment of which John A. Logan was then colonel. Colonel Hunter had had some previous military experience in the Mexican war, serving under the command of Millard Fillmore who later became president. He was ordered south with his regiment and took part in the famous western campaigns, being wounded at Shiloh, where he fought on April 6th and 7th of 1862. He was also present during the siege of Vicksburg and saw that brave city finally surrender to a superior force. During the last two years of the war he was stationed at Memphis as a member of the staff of General Washburne, the Federal commandant at this post, and having taken a fancy to the city continued to reside here until his death in 1869. At the close of the war he was appointed judge of the Shelby county criminal court by Governor Brownlow, serving until 1868. In 1864 Colonel Hunter sent for his family, so it came about that Frank B. Hunter, whose name appears at the head of this review, came to Memphis at the age of two with his mother and two brothers. Mrs. Hunter, who continued to reside in this city after the death of her husband, lived to see her sons grown to manhood, but unhappily was not spared to enjoy with them the successes of their maturer years, her death occurring on the 5th of May, 1880. Frank B. Hunter was the youngest of three sons, all of whom have achieved places of distinction in the business and professional world. Harry A. Hunter is a well known cotton man, a member of the firm of Battle M. Brown & Company, while the other brother, the Hon. William Hunter, is one of the foremost attorneys in the state of Florida. He lives and practices in Tampa, is a former circuit judge and ex-president of the Florida State Bar Association.

Frank B. Hunter received his education in the public schools of Memphis. While a small boy of eight he sold newspapers on the streets to eke out the family finances and all through his school days sold papers and did various odd jobs to help support his mother as well as himself. In 1883, at the age of twenty-one, he entered the office of the Planters' Insurance Company as a clerk, where he remained for seventeen years. There he applied himself with a will to the tasks that came to his hand, while during his spare moments, he studied the work of the different departments of the office, mastering all the essential details of the business. When he left this company in 1900, to establish a firm of his own, there was little that Frank B. Hunter did not know about insurance. For the first thirteen years of its existence his business was conducted under the name of Frank B. Hunter, then in 1913 the firm was incorporated as Frank B. Hunter & Company, Incorporated, with Mr. Hunter as president and general manager; Gilbert Schloss, vice president; and Ernest Oppenheimer, secretary and treasurer. The firm handles

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all kinds of insurance except life insurance and does a large volume of business annually.

On the 30th of September, 1884, Mr. Hunter was married, in Memphis, to Miss Mollie Bettis, who was born in this city and comes from one of its old established families. Her grandfather, Tilman Bettis, came here from North Carolina in 1821. Mrs. Hunter is a member of the First Methodist church and active in the women's circles of the congregation. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are the parents of five sons, Harry Bettis, Frank B., Jr., William C., Robert H., and Paul whose ages range from thirty-eight down to twenty-three. All five men served in the United States military forces in the World war, two of them being sent overseas, William and Robert. Harry and William are now married.

In many ways Mr. Hunter has been identified with the civic and commercial development of Memphis, now the leading city of the Mississippi valley between St. Louis and New Orleans. He is a member and the president for the year 1923 of the Memphis Insurance Exchange. As the second president of the Chamber of Commerce he was an influential factor in making that body a useful and vital force in the civic progress. During the eight years he served on the city board of education he was twice its president. It is to such conscientious, hard working men as Mr. Hunter that this country owes much of her phenomenal development, and Memphis has indeed been fortunate in having among her business men one of so high an order of ability and such admirable strength of character.

JOHN OMEN FOWLER.

The business career of John Omen Fowler is one of the outstanding mercantile successes of the south. Beginning life on his father's farm, he took to the centers of trade an endowment of physical energy, wholesome qualities and inborn commercial acumen and these essential elements have made him one of the prominent merchants of Tennessee. He is prominently known as the manager, secretary and treasurer of a branch of the largest furniture establishment in this part of the country and among the largest in the United States, being identified with several furniture enterprises of Chattanooga. Mr. Fowler was born at Henrys Cross Roads, Tennessee, in 1886, a son of Richard C. and Mary (Eison) Fowler, and is descended from one of the old families of Virginia, the ancestral line being traced back to Dr. Thomas Fowler, who was a native of the Old Dominion and served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary army. He practiced medicine both before and after that great struggle and his ability made him a leader of his community. His son, Abijah Fowler, the first representative of the name to come to Tennessee, removing to this state about 1820, was the author of Fowler's Arithmetic, which prior to the Civil war was the standard for schools throughout the country. He was a distinguished educator and one of America's eminent mathematicians. His son, Richard C. Fowler, was born in Tennessee and became a leading citizen of Sevier county. He served as circuit court clerk of Sevier county for many years and was most creditably identified with the post office department for a considerable period. While he followed the occupation of farming he was nevertheless active and influential in public affairs and was a man of great popularity. He wedded Mary Eison, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Eison, a native of Union, South Carolina, who came to Tennessee at an early day and in addition to caring for an extensive practice conducted a plantation of fifteen hundred acres, which is still in possession of one of the family.

John Omen Fowler pursued his education in the schools of Sevier county and in Murphy's Collegiate Institute. It seemed that nature intended him for a mercantile career and he early entered the marts of trade. For the first five years of his business life he was engaged in the wholesale dry goods trade in Knoxville and in 1908 he assisted in establishing a wholesale grocery and notion business in that city, of which concern he remained notion manager until 1911, when he removed to Chattanooga. Here he has resided through the intervening period and has gradually extended his efforts along mercantile lines until he is today one of the foremost furniture dealers of the south. In 1911 he formed a partnership with James G. Sterchi and his father-in-law, J. C. Sterchi, under the firm name of Sterchi Brothers Furniture Company. In September, 1918, the firm changed to Sterchi Brothers & Fowler and was incorporated in September, 1920, at which time he was elected

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secretary-treasurer and manager of this firm, and has thus continued his connection with the corporation to the present time. He is also the vice president of the Sanders Holt & Tindall Furniture Company of Chattanooga, is vice president of the Sanders-Lewis Furniture Company of this city, vice president of the W. C. Green Furniture Company in Chattanooga and a director of Fowler Brothers & Knox, wholesale grocers of Knoxville, and many similar concerns. The Sterchi Brothers & Fowler store in Chattanooga is splendidly located at Broad and Seventh streets in a four-story and basement building, one hundred and eleven by one hundred and twenty feet in dimensions. Eighteen other furniture stores constitute the chain of stores owned by members of this firm throughout the south. Mr. Fowler has always displayed marked powers of organization combined with executive force and his initiative and enterprise have enabled him at all times to reach his goal. In addition to his commercial interests he is a director of the Chattanooga Savings Bank.

On the 15th of September, 1909, in Knoxville, Mr. Fowler was united in marriage to Miss Lena Sterchi, a daughter of J. Cal Sterchi of Knoxville, representative of a family widely and favorably known in Tennessee and throughout the south. They are descended from a French Swiss family, who pioneered to America before the Revolution and whose descendants have penetrated as pioneers into Tennessee and other states, four generations of the family having lived in Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Fowler have been born four children: John O., Jr., Richard Calvin, Charlotte Sterchi and Mary Martha, the three eldest now in school.

Mr. Fowler belongs to the Optimist Club and its spirit has found exemplification in his life. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and he gives his political allegiance to the republican party but has never been an aspirant for office. Fraternally he is a Mason and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he is serving as deacon and in the work of which he takes a very active and helpful part. His business qualities have gained him distinction in mercantile circles, while his personal traits of character have endeared him to those with whom he has been associated.

FRANK T. DONELSON.

Frank T. Donelson, president of the Dockery & Donelson Company, cotton factors of Memphis, belongs to an old and honored family of the state of Tennessee. He is a younger brother of Andrew Jackson Donelson, prominent member of the Memphis bar, and is a nephew of Lewis Randolph Donelson, a well known citizen of Memphis, long engaged as a cotton factor. Both Andrew Jackson Donelson and Lewis Randolph Donelson are subjects of extended mention on other pages of this work. Frank T. Donelson is a grandson of Hon. Andrew Jackson Donelson, namesake and friend of President Andrew Jackson, and his private secretary during both of his terms as president of the United States. Frank T. Donelson was born at White Haven, Shelby county, this state, on the 13th of June, 1894, and is the second in a family of six and the younger of two living sons of the late Andrew Jackson and Sallie (Taylor) Donelson. His father was for many years a prominent and successful cotton factor and was one of the founders of the firm of Dockery & Donelson. His death occurred on the 5th of February, 1915. His widow lives in Memphis.

In the pursuit of his education Frank T. Donelson attended the public schools of Memphis and later entered the Memphis University School and the Kentucky Military Institute at Lyndon, near Louisville, Kentucky. In 1914 he became associated with Dockery & Donelson, learning the business. It was incorporated in 1916, with J. M. Dockery as president, and upon his death on the 29th of March, 1919, L. R. Donelson became president. He served in the World war from June, 1916, until December, 1918. He was one of the National Guards before the war, and after enlisting was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, where he was commissioned first lieutenant and sent to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, where he was promoted to a captaincy, there remaining until receiving his honorable discharge. In 1922 Frank T. Donelson succeeded his uncle as president and he has since been active in this important capacity. He stands high among the foremost business men in Memphis and is a worthy representative of the name he bears.

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On the 10th of December, 1921, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Donelson and Miss Mildred Turner. Mrs. Donelson is a young woman of much culture and refinement and she is prominent in the club and social circles of this city. Mr. Donelson is a public-spirited man and interested in many movements for the benefit of the community at large. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and socially he is identified with the Chickasaw Golf Club.

DAVID M. GUINN.

Washington county is proud to number among her native sons David M. Guinn, junior member of the law firm of Divine & Guinn of Johnson City. His birth occurred on the 8th of July, 1881, a son of Mathew S. and Elizabeth (Edmondson) Guinn, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army and after the close of the war located in Washington county. He bought a farm here, which he continued to operate until his demise on the 3d of November, 1897. Mrs. Guinn died on the 17th of January, 1922.

The public schools of Washington county afforded David M. Guinn his early education and subsequently he attended Washington College. He then enrolled in the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, and was graduated from that institution in 1905, with the LL. B. degree. In that same year he located in Johnson City and commenced practice. On the 20th of May, 1911, he formed a partnership with Major Paul E. Divine and this firm of Guinn & Divine is one of the representative legal firms in East Tennessee. They enjoy an extensive and representative clientele and handle much important litigation before the courts. Aside from his profession Mr. Guinn is active in business circles. He is a stockholder and director in several business corporations.

On the 29th of June, 1916, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Guinn to Miss Cherrie Mae Preston and to their union two children have been born: Elizabeth Preston, whose birth occurred on the 17th of September, 1918; and Isabelle, born on the 1st of October, 1921. Mrs. Guinn is a woman of much culture and refinement and a member of a prominent Virginia family.

Mr. Guinn gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. Although he has never sought nor desired public preferment, his aid can always be counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the development and improvement of the community. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the State and County Bar Associations.

CHARLES CLARENCE McRAE.

Memphis is proud to number among her representative business men and most substantial citizens Charles Clarence McRae, one of the owners of the McRae Lumber Company, a large wholesale and retail lumber concern operating in both Memphis and Corinth, Mississippi. This concern was founded by Charles Clarence McRae and his older brother, Frank Kenneth McRae, who resides at Corinth and manages the manufacturing end of the business, also the wholesale office in that place. Charles Clarence McRae manages the retail end of the business, which was established in Memphis two years ago and is one of the largest retail lumber concerns in this city. Mr. McRae was born in Tishomingo, Mississippi, the youngest of six children, four sons and two daughters, born to James Duncan and Margaret (Neal) McRae. The father was a prominent planter and sawmill operator and his death on the 3d of September, 1915, came as a severe shock to his family and many friends. Mrs. McRae is making her home in Tishomingo. Their children are: Mrs. Mary Selby of Tishomingo; Miss Anne McRae of Tishomingo; John, of that place; Frank K., of Corinth, Mississippi; Dr. Lawrence Jerome, who is a prominent dentist of Memphis; and Charles Clarence, of this review.

Charles Clarence McRae was reared to young manhood in Tishomingo, Mississippi, and received his education in the public schools there, also attending the Kossuth

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high school, near Corinth, Mississippi. At the age of twenty years he put his textbooks aside and one year later came to Memphis and joined his brother, Frank, who was then engaged in the contracting business. They continued business under the name of McRae Brothers and for several years enjoyed great success as general contractors. During that time they erected a number of Memphis homes and apartment buildings. In 1915 the two brothers returned to Mississippi and there organized the McRae Lumber Company at Corinth, which now operates about fifteen sawmills in Mississippi, in the vicinity of Corinth, and has won a place for itself among the foremost lumber concerns in the south. In 1921 a retail branch was established in Memphis and Charles Clarence McRae came here to take complete charge. He and his brother, Frank, are sole owners of the company, it being a private partnership. The main office and yards in Memphis are located on South Willett street, near Lamar boulevard. Mr. McRae is a man of keen business ability and gives every department of the business his personal supervision, being ever watchful of the smallest details. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and has made many friends in this city.

He is essentially public-spirited and no movement for the benefit of the community at large seeks his aid in vain. He is an active member of the local Chamber of Commerce, is a member of the City Club of Memphis, of the Kiwanis Club and of the Retail Credit Men's Association of Memphis, of which latter body he is a director. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Temple Baptist church and he is an active church worker. He is president of the Busy Men's Bible Class and a deacon in the church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and he is a member of the Mystic Shrine. Formerly he was identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

During the World war Mr. McRae gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. Upon the entrance of the United States into the war the McRae Lumber Company was operating some fifteen or twenty mills. It sold millions of feet of lumber to the government for cantonment construction and general war purposes. Mr. McRae was then general superintendent of the firm. He at once resigned that position and entered government service, working at the shipyards. He was acting as superintendent at one of the yards when the signing of the armistice closed hostilities.

EDGAR GRAY BUTLER.

Edgar Gray Butler, founder and proprietor of the Butler Lumber & Shingle Company, located at Melrose street and Lamar boulevard, has been active in the conduct of this business some twenty-three years. He was born in Covington, Tennessee, on the 31st of July, 1882, a son of Marshall and Lizzie (Henning) Butler. The father was a prosperous farmer and upon the outbreak of the Civil war put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Confederate army. His death occurred when Edgar Gray was but six years of age. Mrs. Butler is a member of a prominent family of this state; Henning, Tennessee, in Lauderdale county, being named in honor of the family. Edgar Gray Butler has a twin brother. Some time after the death of the father, Mrs. Butler married R. K. Baxter, and he has been an ideal stepfather. Mr. and Mrs. Baxter are now living in Covington, where they are highly esteemed and respected citizens. The twin brother of Edgar Gray is engaged in the lumber business with him and one own sister is the widow of Ed Baxter of Covington, Tennessee.

Edgar Gray Butler was reared on the old Butler homestead near Covington, which was a farm of two hundred acres, and he received his education in the country schools in the vicinity. Later he attended the public schools of Covington but put his textbooks aside at an early age and went to work on the home farm. He remained there until he was twenty-two years of age. In 1904 he came to Memphis and worked for several years for the Alabama Lumber Company, a retail lumber concern not now in existence. Shortly after that concern closed its doors Mr. Butler embarked in the lumber business on his own account. That was in the year 1910 and he started at the location he now occupies. He does both a lumber and shingle business, catering to an extensive retail trade, handling all kinds of building lumber and both wood shingles and the patent shingles. He also operates

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a planing or finishing mill in connection with the business. Mr. Butler has achieved substantial success in business circles and is accorded the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Butler married Miss Ruby Moore, who was born and reared in Memphis and is prominent in the club and social circles of this city. She is an active member of the Eastern Star and of the Methodist Episcopal church. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Butler three children have been born: Addie Elizabeth is thirteen years of age; Edgar Gray, Jr., is eleven years of age; and Jean Corinne is one year old.

Although the greater part of his time and attention has been given to his business Mr. Butler has maintained an active interest in civic affairs and as a member of the local Chamber of Commerce has been a dominant factor in the promotion of many movements for the benefit of the community at large. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and he is likewise a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Along the lines of his business Mr. Butler holds membership in the Southern Retail Lumber Dealers Association and was formerly a director in that body. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is an active worker in its behalf. For recreation Mr. Butler turns to the great outdoors and is particularly fond of hunting and fishing.

JAMES CHRISTOPHER ADLER.

Memphis numbers among her prominent business men James Christopher Adler, proprietor of the Desoto Lumber Company, one of the representative interests of its kind in this city. He was born in Memphis, on Avery street, on the 28th of July, 1880, a son of the late John G. Adler, whose death occurred on the 14th of February, 1922. His father was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, and came to the United States at the age of five years with his parents and the remainder of the family. For several years they made their home in Kentucky and then, in the late '50s, prior to the outbreak of the Civil war, moved to Middle Tennessee. They located in Davidson county, near Nashville, and there the parents of John G. Adler died. In 1870 John G. Adler came to Memphis and followed the carpenter's trade, which he had learned in early life. The remainder of his active life was spent in the building business and he achieved distinction as a mill man. There are many buildings in Memphis today, the millwork for which was manufactured by Mr. Adler some fifty years ago. They are in perfect condition, a lasting tribute to his skill in his life work. In 1905 Mr. Adler became one of the owners of the Desoto Lumber Company, a concern founded many years prior to that. In 1910 he and his son, James Christopher, whose name introduces this review, purchased the interest held by other parties and since that time the Desoto Lumber Company has remained the property of the family. It is now a part of the John G. Adler estate. The mother of James Christopher Adler was Elizabeth Warnock, a native of Tennessee, whose death occurred in 1915. Mr. Adler has one brother, William H. Adler, who is an editorial writer on the Memphis Commercial Appeal; and he has two sisters, Elizabeth Adler and Mrs. Marie Bumpas.

In the acquirement of his education James Christopher Adler attended the St. Patrick's parochial school in Memphis. At the age of fifteen years he put his textbooks aside and engaged in business, accepting a position with the Cole Manufacturing Company, of which his father was then superintendent. This company is one of the largest concerns of its kind in the south. It handles interior finish contract work all over the United States. Mr. Adler remained with that company fifteen years and during that time became thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business. In 1911 he joined his father in the conduct of the Desoto Lumber Company and is now head of the concern. The Desoto Lumber Company caters to a large retail lumber trade and is also engaged in mill work and finishing work. Mr. Adler is well fitted to discharge the many duties devolving upon him as head of the company and each department of the business receives his personal supervision.

On the 22d of June, 1906, occurred the marriage of Mr. Adler and Miss Mary Elizabeth Reedy, a native of Illinois. She was reared to young womanhood, however, in Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. Adler are parents of three sons and

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one daughter: John Williams; James Kevitt; Justin Christopher; and Dorothy. The children are sixteen, fourteen, eleven and nine years of age, respectively.

Mr. Adler is a consistent communicant of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church, and he is an active member of the Knights of Columbus. Although the greater part of his time and attention has been devoted to his business, he has ever maintained an active interest in civic affairs and is never too busy to give his cooperation in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. He is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce and along strictly business lines is connected with the Southern Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

JOHN J. SHEA.

John J. Shea, who was born in Brooklyn, New York, on October 7, 1866, deserves prominent mention among the greatest benefactors of mankind. For thirty years he has engaged in the drainage business, in fact, is a pioneer in this line, and during that time he has reclaimed millions of acres of land which today abound in rich farms and prosperous communities. He is president of the Canal Construction Company of Chicago, and Memphis, Tennessee, one of the largest concerns of its kind in the United States, having general headquarters in Chicago and southern headquarters in Memphis. Mr. Shea is the founder of this great organization, which was established in Chicago in 1894, and he has gained country-wide prominence in this connection. The company was formed with the idea of digging canals and ditches for drainage purposes—in short, for the redemption of wet and overflowed lands.

JOHN JOSEPH O'DONNELL.

John Joseph O'Donnell, one of the founders of the Southern Lumber Company, a retail concern, and now its sole owner, is a native of Memphis. He is the only living child of Thomas and Alice (Flynn) O'Donnell. The father was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to the United States when not quite twenty years of age. He made the trip to Memphis by way of New Orleans, up the Mississippi river, and he spent the remainder of his life in this city. Mrs. O'Donnell was also born in County Tipperary, Ireland. Mr. O'Donnell passed away at the age of fifty-five years, and her death occurred some thirty years ago. They were the parents of two children: John Joseph O'Donnell; and a daughter, who died in 1912.

In the pursuit of his education John Joseph O'Donnell attended St. Bridget's Catholic parochial school. At the age of twelve years he put his textbooks aside and made his initial step in the business world. He first sold newspapers and later worked as a shingle packer in a sawmill. For a time he worked in a railroad office and subsequently became an employe of the Cole Manufacturing Company. He remained with that company for ten years, from the age of eighteen to twenty-eight, and he was active as shipping clerk and in various other capacities. During that time he took every opportunity offered to learn the business and there is no phase of it with which he is not familiar. The Cole Manufacturing Company is one of the largest concerns in Memphis and also in the United States. Mr. O'Donnell could not have received better training. It was his idea from the start some time to engage in business on his own account and about twenty years ago he and W. L. Cafferty, also an old employe of the Cole Manufacturing Company, founded the Southern Lumber Company, on Vance avenue near the corner of Walnut street. A few years later the concern moved to its present location, just around the corner at No. 374 Walnut street. Mr. McCafferty died in 1912 and a short time afterward Mr. O'Donnell took over his interests, and is now sole owner of the company.

On the 26th of April, 1922, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. O'Donnell and Miss Rose Dannaker of Nashville. She is a woman of much culture and refinement and a consistent communicant of the Roman Catholic church. She is prominent in club and social circles and maintains an active interest in all movements for civic betterment.

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Mr. O'Donnell is a consistent communicant of the Catholic church, attending the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Binghamton, a suburb of Memphis. Mr. O'Donnell is essentially public-spirited and although he has never sought nor desired political preferment he maintains an active interest in civic affairs and is never too busy to give his cooperation in promoting any movement for the benefit of the city at large. He is a member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and also of the Knights of Columbus. Along strictly business lines he holds membership in the Southern Retail Lumber Dealers Association. Mr. O'Donnell is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. The success he has achieved is the result of his own intelligently directed efforts, stanch determination and innate business ability. He has ever held to the highest principles in the conduct of his enterprise and is accorded the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

WINTON LEE THOMPSON, D. D. S.

Dr. Winton Lee Thompson, member of the dental profession in Chattanooga, was born in Pikeville, Tennessee, in 1890, his parents being William S. and Musa (Gilbert) Thompson. His father and his grandfather were born on the same place and engaged in farming there, the great-grandfather having taken up his abode on the old family homestead in pioneer times. The Gilberts were also among the earliest settlers of Tennessee, living at Spencer, where representatives of the name followed farming and merchandising.

Winton Lee Thompson was a pupil in the schools of his native city and afterward attended Peoples College before entering the Ohio College of Dental Surgery at Cincinnati, from which he was graduated with the D. D. S. degree in 1912. He then located for practice in that city, where he remained for seven years. Returning to Tennessee, he remained for a brief period at Pikeville, but in 1919 he came to Chattanooga, where he has become established in his chosen profession.

On the 21st of March, 1915, at Pikeville, Dr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Cora Ruth Tollett, a daughter of William Tollett, a prosperous and popular farmer and one of the old-time residents of Pikeville, the family having settled there as pioneers. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson have one child, Winton Lee, Jr. In his political views Dr. Thompson is an independent republican and while at Pikeville filled the office of recorder. He belongs to the Dental Society of Ohio and fraternally he is a Mason, who has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and belongs to the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of York Rite. Something of the nature of his recreation and diversion is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Wright's Mineral Springs Fishing Club.

EDWARD YOUNG CHAPIN.

Edward Young Chapin, president of the American Trust & Banking Company of Chattanooga, was born October 8, 1865, in Petersburg, Kentucky, and there acquired his preliminary education, while later he continued his studies at Lawrenceburg, Indiana. Thinking to make the practice of law his life work he later began reading in the law office of John G. Carlisle of Covington, Kentucky, and later entered the law department of the College of Cincinnati, from which he was graduated with the class of 1886. In the same year he opened an office in Covington but in 1887 removed to Chattanooga, where he practiced successfully for a period of fifteen years. Since 1896, however, he has been connected with the financial interests of the city, for in that year he organized the Administration & Trust Company, of which he has since been the president and in 1912, in association with H. S. Probasco, he organized the American Trust & Banking Company, becoming its vice president. In 1919 he was elected to the presidency of the latter corporation and has so continued to this time. In addition to his duties as a banker he is vice president of the Tennessee Furniture Corporation, vice president of the Walsh & Weidner Boiler Company and secretary of the Crystal Springs Bleachery Company. Important business interests thus benefit by his cooperation, sound judgment and capable control.

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In 1890 Mr. Chapin was married to Miss Elise Hutcheson, whose life story follows this sketch.

Mr. Chapin is interested in many projects of public importance. He was appointed a trustee of the Erlanger Hospital in 1902 and continued to fill the position until 1912, when he resigned. He has been a trustee of the Chattanooga Public Library since 1916 and a member of the Hamilton county school board since 1919. He was also one of the organizers of the Chattanooga Tuberculosis Sanitarium Association and continues as one of its trustees. He has written many pamphlets and booklets on financial and fiduciary subjects, which have had a national circulation and he has contributed extensively to various banking and trust company periodicals. The subjective and objective interests of his life have been well balanced. While he has been actuated by a laudable ambition to win success in his business affairs and has made for himself a most creditable place in financial and business circles, he has never neglected his duties nor his obligations to his fellowmen but at all times has stood ready to aid the public in advancing standards of life for the individual and the community.

ELISE HUTCHESON CHAPIN.

Elise Hutcheson Chapin, prominent in all public-spirited projects of Chattanooga, especially those which are of cultural value or which alleviate the hard conditions of life for the unfortunate, is well known in this city, where she has made her home since 1890. She was born in Anderson, Grimes county, Texas, April 18, 1868, a daughter of Joseph Chappel and Mildred Lightfoot (Carrington) Hutcheson. Her father was born in Stony Cross, Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and was a son of Charles Sterling and Mary (Moore) Hutcheson, who resided in that county.

Joseph C. Hutcheson served in the Civil war, attaining the rank of captain, after which he removed to Houston, Texas, where he was prominent in the public affairs of the state, serving as a member of the legislature, as a member of the constitutional convention and as representative of his district in congress. He took active part in shaping the history of Texas. He wedded Mildred Lightfoot Carrington, a daughter of William Fontaine and Elizabeth (Venable) Carrington of Halifax county, Virginia. She was a direct descendant of Paul Carrington, a member of the committee of safety, whose family came from England, going first to the island of Barbados and thence to Richmond, Virginia.

Elise Hutcheson pursued her early education in the schools of Houston, Texas, and afterward attended the Nash School at Hillsboro, North Carolina, and the Huger School in New York city. In 1890 she became the wife of Edward Young Chapin, mention of whom precedes this sketch. She has a daughter and a son: Elise, now the wife of William Deaderick Moon of Chattanooga; and Edward Young, Jr., who married Dorris Carter and also lives in Chattanooga. In many benevolent projects and with many progressive societies Mrs. Chapin is actively connected. She was the first president of the Women's Auxiliary of the First Presbyterian church and she belongs to the Colonial Dames of Tennessee, to the Woman's Club, and the Kosmos Club. She is also a generous supporter of the Old Ladies' Home and is the secretary of the Vine Street Orphans' Home, a position which she has filled for twenty years. She was likewise the secretary of the National League for Woman's Service during the World war and to the fullest possible extent she lends her aid and cooperation to all plans and movements for the general good and for the intellectual and moral progress of the city.

ROBERT GREEN WATKINS.

Robert Green Watkins, general superintendent of the Valley Ice & Coal Company, located at No. 728 Alston avenue, Memphis, is one of this city's representative business men. He was born in Eureka, Mississippi, on the 5th of March, 1884, a son of Dr. William P. and Elizabeth (Moss) Watkins. For years his father has been a prominent veterinary surgeon in Memphis and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is one of the oldest veterinary surgeons, in point

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of years of service, in Memphis. Both Mr. and Mrs. Watkins were born in Mississippi. The maternal grandfather, Dr. Robert Moss, served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war. Robert Green Watkins has three brothers and two sisters: Irene is now Mrs. Harvey Pearce; Lina is the widow of J. M. Vineyard; Dr. Howard is engaged in the practice of veterinary surgery in connection with his father; William P., Jr., is studying for the Methodist ministry at Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia; and Marion is attending the School of Mines at Rolla, Missouri.

When Robert Green Watkins was five years of age his parents came to Memphis and he attended the public schools here to the age of fifteen years. After putting his textbooks aside he engaged in the coal business and has since been identified with that line of work. In 1915 he became general superintendent and local manager of the Valley Ice & Coal Company and has continued active in this capacity, having been a dominant factor in the success of the company. The Valley Ice & Coal Company is one of the well known local concerns. As general manager of this business it is imperative that Mr. Watkins be on the job every day in the year, Sundays being included in his work days. His hours are from seven o'clock in the morning to seven-thirty in the evening and he has missed but little time since assuming the duties of this position. It would seem to many that such close application to business would impair his health, but Mr. Watkins is the picture of health and vitality. His maxim for work is: "It isn't one's work that breaks his health but the things he does when off his regular job."

On the 4th of November, 1911, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Watkins and Miss Sallie May Carter, a native of Arkansas. To their union two sons have been born: Robert Green, Jr., eight years of age; and Eugene Carl, five years of age. Mrs. Watkins is a woman of culture and refinement, is an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and is prominent in the club and social circles of the city.

In his political views Mr. Watkins is a democrat, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. He is essentially public-spirited and although he has little spare time, he is never too busy to lend his cooperation in the promotion of any movement for the benefit of the city. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and he is a generous contributor to its support. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Penn Chapter, No. 22, Royal Arch Masons; and to St. Elmo Commandery No. 15, K. T., of Memphis. Mr Watkins is likewise affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word and well merits the position accorded him among the foremost business men in Memphis.

THOMAS WILLIAM CARTER.

Thomas William Carter, long and prominently identified with the business interests of Memphis as a member of the firm of M. E. Carter & Company, wholesale fruit and produce dealers, was brought here by his parents when but two years of age and with the exception of several years spent in Mississippi remained a resident of this city to the time of his demise. His birth occurred in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 2d of December, 1854, his parents being Thomas and Ellen (Dunn) Carter, who were natives of Ireland but came to the United States as children, settling in Louisville, Kentucky, where they were married. In 1856 they took up their abode in Memphis, Tennessee, and here Thomas Carter became a prominent contractor. Both he and his wife died of yellow fever in September, 1873, passing away within four days of each other.

Thomas W. Carter, whose name introduces this review and who was the second oldest of the children born to his parents, obtained his education in public schools and also under private tutors. Following the death of his parents he went to Friar's Point, Mississippi, where he engaged in the general merchandise business in association with a partner, under the firm name of Brodie & Carter. The year 1882 witnessed his return to Memphis, where he embarked in the wholesale produce business, being thus actively connected with mercantile interests here as a partner in various concerns of the city at different times throughout the remainder of his life. In 1890 he joined his brother in launching the firm of M. E. Carter & Company, wholesale fruit and produce dealers, remaining an active factor in its successful

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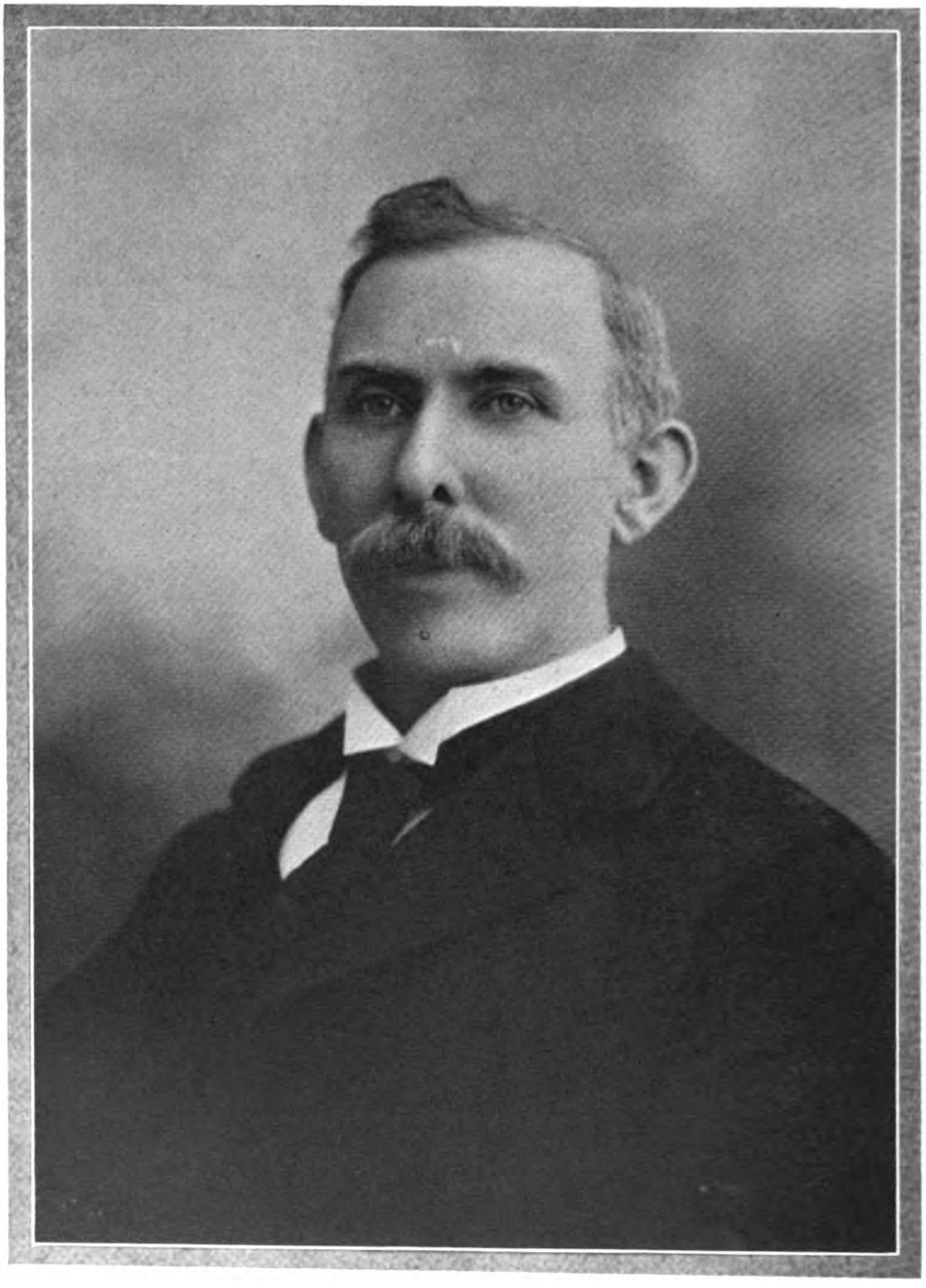

THOMAS W. CARTER

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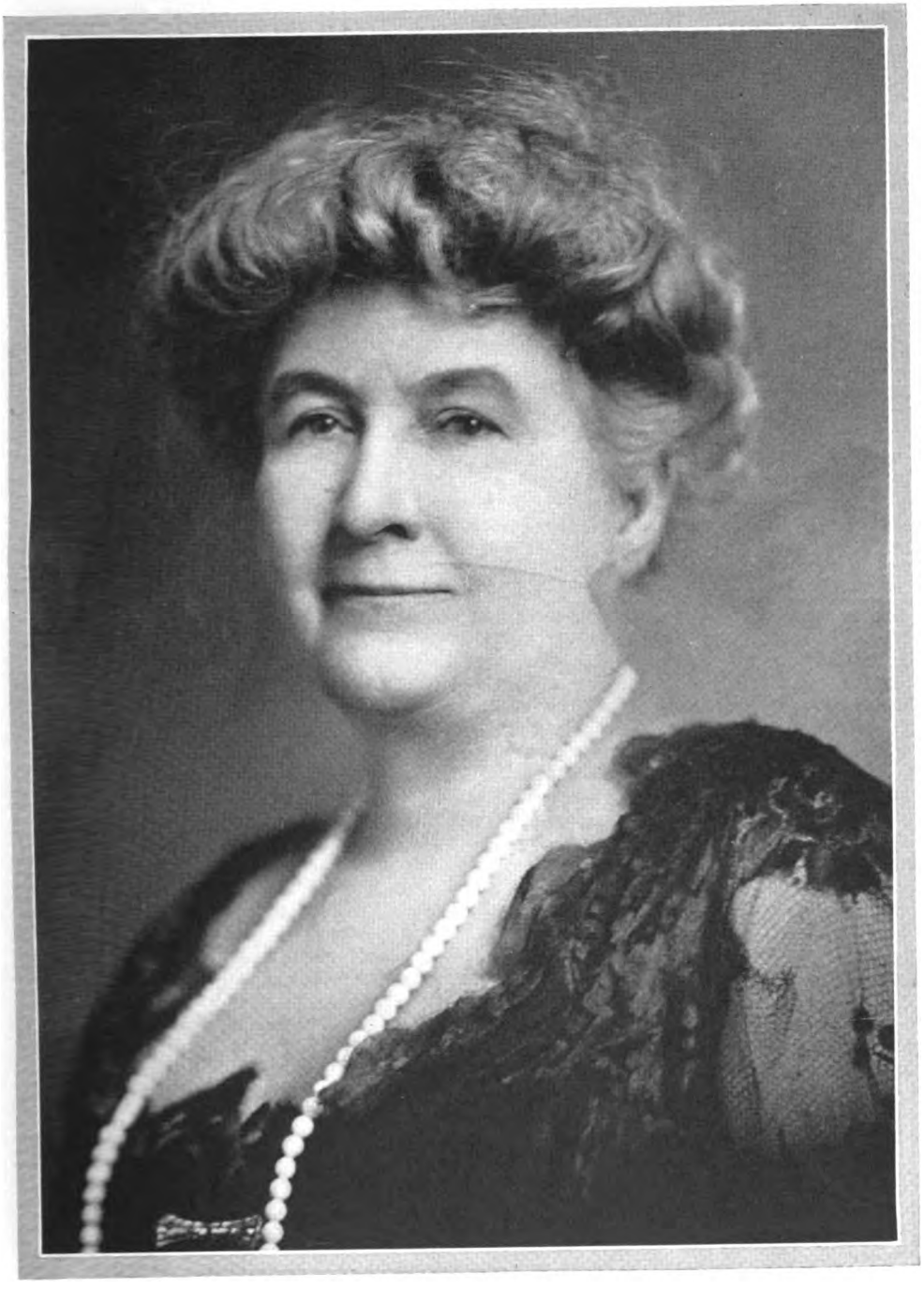

MATTIE J. CARTER

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control until 1909, when he was compelled to seek relief for his failing health. Through the careful conduct and management of his business affairs Mr. Carter won a marked degree of success, studying the trade in its minutest details and doing everything in his power to meet the wishes and desires of his patrons. This soon secured him prestige among his business associates. He was held in great esteem by his employes and others with whom he labored, for the honest and businesslike methods which were adopted by him early in life and which failed to be shaken in the course of time.

It was while a resident of Friar's Point, Mississippi, that Mr. Carter met and married Miss Mary Martha (Mattie) Johnson, the wedding being there celebrated at the home of her uncle, J. W. Crowley, on the 22d of April, 1880. Mrs. Carter was born January 1, 1857, a daughter of Abram and Louisa Elizabeth (Ames) Johnson, the former a native of Utica, New York, born May 10, 1826, while the latter's birth occurred in Dubuque, Iowa. It was in 1854, at Dewitt, Iowa, when a young lady of seventeen summers, that Louisa Elizabeth Ames gave her hand in marriage to Abram Johnson. She was a daughter of George Whitfield and Mary (De Rouin) Ames, the latter being the first white woman to cross the Mississippi river at Dubuque. George Whitfield Ames became a large landowner of the Hawkeye state and owned extensive lead mines in the vicinity of Dubuque. His last days were spent in Clinton county, Iowa, and the town of Ames in that state was named in his honor. In the Revolutionary rolls of Massachusetts archives may be found the following: "John Ames made and furnished guns to the troops and in 1776 became a captain in Mitchell's regiment of militia. He served mostly during the war in Rhode Island under various commanders. The Ames family were all patriots and among the earliest settlers in Massachusetts. Several of the brothers of Captain John Ames were soldiers and officers in the Continental army. He died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, where he was born."

Mrs. Mary Martha (Johnson) Carter was graduated from the Academy of the Immaculate Conception at Belleville, Illinois, on the 26th day of June, 1876. By her marriage she became the mother of six children. Matthew Edward, born at Friar's Point, Mississippi, July 11, 1882, was educated at Exeter, New Hampshire, the Harvard Preparatory School and matriculated for the literary course at Harvard University. He married Miss Edna Calkins of Memphis and died on the 10th of August, 1914. Leo Gerald, whose birth occurred at Memphis, Tennessee, January 16, 1884, and who was educated in the Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, is engaged in the cotton business under the firm name of Roberts, Carter & Company. As a soldier of the World war his number was 4744330 and from October 24, 1918, until December 2d following he was in the Field Artillery Central Officers Training School, Nineteenth Observation Battery and Forty-eighth Training Battery, at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Kentucky. Alma Warrine, born in Memphis, Tennessee, June 10, 1888, is a graduate of St. Mary of the Woods Academy at Terre Haute, Indiana, and is the wife of Richard Miles Buddeke of Memphis and the mother of two children, Richard Miles, Jr., and Martha Dombey. Joselle Thomasine, born in Memphis, Tennessee, March 15, 1892, is also a graduate of St. Mary of the Woods Academy at Terre Haute, Indiana, and is now the wife of B. F. James of Memphis. During the World war period she served as captain in the canteen service in connection with the Red Cross. Thomas William Carter, Jr., born in Memphis, Tennessee, January 31, 1894, attended school at Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and is a cotton buyer. On the 22d of June, 1916, at Memphis, Tennessee, he enlisted as a member of the Chickasaw Guards and served with the First Tennessee Infantry at Eagle Pass, Texas, on the Mexican border from September, 1916, until March, 1917. From April 12, 1917, until March 8, 1918, he served with the World war troops. He was made a corporal on the 28th of September, 1916, and on the 13th of April, 1917, was promoted to the rank of sergeant. He was with the First Tennessee Infantry when honorably discharged July 28, 1917, his character being described as "excellent" and his service as "honest and faithful." Immediately upon his discharge from the First Tennessee Infantry he entered the Reserve Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, from which camp he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, which commission he held at the time of his discharge March 8, 1918, which discharge was due to an injury he received while digging trenches at Fort Oglethorpe by being struck in the foot with a pick and very severely injured, losing many pieces of bone from his foot and being confined in the base hospital for some time. On December 11, 1917, he reported to Camp

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Greene near Charlotte, North Carolina, and while there was connected with the Fiftieth and Thirtieth United States Infantry. He was discharged on the eve of the departure of his troop for Hoboken, being incapacitated for overseas service on account of the condition of his foot. Martha, born in Memphis, Tennessee, December 27, 1899, is the youngest child of Thomas William and Mary Martha (Johnson) Carter. She completed her education by graduation at Longwood, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago, and is now the wife of Charles Organ Richards and the mother of two children, Charles Organ, Jr., and Virginia.

Mr. Carter took no interest in politics beyond discharging the duties of a public-spirited and loyal citizen. He was a Catholic in religious belief and devoted little time to other interests than his church and his business yet was an active member of the Chickasaw Club and the Tennessee Club.

In 1894, two years after its organization in 1892, Mrs. Carter became a member of the literary section of the Nineteenth Century Club and for two years was a board member with Mrs. Elize Selden, the founder of the club. She has also been a member of the Beethoven Club for many years, serving as its treasurer for two years, with Mrs. Napoleon Hill as president, and taking an active part in arranging concerts and engaging musical artists. She became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution in December, 1904, and as the present regent of Hermitage Chapter is most helpfully interested in everything pertaining to patriotic work. In 1922 Mrs. Carter made an extended trip through the Mediterranean countries and Europe, visiting Palestine, Egypt, Greece, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Algiers, France and England. She is at present contemplating a trip around the world, planning to travel from New York to Cuba, Panama, San Francisco, Hawaiian Islands, Philippines, Japan, Isthmus of Suez, and the Holy Land and to again visit the Mediterranean countries. The period of her residence in Memphis now covers more than four decades, and the circle of her friends is a wide one, for she is a woman of many admirable traits of character and of most charming personality.

CHARLES B. LOCKWOOD.

Charles B. Lockwood, proprietor of the Lockwood Automobile Company, garage at No. 300-320 Madison avenue, is a native son of Memphis and a representative of one of its old families, the Lockwoods having become established here in ante-bellum days. He was born on the 26th of June, 1873, the eldest of the four sons of Robert and Katherine (Banks) Lockwood, who are now living in this city. The father is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. Charles B. Lockwood has lived in his birthplace all of his life, gaining his first instruction in the rudiments of reading and writing in the public schools and later attending the Memphis Military Institute conducted by Wharton S. Jones, where many of his schoolmates were boys who are now the leading younger business and professional men of Memphis. Subsequently he took a course in the Leddin Business College of this city, from which he graduated.

Ever since he reached maturity Mr. Lockwood has been associated with his father in business, at first in the livery business, for the Lockwood stables were considered the largest in Memphis in the pre-automobile days. When it became evident that the new gas car was to supersede the faithful horse for most pleasure and drafting purposes, the Lockwoods converted their livery establishment into a garage, preempting in the motor car world the same leading position they had enjoyed in the days of horse-drawn vehicles. This change was made in 1909, the location on Madison avenue, which they had held since 1901, being the scene of the new enterprise. In spite of a fire on the 5th of April, 1915, which completely destroyed their establishment, the Lockwoods have enjoyed a growing prosperity. The garage was immediately rebuilt, in the summer of 1915, and is said to be the biggest one-floor garage in the United States. Its roof covers an area of approximately an acre and is capable of sheltering a large number of cars.

On the 12th of December, 1905, Mr. Lockwood was united in marriage to Miss Annette Edwards of Mifflin, Tennessee, daughter of Captain John R. and Antoinette (Buckley) Edwards. Her father served in the Confederate army during the Civil war as a captain in a Tennessee company. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood have two daughters: Katharine and Celeste, aged fifteen and nine, respectively. Miss Katharine

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is a student in St. Mary's School of Memphis, while her younger sister is pursuing her education in the Memphis public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood are members of St. Mary's Episcopal cathedral of Memphis. Mrs. Lockwood is active in the Nineteenth Century Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Mr. Lockwood is a prominent Mason, having taken all the degrees for which he can apply. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the City Club, being a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is fond of all of the legitimate outdoor sports, of which he is a generous patron and he is a member of the Memphis Associated Amateurs. His favorite sport is trout-fishing and he declares that if he were a millionaire he would fish for trout twelve months in the year. All forms of plant and animal life find in him a sympathetic admirer. He belongs to the Memphis Zoological Society and to the Game Protective Association; while, true southerner that he is, Mr. Lockwood loves thoroughbred horses and good dogs. In the summer he spends much of his time in his beautiful private flower garden, for flowers occupy a large place in his affections and upon them he lavishes the loving care of a born gardener.

ALBERT PUDER HUNT.

Albert Puder Hunt is the founder and proprietor of the Tennessee Sanitary Towel Supply Company located at No. 128 Poplar avenue, Memphis, and the pioneer in that line of business in the city. He was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, on June 13, 1876, the elder of the two sons of Aaron and Elizabeth (De Vore) Hunt. The father was born in Pontiac, Michigan, in 1850, but spent much of his life on a farm near Warwick, Orange county, New York, where he died in 1909. He traced his descent to English origin, while his wife belonged to a French-American family. Elizabeth De Vore was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1853, and died in Orange county, New York, where she had removed with her husband and family, in 1885. Albert P. Hunt was a child of five when his parents moved from Sussex county to New York, and only nine years old when his mother died. His father subsequently married again, his second wife being Josephine Maxwell before her marriage, and one of those rare women who make good stepmothers. She is still living and makes her home in Orange county. Besides his own younger brother, named James C. Hunt, Albert P. Hunt has a half brother, George A. Hunt. Both are married and reside in Warwick, New York. Mr. Hunt spent his boyhood on his father's dairy farm doing his share of the work in caring for some hundred head of Holstein cattle which composed his father's herd. One of his daily chores, and one for which it can be easily imagined the boy had slight affection, was to milk from twenty to thirty cows morning and evening and often the number ran as high as fifty. For a while he attended the near-by country school, but when he grew a little older he went to Bellvale, New York, to the grammar school. Later he took a commercial and mechanical engineering course in a school at Albany, New York, maintained by the New York Central Railway for its employes. He was already a telegraph operator, having learned telegraphy as a boy and becoming a full fledged operator for the New York Central Lines at the mature age of sixteen. At different times for several years he worked for this railroad as an operator and it was the New York Central that sent him to school in Albany that he might become fitted for duties other than that of a telegraph operator. After leaving school he was promoted rapidly and was a foreman in the New York Central shops at Albany when he resigned his position with the railroad in 1911.

Mr. Hunt left the railroad work to come to Memphis, where he at once established his present business, the Tennessee Sanitary Towel Supply Company. He deserves great credit for his work as the first man to engage in this business in Memphis, for he encountered all the difficulties and prejudices that greet novel and untried enterprises. In spite of the opposition of concerns who felt that the innovation might damage their own business and the indifference of people unwilling to try new methods, he has made the Tennessee Sanitary Towel Supply Company one of the prosperous business concerns of the city and is giving satisfaction to all whom he serves.

On the 30th of January, 1889, Mr. Hunt and Miss Minnie Bell Stevens were

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married at Albany, New York. Mrs. Hunt is a native of New York's capital, where her birth occurred on April 17, 1880, and the daughter of Clarence and Elizabeth (Quay) Stevens, who still reside in Albany. Until she came to Memphis her life had been spent in her birthplace, where she was educated, graduating from the Albany high school. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have three children: Clarence A. Hunt, a young man of twenty-three, is married and engaged in business in Memphis. He is a veteran of the World war, having served in the United States Marine Corps; the two younger children are Veora Elizabeth Hunt, a young lady of eight; and Albert Puder Hunt, Jr., a five-year-old representative of Young America. The family is affiliated with the Presbyterian church, of which Mr. and Mrs. Hunt are both members.

Mr. Hunt has taken a prominent part in many Memphis activities since coming to this southern city, where he has made a place for himself as one of the progressive and public-spirited citizens. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the City and Cooperative clubs and is active in lodge circles. In the Masonic order he is an enthusiastic worker, being a Knight Templar in the DeMolay Order, a thirty-second degree Mason in the Scottish Rite and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is also active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, in each of which he has held all the chairs. Mrs. Hunt belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star and is a Rebekah. Another of Mr. Hunt's activities and one that indicates the trend of his recreational interests, is the Memphis Associated Amateurs, of which he has been treasurer for several years. The purpose of this organization is to interest the young boys of Memphis in all kinds of clean and healthful sports, and Mr. Hunt has given his time gratis for five years to the welfare of these boys.

JOSEPH ELLSWORTH LEPPERT.

Joseph Ellsworth Leppert is the secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Southern Knitting Company, which is located at No. 88, South Second street, Memphis. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 2d of September, 1879, the elder of the two sons of Joseph and Katherine Ellsworth (Barker) Leppert. His brother, Francis Walter, is also a resident of this city. The father is now living at Atlanta, Georgia, but the mother died at Thomasville, Georgia, when Joseph E. Leppert was but eleven years old. Later the father married Miss Clausine Tonning, "who made the best stepmother that ever lived," to quote Mr. Leppert's own words. To this second marriage were born three boys and two girls: Ralph, Harriet, Herbert, James and Elizabeth. Mr. Leppert's boyhood and early youth were spent in Louisville. When he was sixteen the family moved to Atlanta, where he continued his education, begun in the Louisville schools, in a private school and later graduated from an Atlanta business college. His business course included stenography, bookkeeping and banking.

At the end of his school career Mr. Leppert followed the occupation of stenographer for six years, three of which were spent in the Atlanta offices of Armour & Company and three in a lumber concern at Natalbany, Louisiana. In 1901 he accepted an offer of the position of department manager in a large lumber firm in Chicago and spent one year in that city. Returning south in 1902 he went to Greenville, Mississippi, where he lived for fifteen years. The first two years he was there he was the manager of a lumber business and the last eleven years he was connected with a large wholesale grocery as an executive, holding the position of sales manager during the latter years of his work there. In 1917 Mr. Leppert moved to Memphis to found his present business, the Southern Knitting Company, which makes a specialty of knit goods and hosiery, selling to the Memphis territory particularly, although the business has now grown to include almost the entire south. In spite of the industrial depression incident to the post-war readjustment, the six years of this company's history have been prosperous ones and its trade has experienced a healthy, steady growth. With the rapid development of the mid-south it can look forward to an enlarging market and future expansion.

Mr. Leppert was married on the 6th of September, 1900, to Miss Elizabeth Heybach of Louisville, a schoolmate of his boyhood days and his first sweetheart. Eight of the nine children born to this union are living, their ages ranging from

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twenty-two to ten: Joseph Ellsworth, Jr., Blanche Katherine, Charles Raymond, Edith Elizabeth, Mary Louise, Gladys Ann, Helen Eloise and Harriet Evelyn. One little girl, named Elizabeth, died at the age of four.

Mr. Leppert is a Roman Catholic in religious belief, belonging to the Sacred Heart parish of this city, and also to the Knights of Columbus. He is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he is past exalted ruler, and is a member of the City Club. Mr. Leppert is very fond of sports and outdoor life, playing tennis, bowling, hunting and fishing and liberally patronizing baseball. He has been one of the most enthusiastic of the supporters of the movement which resulted in the founding of the Memphis Associated Amateurs, whose work for the promotion of clean amateur sports is worthy of wide emulation in other American cities.

SYDNEY GEORGE HODGES.

Sydney George Hodges, department manager of the American Snuff Company in Memphis, is well known to all the citizens of this southern metropolis for his close connection with many important activities for the public welfare and especially for his work in the promotion of the Memphis Associated Amateurs. He was chiefly responsible for the organization of this society in 1914 and was its first president. Hodges Field, the playground and athletic field owned by the Amateurs and an object of true local pride, bears his name in testimony of the appreciation of the amateur sportsmen of the city for his efforts to further the development of non-professional sports.

Sydney George Hodges was born in Monkstown, County Dublin, Ireland, February 27, 1868, and is the only living son of Harry and Louise Grace (Cranfield) Hodges. Harry Hodges conducted a wholesale and retail trade in hardware in Dublin, which is about four miles from Monktown, where the family resided. The Hodges were Protestants, Episcopalians, and at the age of seven, young Sydney G. Hodges was sent to England to boarding school where he was kept until he was twelve. Returning to Ireland, he attended the day schools at Monkstown for two years, studied under a private tutor for a time and finished his education with a course in Trinity College, Dublin. In 1884, when but a lad of sixteen he set his face towards the west and the new world. Bidding farewell to his parents, eight sisters and a brother, he sailed for New York city. He was destined never to see his father and mother again, nor any of the other members of the family except one sister, Kathleen, who recently came to Memphis to visit, her home being in Canada. Six of the Hodges sisters are still living, but the father died in Ireland in 1893 and the mother in 1918. For a few years after landing in the United States, the young Irishman went upon a series of adventures, seeing life in its varied aspects. For eighteen months he was a seaman on a sailing vessel, making three round trips to Europe, but never touching an Irish port. Leaving the sea he wandered through the states, working at various occupations, selling books, working in restaurants, clerking in stores and even lending a hand as a farm laborer from time to time. Eventually he settled in Hoboken, New Jersey, as a salesman in a hat store and there he was married when he was a little over twenty-one years of age. Two years later he entered the employ of the P. Lorillard Company, a large tobacco concern in Jersey City, with which he was connected until 1900. In that year the American Snuff Company took over the snuff business of the P. Lorillard Company. At the same time Mr. Hodges joined the American Snuff Company, coming to Memphis as sales manager of the Memphis headquarters in 1912. He is a stockholder as well as an employe of the company and has been entrusted with a responsible office for many years which he has filled in a manner that reflects credit upon his company, as well as upon his personal ability.

Mrs. Hodges bore the maiden name of Mary Alexina Castillo. She was born in Hoboken of Spanish-Irish parentage and lived in the New Jersey city until her marriage to Mr. Hodges on November 11, 1889. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hodges: Edith Louise Hodges; Olive Gwendolyn, now Mrs. S. C. Jordan of Memphis and the mother of a five-year old son, Sydney Charles Jordan; and Charles Cranfield Hodges, a World war veteran who is married and lives in Memphis, where he holds a position with the American Snuff Company.

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In the more than eleven years that Mr. Hodges has been a resident of Memphis he has contributed liberally of his time, energy and means to the various organizations and movements having for their chief aim the development and betterment of Memphis. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the City Club and the Lions Club, of which he was formerly president. He belongs to the News Boys Club, is a Master Mason, a member and past chief and past supreme judge in the Tribe of Ben Hur, and chaplain of the state chapter in the Maccabees. Mention has already been made of the part Mr. Hodges played in the organization of the Memphis Associated Amateurs. This society which was formed to promote amateur athletics and sports in the city, has been most successful in the accomplishing of its purpose. Funds were raised for the purchase and improvement of Hodges Field, a playground and athletic field which has now in process of erection a fine modern stadium with a seating capacity of several thousand. The field is one of the civic institutions to which all Memphians point with just pride, while to the followers of non-professional sports it is and will be a thing of joy for years to come.

JOHN ROYAL HARRIS, D. D.

One of Tennessee's most prominent and influential citizens is Dr. John Royal Harris, president of Cumberland University at Lebanon. A scion of old and honored American families, his birth occurred near Jefferson, Tennessee, on the 7th of March, 1869, and he is a son of G. J. and Sarah Ann (Hill) Harris, also natives of this state. On both paternal and maternal sides his ancestors served in the Revolutionary war and he is a direct descendant of Captain Joshua Coffee, a leader of that period. G. J. Harris, who is deceased, was a representative of a pioneer family of Tennessee. In early life he took up the study of dentistry and achieved a substantial success in that profession. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Confederate army, serving in the cavalry under the command of General Forrest. In 1868, in Lewisburg, he married Miss Sarah Ann Hill, a native of that community. Her parents were likewise pioneer settlers of this state. To their union two sons and five daughters were born, Dr. Harris of this review being the eldest. The religious faith of both parents was that of the Presbyterian church and the father served as an elder for many years.

In the acquirement of his early education John Royal Harris attended the public schools and the Clark and Bledsoe School of Winchester, Tennessee, and in due time enrolled in Cumberland University. He was graduated from that institution with the B. D. degree in 1894 and in the same year became pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Lewisburg. He likewise served as pastor at Farmington, Tennessee, serving in both capacities for a period of nine years. He built the church at Lewisburg and during his residence there was one of the most highly esteemed citizens of the community. The last two years of his residence there, 1901-1903, he was superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League. He was one of the pioneer prohibitionists of the south and succeeded in passing the Adams bill, which resulted in the closing of all saloons in the state, with the exception of those in ten or twelve of the largest cities. In 1903 he became pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, which church later became the Shady Avenue Presbyterian church. He was a dominant factor in the erection of a new church there and continued as its pastor for fifteen years. He was then called to the aid of leading prohibitionists in the state for the purpose of setting up the Dry Federation, which combined forty or fifty temperance, church, and uplift agencies of Pennsylvania. This organization was called the Dry Federation of Pennsylvania and was unceasing in its labor until the federal prohibition amendment was ratified. After the overwhelming victory, Dr. Harris was elected director of the department of industrialism for the National Reform Organization. He has the distinction of being the first man to represent any agency to fight Bolshevism. Subsequently Dr. Harris was elected manager of the southern department of the National Reform Association, in which position he was active until the 1st of June, 1922, when he was installed as president of Cumberland University at Lebanon. This university is one of the foremost institutions in the south and Dr. Harris is more than well fitted to be its head. His honorary title of D. D. was conferred by Waynesburg College in 1903. He was first listed in "Who's Who" in 1922.

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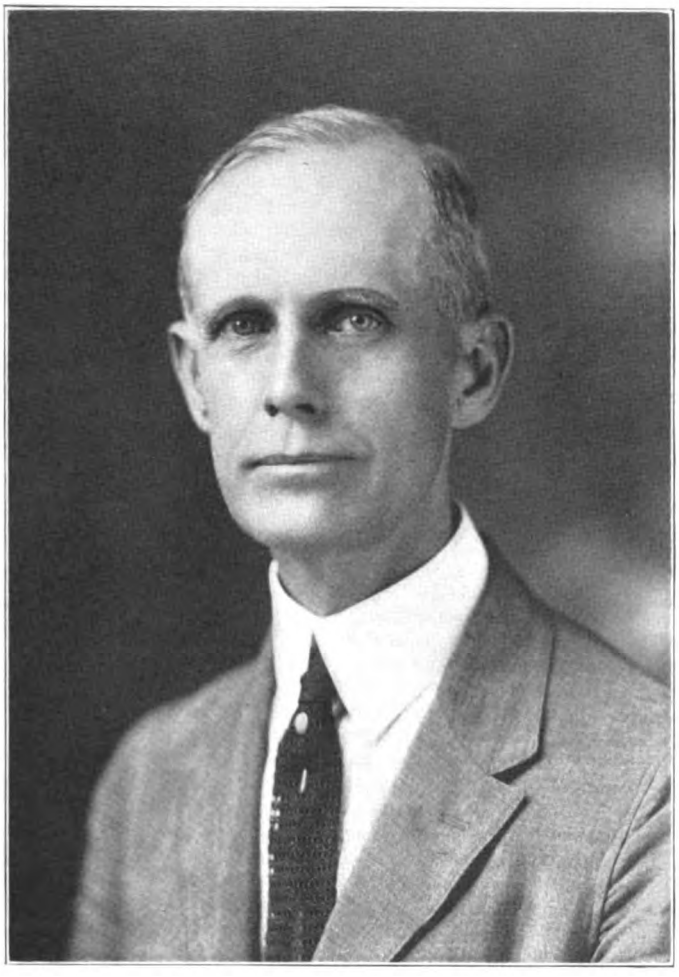

DR. JOHN R. HARRIS

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Dr. Harris has been twice married. His first marriage was celebrated in Farmington, Tennessee, in 1898, when Miss Mary Ethel Montgomery became his wife. Her demise occurred some six months later and on the 6th of July, 1909, he married Emma Josephine Garber of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the ceremony being performed in that city. To the second union two children have been born: Josephine Rea and Sarah Hill.

During the World war Dr. Harris enlisted as a private in the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia and at the time of receiving his honorable discharge he was color sergeant in the Third Regiment of Infantry in the State National Guard. He was active in that capacity for nearly three years. Dr. Harris was prominently identified with the Third World's Christian Citizenship conference held at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and the Southern conference, which was held at Nashville. He has been moderator of Tennessee Synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and moderator of Elk presbytery and Pittsburgh presbytery. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in the blue lodge of Pittsburgh, and he is also a Knight of Pythias. During his college days he became affiliated with Kappa Sigma, a national college fraternity of high standing. Dr. Harris has been chaplain general for the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and is now honorary member of six or eight Grand Army of the Republic organizations. He has given many lectures on the subject of the Civil war and has been greatly instrumental in bringing about a more cordial feeling between the north and south.

Dr. Harris is essentially a public-spirited man and has wielded a great influence for good wherever he has resided. He belongs to the Commercial Club at Nashville and the Automobile Club and is identified with other organizations whose purpose is the upbuilding of the general welfare. Tennessee is proud to number him among her representative citizens and Cumberland University is fortunate in having him for her head.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. WILCOX.

Captain William C. Wilcox, general manager of the Patton-Tully Transportation Company of Memphis, is one of the most prominent and representative river men in the south. He was born at Napoleon, Arkansas, at the mouth of the Arkansas river on the 14th of December, 1874, and is the only living son of Captain Thomas Wood and Mary Elizabeth (Knuckles) Wilcox. His father was captain of an Arkansas company during the Civil war, rendering the Confederacy valuable service and for many years he was also a steamboat captain on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. Captain Thomas Wood Wilcox was born at Burtons Creek, Campbell county, Virginia. His death occurred in Memphis in 1905, at the age of seventy-four years. He achieved substantial success in life and was one of the prominent men of his day, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Mrs. Wilcox, who is making her home in Memphis, was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, a member of a distinguished family of that state. Captain William C. Wilcox is the only living son born to their union. There are two daughters: Mrs. Istilena Reader and Mrs. Hermina Helen Dwyer, wife of James O. Dwyer of the well known firm of Pease & Dwyer of Memphis.

When William C. Wilcox was nine years of age he was sent to Burtons Creek, Campbell county, Virginia, to make his home with an aunt, his father's sister. He remained there three years attending school. Subsequently his parents came to Memphis and sent for William C., who completed his education in the public schools of this city, and in Christian Brothers College and the Memphis Military Institute. At the age of seventeen years he left the latter institution and accepted a position as engineer's apprentice on a steamboat on the Mississippi river. He was what they term a "striker" engineer at first. William Wilcox inherited his father's love for the river and this kind of work and he has followed it for more than thirty years. His second job was that of "striker" pilot and he was employed on steamboats plying on the Mississippi river and tributaries for some twenty years, filling practically every position from engineer's apprentice to that of pilot and captain. He was licensed as a pilot on the 22d of May, 1898, and his master's license was granted him in July, 1901. Some of the boats of which he has been captain are: The Delta, the Lucile Nowland, the Vicksburg, the Reese Lee, the James Lee, the Stacker

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Lee, the Peter Lee, the Georgia Lee, and the Harry Lee, and other well known vessels. For the past ten years Captain Wilcox has been general manager of the Patton-Tully Transportation Company, a concern that owns and operates a large line of tow boats and barges on the Mississippi and its tributaries. He is well fitted to discharge the duties of this important position, for there is no phase of the river transportation business with which he is not familiar. He is devoted to his work and commands the high respect and esteem of all with whom he comes into contact. Captain Wilcox is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word and the success he has achieved is the result of his close application to the thing at hand, concentration on one particular line of business, innate ability and laudable ambition.

In Greenville, Mississippi, on the 7th of April, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Captain Wilcox and Miss Hallie McRae. To their union one son has been born: Thomas Stewart, whose birth occurred on the 30th of May, 1906. He is a student in Christian Brothers College in this city. The religious faith of Captain Wilcox is evidenced by his membership in the Chelsea Avenue Presbyterian church.

EDWARD L. MERCERE.

Since 1912 Edward L. Mercere has been vice president and general manager of the Gwinner-Mercere Company, the "Memphis Dental and Surgical Depot" and one of the largest concerns of its kind in the south. He was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 26th of December, 1879, and is the only living son of Louis and Emily (Miller) Mercere. His father, Louis Mercere, was likewise born in New Orleans, of French descent. The paternal grandfather, Pierre Mercere, was born in France and came to the United States prior to the outbreak of the Civil war. He settled in New Orleans and in later years he and his son, Louis, conducted a large dairy there. Pierre Mercere accumulated considerable wealth and was the owner of much valuable real estate in New Orleans. The land in his possession was then just outside of the city limits but it is now included in New Orleans. Louis Mercere died when his son, Edward L., was but six years of age. Mrs. Mercere survives her husband and lives on Peabody avenue, Memphis. She was born in New Orleans, of German descent, and is a woman of much culture and refinement, speaking French and German fluently. Edward L. Mercere has one sister living, Miss Lillian Mercere, who is a stockholder in the Gwinner-Mercere Company and devotes a great deal of her time to its affairs.

Edward L. Mercere lived in New Orleans until he was sixteen years of age, and was a student in the Jesuit College there. In 1895 he came to Memphis, accompanied by his mother and sister, and completed his education in Nelson's Business College. In that year he entered the employ of Dutro & Hewitt, the parent firm of Gwinner-Mercere Company. Mr. Mercere began with the company in a minor capacity and took advantage of every opportunity to learn the business. In 1903 his grandfather died and left him several thousand dollars, with which he bought some stock in the Dutro & Hewitt Company. Prior to this, however, Mr. Mercere was acting as general manager of the concern. About ten years ago the concern adopted its present name, the Gwinner & Mercere Company and since 1912 Mr. Mercere has been vice president and general manager. James F. Gwinner is president of the company and William P. Gwinner is secretary and treasurer. This company is incorporated and is one of the largest of its kind in the south and is numbered among the most representative and substantial enterprises of Memphis. It carries a complete line of dental and surgical supplies, trusses, crutches, abdominal supporters, elastic hosiery, druggists' sundries, surgical specialties, invalid chairs and sick-room supplies. It likewise has X-rays and accessories, and is district publisher of Oral Hygiene. The company caters to a large wholesale trade and is a jobber in druggists' sundries. Mr. Mercere has been a dominant factor in the continued success of the Gwinner-Mercere Company and has proven himself a business man of ability, capable of discharging all duties devolving upon him with efficiency and dispatch.

In Memphis, on the 31st of October, 1905, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mercere and Miss Katherine Dougherty, a resident of this city but a native of Reno, Minnesota. To their union two daughters have been born: Virginia, fourteen years of age; and Emily Jane, eight.

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Mr. Mercere is essentially public-spirited and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce is prominent in the furtherance of many movements for the benefit of the community at large. He is likewise a member of the Kiwanis Club. He and his family are consistent communicants of the Roman Catholic church.

FRANK E. BRUCE.

Frank E. Bruce, secretary of the E. L. Bruce Company, one of the foremost lumber concerns in the United States engaged exclusively in the manufacture of hardwood flooring, is the third of the four sons of Edwin L. and Eva (Glenn) Bruce, now of Los Angeles, California, formerly of Kansas City, Missouri. He was born on the 9th of February, 1888, in Kansas City, where his father lived throughout his active life. Edwin L. Bruce is one of the most widely known lumbermen in the country, the founder of the Edwin L. Bruce Company and the president of the corporation, although the active management is now largely in the hands of his four sons. The three older boys, Charles Arthur, Robert G. and Frank E. Bruce, are all located in Memphis, while the youngest, Edwin L. Bruce, Jr., has charge of the extensive plant at Little Rock.

Frank E. Bruce spent his boyhood in his native city, where he attended the public schools and graduated from the Kansas City high school at the age of seventeen. Immediately upon leaving school he became identified with the large lumber interests of his father and when the E. L. Bruce Company was incorporated, in 1915, he became the secretary. This corporation operates large plants at Memphis, Little Rock and Nashville, the two first mentioned representing an investment of over a million dollars each. They are thoroughly modern in every respect and are equipped to turn out the best product known in the hardwood market of the mid-south. Mr. Bruce has been connected with the Memphis plant since 1920, coming here after seven years of work at the Little Rock establishment.

On the 17th of April, 1909, Mr. Bruce and Miss Hazel Forbes were married. Mrs. Bruce is also a native of Kansas City and attended the Kansas City high school, where she and Mr. Bruce were classmates. Since coming to this city she has been made a member of the Nineteenth Century Club. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have a thirteen-year-old son, Forbes Robert Bruce, a student in the Memphis public schools and an enthusiastic member of the local troop of Boy Scouts.

Mr. Bruce is a Fellowcraft Mason and expects to become a Master Mason in the near future. He is a member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club and the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, of which he is the second vice president. His name likewise appears on the rolls of the Tennessee Club and the Colonial Country Club, while his love of outdoor sports has made a welcome addition to the membership of the Memphis Associated Amateurs, in which he has been elected to the office of first vice president.

CLYDE WASHBURN.

Clyde Washburn is representative of the energetic, progressive and successful young business man of the present day. He is proprietor of the Hassler South East Company of Memphis, which company is distributor of the Hassler Shock Absorber for seven southeastern states. He was born on a farm near Hopedale, Tazewell county, Illinois, on the 10th of September, 1885, and is the youngest of six children, three sons and three daughters, born to George Oscar and Susanna (Beaver) Washburn, both of whom are deceased. The father was born on the 7th of November, 1840, in Henry county, Indiana, and the mother in the same county, on the 3d of December, 1841. Their marriage was celebrated at Delavan, Illinois, about the close of the Civil war. The Washburns originally lived in Kentucky, moving from that state to Indiana and later to Illinois. The Beavers also came from Kentucky, and both paternal and maternal grandparents were born in that state. George Oscar Washburn engaged in farming for the greater part of his life and achieved substantial success in that connection. George Oscar Washburn died February 25, 1913, aged seventy-one years. Mrs. Washburn died in Denver, Colorado, in

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1920, in her seventy-ninth year. Two brothers of Clyde Washburn reside in Denver, Colorado—Jess and Charles. His three sisters are Mrs. Minerva Feeney of San Francisco, California; Mrs. Laura Hopkins of Guthrie, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Nellie Nordmark of Springfield, South Dakota.

When he was twelve years of age Clyde Washburn moved with his parents to Fort Scott, Kansas, where his father engaged in the lumber business. He received his education in the public schools of Fort Scott and was graduated from high school at the age of eighteen years. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and entered the employ of the Simmons Hardware Company, a large concern of that city. He remained with that firm two years and at the age of twenty became auditor and cashier for the Fred Harvey chain of restaurants along the Santa Fe and Frisco railroads. That was a responsible position for one of his years but he discharged the many duties devolving upon him in a manner to command the respect of all. In 1909 he engaged in the wholesale and retail cigar business at Enid, Oklahoma, operating one wholesale and five retail stores. In 1913 he moved to Oklahoma City and was there engaged in the wholesale and retail cigar business until the fall of 1915. At that time he became associated with Robert H. Hassler and that association has been maintained. Mr. Washburn is sole owner of the Hassler South East Company, which distributes shock absorbers, of which Mr. Hassler is the inventor. Mr. Hassler has already entered the multi-millionaire ranks and Mr. Washburn is fast achieving wealth. When Mr. Washburn first started in the business his territory was only the state of Arkansas. He became so successful that Tennessee was subsequently given to him and Memphis became the headquarters of the company. That was in the year 1917 and since that date the states of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida have been added. The Hassler South East Company does an annual business of over a half-million dollars. Mr. Washburn has proven himself a business man of ability and is prominently known in commercial circles throughout the southeastern states. The home of the Hassler South East Company on Union avenue is one of the handsomest structures on that thoroughfare. It was built especially to accommodate Mr. Washburn's business and from an architectural standpoint is perfect in every detail. Aside from this business Mr. Washburn was one of the founders and organizers of the Southern National Bank & Trust Company of Memphis and he is a director in this institution.

At Enid, Oklahoma, on the 10th of August, 1910, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Washburn and Miss Daisy Craighead, who was a schoolmate of his in his boyhood days in Fort Scott, Kansas.

Although the greater part of Mr. Washburn's time and attention has been devoted to his business interests, he is essentially public-spirited and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and fraternally is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Traffic Club, Colonial Country Club and the Horse Shoe Lake Hunting & Fishing Club, and finds his greatest recreation in outdoor sports.

JAMES WALKER HAYS.

Memphis is proud to number among her native sons James Walker Hays, for thirty-three years business manager of the Commercial Appeal, one of the south's greatest newspapers. He has been a dominant factor in making this sheet one of the strongest in the United States. James Walker Hays was born on the 7th of December, 1857, on the corner of LaRose street and Walker avenue, a son of Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth McLemore (Walker) Hays. His ancestors on both paternal and maternal sides were conspicuous in the early days of the state, contributing in a great degree to its progress and growth. One of the ancestors was owner of a one-third interest in the original city of Memphis and both Walker and McLemore avenues are named for them. His paternal grandfather, Samuel J. Hays, was a ward of Andrew Jackson. He graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, and had a distinguished career as a general in the Mexican war. He was one of the pioneer settlers of Madison county, Tennessee, and was a large planter and slaveowner. It was but natural that he should name

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his son after his guardian, Andrew Jackson, and he gave him every possible advantage in the way of an education. Andrew Jackson Hays and Howell E. Jackson, later a justice of the supreme court of the United States, graduated together in law and intended entering into partnership for the practice of that profession, but General Hays wanted his son to take up the affairs of the family. Andrew Jackson Mays married Miss Elizabeth McLemore Walker, a daughter of Dr. James Monroe Walker, a Virginia gentleman who settled first at LaGrange, Tennessee, and then came to Memphis at an early date. He was one of the leading physicians in this city until his death, which occurred during the Civil war. Elizabeth McLemore Hays received her education in the Magevney School in Court Square and completed her training in Nashville. Her mother was Mary McLemore, a daughter of John C. McLemore, who came to Tennessee from North Carolina when Tennessee was Franklin county of that state. He was the official surveyor of the boundaries for the new state and was an intimate friend of Andrew Jackson. Subsequently he purchased General Jackson's one-third interest in the city of Memphis. Mr. McLemore was one of the most extensive property owners in the United States at that time. He even went into California, where he acquired large domains, making the trip on horseback. He also, in addition to his interest in the original city of Memphis, owned hundreds of acres in what is now the city.

In the pursuit of his education James Walker Hays attended the private schools of Memphis and in 1879 entered the employ of Thomas H. Allen & Company, cotton factors, in the capacity of bookkeeper. He remained with that concern until 1881, when he went to work for the Commercial Appeal in the same capacity and in 1900 was made business manager and secretary of the company. He has since been active in those important positions and has given thirty-three years of uninterrupted service. He has been a dominant factor in making this paper the greatest in the south and one of the strongest in the United States. A contemporary writer has said: "His tireless energy, absolute honesty and business capacity are reflected in the growth of the paper since that time."

On the 16th of November, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hays and Miss Mary Veronica Bolster. To their union the following children were born: J. W., Jr.; Mary; Dennis Smith; Frank Middleton; Mildred, now Mrs. Bethel Edrington; Andrew Jackson; and George Bolster. They are all prominent and highly esteemed citizens.

BENJAMIN F. KATTERHENRY.

Closely identified with the Stimson lumber interests of Memphis is Benjamin F. Katterhenry, who has been an important factor in their development in this city. He holds the offices of secretary, treasurer and general manager of the J. V. Stimson Hardwood Company and is vice president of the Stimson Veneer & Lumber Company, an affiliated organization. Mr. Katterhenry was born in Huntingburg, Indiana, the home of J. V. Stimson, on the 15th of January, 1875, and is the son of the late Louis and Elizabeth (Meyer) Katterhenry. The father, a merchant and grain dealer, was a native and lifelong resident of Huntingburg, where he died on the 28th of May, 1921, at the age of seventy, his birth having occurred on the 8th of December, 1850. His widow, who likewise was born in Huntingburg makes her home in her native city, where she takes an active and useful part in public and social affairs. Louis and Elizabeth Katterhenry were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest. The others are: Lillian, now the wife of Professor G. W. Youngblood, the superintendent of public schools at Auburn, Indiana; Arthur F., a merchant and grain dealer of Huntingburg, the successor of his father in business; Nelle, who is Mrs. August Becker of Huntingburg; David L. and Willard C. both of Memphis; and Miss Mildred, a graduate of Northwestern College of Illinois and now a teacher of English and mathematics in the Huntingburg high school. Benjamin F. Katterhenry was reared and educated in his birthplace. Before leaving school at the age of eighteen he had taken a commercial course that proved of much value to him in his early business career.

When he was nineteen Mr. Katterhenry took a step that was to have results far more consequential than he at that time, probably, even dreamed of. He entered

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the employ of J. V. Stimson of Huntingburg, who is now one of the nationally known hardwood lumber men. Mr. Stimson is the founder and president of the J. V. Stimson Hardwood Company, manufacturers and exporters of hardwood lumber, and the Stimson Veneer & Lumber Company, an allied concern, both of which maintain large plants in this city. The two corporations, which are closely connected, having one board of directors and being controlled chiefly by the Stimson family, own large tracts of hardwood timber in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, and operate six sawmills in those states. Robert C. Stimson, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this volume, is an officer in the two companies and resides in Memphis. Mr. Katterhenry came to Memphis in connection with the J. V. Stimson Hardwood Company, of which he is secretary, treasurer and general manager. Four years later, in 1914 when the Stimson Veneer & Lumber Company was formed, he became its vice president. His growth in a business way has been one with that of these two companies and his present creditable position among the leading lumbermen of the mid-south is due to his years of devoted, skillful service in the interests of these two firms. Since coming to Memphis, however, Mr. Katterhenry has found another outlet for his commercial enterprise in the J. E. Dilworth Company, manufacturers of machinery and mill supplies, of which he is vice president.

Mr. Katterhenry is a Methodist in religious belief. He is fond of outdoor sports, especially motoring, fishing and baseball, and belongs to the Colonial Country Club. He is affiliated with a number of trade and commercial organizations related to his business activities, including the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, the National Hardwood Lumber Association and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

SARAH RUTH FRAZIER.

Miss Sarah Ruth Frazier of Chattanooga, known for her prominence in club, literary and political circles of Tennessee and as a member of one of the south's oldest and most aristocratic families, is a native of Athens, McMinn county, Tennessee, and the daughter of Captain S. J. A. and Annie Elizabeth (Keith) Frazier, detailed mention of whom is presented on a preceding page.

Sarah Ruth Frazier attended private schools in Chattanooga and the Wesleyan College at Macon, Georgia, where she received her Bachelor of Arts degree as an honor student. She has studied extensively Greek, Latin, German, Spanish and French. Miss Frazier also spent one year in New York city studying expression in the Ford School of Expression and in May, 1910, presented a very successful recital in the assembly room of the Waldorf-Astoria, at which time she gave a number of original stories, sketches and dialect readings under the title of "A Glimpse of the Southland." That her recital on this occasion met with favor is indicated by the fact that one of her mountain stories—"Marthy's Tryst"—received five encores.

Miss Frazier, during her career in public life, has had more honors given to her than ordinarily won by any woman in similar position. Her ability has been recognized, her energetic cooperation has been sought in numerous activities of local, state and national character, and during her entire career from the time she entered public life as one of the most beautiful belles of the South through the eventful years until she reached the exalted position of an accomplished woman, her popularity has been of notable significance. Of the many honors she has won, however, Miss Frazier appreciates most those coming from the Confederate veterans. She has three times been sponsor for the state of Tennessee at Confederate reunions, at Dallas, Louisville and New Orleans—once for the Confederate veterans and twice for the Sons of Confederate Veterans; also has been maid of honor for the south at New Orleans when General Stephen D. Lee was commander-in-chief, also honorary member of General Harrison's staff at Washington, D. C., where she occupied President Wilson's stand as a member of the reviewing party of the troops on parade. She was also an honorary member of General Bennett H. Young's staff at the Jacksonville reunion. She has been maid of honor for the Trans-Mississippi department and honorary member of General Cabell's staff. Miss Frazier has been sponsor for the Nineteenth Tennessee Regiment and for the N. B. Forrest Camp at Atlanta, also maid of honor for the latter camp at Nashville.

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SARAH RUTH FRAZIER

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She was maid of honor for the Forrest Cavalry Corps in Oklahoma, and at one reunion she was made a colonel on the staff of the commanders of Oklahoma, Mississippi, Missouri and Virginia.

Miss Frazier is a member of the Southern Commercial Congress and was one of the three women who represented Tennessee on the trip to Panama, where they were accorded every courtesy by Governor Arcia of Colon and by President Porras, who entertained them with long automobile trips, showed them the country and also honored them with many brilliant social functions.

In March, 1917, Miss Frazier became a member of the League of American Pen Women and in April following was elected vice president for Tennessee, thus serving until April, 1922. The League of American Pen Women celebrated its twentieth anniversary at the Hotel Raleigh in April, 1917. Miss Frazier, the only Tennessean on the program, responded to the toast "Tennessee." Her song was also sung at this time. She won the prize in the state contest of the Tennessee Woman's Press and Authors Club for the best short story, "The Love of Maneta," and she has written a number of essays, poems, short stories and scenarios. She is also the composer of a song, "Sunshine and Love," which was published in New York; the Marine Band of Washington arranged the music as a band piece and used it in its repertoire for a season. During the Confederate reunion in Washington in June, 1917, the Marine Band gave a concert on the White House grounds, when Miss Frazier's musical composition was played and it received great applause from the five thousand people present, including the President and Mrs. Wilson.

Miss Frazier is an honorary member of the Benton Historical Society, was an early member of the Tennessee Woman's Press and Authors Club, a member of the American Literary Association and League of Southern Writers. She was also one of the founders, the organizer and first president of the Chattanooga Writers Club in 1914. She has been vice president and chairman of the program committee. She filled the position of president when the members of the League of Southern Writers were guests of the city in the spring of 1915 and by her efforts made the convention a notable affair in the history of the organization. She is an active member of Kosmos Club and on March 1, 1915, was one of the founders of and named the Nancy Ward Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. In nearly all of these organizations she has been called to important office. She has served as historian, poetess, corresponding secretary and vice regent of the Nancy Wand Chapter, also chairman of the program committee and of the entertainment committee. In the General A. P. Stewart Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy she has served as historian and chairman of entertainment. In the latter position she turned more money into the local treasury than any other in that capacity. Miss Frazier has taken most active part in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution and was chairman of the hospital ward at Chickamauga Park during the World war, paying weekly visits thereto and doing much to entertain and cheer the lonely boys.

In 1916 Miss Frazier was president of the General A. P. Stewart Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, and as such invited the general convention to Chattanooga for the next meeting. She presented the cause of the city so splendidly that Chattanooga was awarded the convention over six contesting cities. Miss Frazier and her coworkers made the convention a successful affair. As a business meeting, and as a social event, it has gone down in history, as the most notable general convention ever held. During Miss Frazier's incumbency as chief executive officer of the General A. P. Stewart Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, the report of the war work of the chapter at the Nashville state convention was universally conceded to be by far the best of any chapter in the state.

Miss Frazier became an avowed exponent of suffrage at a time when it was most unpopular to do so, and has organized many suffrage leagues in the state. She was chairman of the Third Congressional district for suffrage and vice president at large for the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association. She has also been a power in influencing senators and legislators to favor suffrage when the question was up before the general assembly. In January, 1919, President Taft asked Miss Frazier to lecture on the League of Nations, saying that she might choose her own itinerary—north, south, east or west—and that all her expenses would be paid. On the occasion of Bryan's visit to Chattanooga in June, 1922, he visited the Frazier home and addressed the democratic women there assembled. Miss Frazier introduced him and in acknowledging her introduction he said: "If I had only known that a brilliant woman like Miss Frazier could describe me as I really am, I would have stayed at home, and had her as my campaign

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manager, and that alone would have elected me president two or three times." Miss Frazier took an active part in the August county campaign and primary of 1922, speaking on a number of occasions for the democratic ticket—once in an open-air pavilion at East Lake to over five thousand people. On the night of July 30, 1922, the democratic men and women of Hill City gave a big rally on the Frazier lawn. Over three hundred were present, many ringing speeches made and much enthusiasm manifested. On the day of the election, August 4th, she served all day at the polls as registrar and helped count the vote that night. In September, 1922, Miss Frazier was elected chairman of the democratic woman's organization for Hamilton county and vice chairman of the Hamilton county democratic executive committee. Headquarters were immediately opened in the Loveman building by the men and very artistic and attractive rooms fitted out for the women. A telephone was installed for them, and a private secretary engaged, and here for eight weeks Miss Frazier, in charge of the woman's department, worked steadily. Here conferences were held, committee meetings called, innumerable letters dictated and the multitudinous minutiae of a busy campaign carried on. It was here that Miss Frazier inaugurated a series of democratic teas, held each Friday afternoon, in order that the men and women of the county might get better acquainted. On Saturday, November 4th, Miss Frazier and her coworkers arranged a luncheon at the Hotel Patten in honor of Senator McKellar, Governor Peay, Mr. Dunlap, the railroad commissioner, and the entire legislative ticket. Miss Frazier was toastmistress. The luncheon was attended by a large number of representative people and was a very brilliant affair. Miss Frazier organized and is the first president of the Chattanooga and Hamilton County Democratic Club with several hundred members. The date of organization was November 10, 1922. The magnificent democratic victory in Hamilton county in November, 1922, is largely attributable to the splendid work of the fifty-two chairmen of Hamilton county under the leadership of Miss Frazier. She visited all the polling precincts on the day of the election, personally rallying and encouraging the women to renewed effort.

Aside from her accomplishments in club and political life, Miss Frazier has found opportunity to develop her capabilities along other lines, among them painting. She has produced over fifty canvases of merit, which hang in her home, some of which have won blue ribbons at local fairs. Miss Frazier had charge of the Hamilton county exhibit at the Tennessee state fair in 1913 and Hamilton this year won more prizes than any other county in the state. At one of the spring festivals given by Chattanooga, Miss Frazier was queen of Hill City. The representation was very beautiful, consisting of a small boat floating on a bed of water lilies, in which were seated the queen and her maids. Miss Frazier is now vice president of the Gotham Club of New York city. She is also a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Children's Home Society in Nashville. In April, 1923, at the request of the expression department of the Chattanooga Woman's Club, Miss Frazier gave the program, composed entirely of her own compositions, poems, essays and short stories. Believing in travel as a means of education and cultural advancement, Miss Frazier has traveled extensively in Europe, Canada, California, Nassau, Cuba and Panama. Her social popularity has followed her wherever she has gone, and she has carried with her into distant cities all the charm and beautiful tradition of southern womanhood. She belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and throughout her life she has used her powers and talents, which are of high order, for the benefit of humanity, working along lines of uplift and social value. Her scholarly attainments, her executive ability, her gift of oratory, have been a most potent force for progress, for advancement and the attainment of high ideals. Miss Frazier resides with her mother at the beautiful homestead, The Cedars, in North Chattanooga and her work has added new lustre to the family name, made bright through the work of her honored father.

S. TOOF BROWN.

S. Toof Brown is one of the representative young business men of Memphis. He is vice president of the S. C. Toof & Company printing and lithographing concern, one of the oldest and largest concerns of its kind in the south and the largest in Memphis. He is a veteran of the World war and very popular in the city in which he was born. His birth occurred on the 30th of October, 1892, in the old Toof residence, at the corner of Lauderdale and Linden streets, where his family now resides.

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He is a son of Battle M. and Ruth Bessie (Toof) Brown. The father is one of the south's prominent cotton factors and extended mention of him is made on another page of this work. Mrs. Brown is a daughter of the late S. C. Toof, who died some ten years ago. He was one of the most prominent and progressive men of his day and was a dominant factor in the upbuilding of Memphis, having come to this city from the state of Iowa in 1856 and in 1864 founded the great printing firm which bears his name.

S. Toof Brown, familiarly called Toof Brown by his many friends, has always lived in Memphis. He received his education in the public schools of this city, graduating from the old Memphis University School and subsequently he enrolled in the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Virginia, where he was a student for two years. After withdrawing from the university he immediately became identified with S. C. Toof & Company and he has been with this concern since that time, with the exception of two years and one month when he was in the service of the United States during the World war. Mr. Brown was one of the first to put his personal interests aside and volunteer his services, enlisting the first week that war was declared by the United States against Germany. For three months he was a student at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and at the termination of that time was given a second lieutenant's commission. He was then sent to Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, and later to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he took a special course in the School of Fire. In April, 1918, he was transferred to Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina, and shortly afterward was sent to France. He crossed the Atlantic on the Aquitania. In France he served with the Third, Eighty-first and Thirtieth Divisions and was holding a first lieutenant's commission. He took part in two major engagements and was active on two defensive sectors. He was at St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne and was slightly wounded by a machine gun in the latter battle. After his discharge from the hospital he went to Germany and served for four months on the Rhine with the Army of Occupation. Subsequently he returned to the United States and received his honorable discharge from Camp Jackson, South Carolina, on the 11th of May, 1919. Returning to Memphis he entered upon his present duties as secretary of S. C. Toof & Company. Mr. Brown has proven himself to be as successful a business man as he was a soldier and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is sincerely devoted to the business and discharges the many duties devolving upon him to the complete satisfaction of all. The officers of the company, other than Mr. Brown, are, St. Elmo Newton, president, and W. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer. The company occupies a large building at Nos. 195-201 Madison avenue and it is a representative enterprise of its kind in the south. They do printing, lithographing, are manufacturing stationers, steel and copper plate engravers and manufacturers of loose-leaf devices.

Mr. Brown is an active member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and he likewise holds membership in the City Club, the Memphis University Club and the Lions Club, and was at one time vice president of the latter organization. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and he belongs to the Knights Templars and to the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is that of the Christian church and he is a zealous church worker.

CHARLES CORBETT.

Charles Corbett, one of the proprietors of the Memphis Marble & Granite Works, located near the entrance to Calvary cemetery, is one of the foremost citizens of Memphis. He was born in Dudley, Worcestershire, England, on the 7th of January, 1883, and is the only living child of William Corbett and his first wife, Elizabeth Stephenson, the latter of whom died in Dudley when Charles Corbett was but three months old. Soon after the death of his wife Mr. Corbett came to the United States and for many years he has been chief engineer at a government hospital at Fort Logan H. Roots, near Little Rock, Arkansas. He is now about sixty-three years of age and has been in the service of the United States government as a stationary engineer for some twenty-seven years, being prominently known in that connection. William Corbett married the second time, Miss Harriet Doughty becoming his wife. She was also a native of Dudley, Worcestershire, England,

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and she and Mr. Corbett knew each other in the old country. Subsequently she came to the United States and brought with her young Charles, his seventh birthday being celebrated on the ship coming to this country. They landed at Baltimore, Maryland, and at once proceeded to Anniston, Alabama, where Miss Doughty and Mr. Corbett were married in 1890. Mrs. Corbett was a good stepmother to Charles and he owes a great deal of his integrity of character to her careful training.

Charles Corbett lived one year in Anniston, Alabama, after coming to this country, and one year in New Orleans, Louisiana, from which city his father moved to Little Rock, Arkansas. He received a public school education and at the age of nineteen years went to Lamar, Arkansas, and worked in a stone quarry there for a year, here laying the foundation for his present business career. He first learned to chisel stone and at the age of twenty came to Memphis and entered the employ of Morriss Brothers, marble and monument dealers. He was with that firm seven and one-half years and in that period learned the practical side of the monument business. He likewise learned how to carve and chisel both marble and granite and is still an expert with the mallet and chisel. Associated with him in his work at Morriss Brothers was W. M. Carver, his present partner. About fourteen years ago Mr. Corbett resigned his position with Morriss Brothers and became a partner in the Memphis Marble & Granite Works, then owned by W. M. Carver and John T. Prothro. The business was then, as now, located near Calvary cemetery. Four years later Mr. Corbett and Mr. Carver bought out Mr. Prothro and they have since owned and operated the business. The concern is one of the principal enterprises in Memphis and enjoys an extensive trade, not only in this city but in other southern states. Many of the largest and costliest jobs in local cemeteries have been done by Mr. Corbett and Mr. Carver.

On the 21st of August, 1906, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Corbett and Miss Eunice B. Kohnmann, a native of Dyersburg, Tennessee. To their union two sons have been born: Charles K., ten years of age; and William E., three years of age.

Fraternally Mr. Corbett is a Master Mason. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he is a generous contributor to its support. Although the greater part of his time and attention is devoted to his business, he is essentially public-spirited and no movement for the benefit of the community at large seeks his aid in vain. The success he has achieved in life is well merited and he is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. He has worked his way up from the very bottom of the marble and granite business and is considered an authority on this line of work in the south.

WILLIAM MARION CARVER.

One of the leading citizens of Memphis is William Marion Carver, one of the proprietors of the Memphis Marble & Granite Works, located at 1649 Mississippi boulevard. He was born in Piqua, Ohio, on the 7th of January, 1870, and is the only living son born to Alexander Brewster and Marie (Jones) Carver, both of whom are deceased. Alexander Brewster Carver, a farmer by occupation and a prominent man of his day, was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1835. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, his sympathies being with the north, he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the conflict, participating in most of the strategic engagements. At the close of the war he resumed farming and he was living in Sumner, Illinois, at the time of his death, on the 18th of February, 1914, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Carver was born at Piqua, Ohio, in 1845. Her death occurred at Sumner, Illinois, in June, 1914.

William Marion Carver spent the greater part of his boyhood on a farm. His parents moved to a farm near Sumner, Illinois, when he was but seven years of age and he received his education in the country schools in the vicinity of the home place. At the age of sixteen years he put his textbooks aside and started out in the world on his own account, there to make his fortune. He had received a teacher's certificate but he never made any use of it. He first located in Columbus, Ohio, and at Camp Chase, near Columbus, he was employed on a dairy farm. He worked there for twenty months, his duties being to milk a number of cows morn-

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ing and evening and to deliver milk in the city of Columbus during the day. Subsequently he went to visit his parents, and remained on the home farm six months. At the age of eighteen years he set out to learn the marble cutter's trade at Sumner and at the age of twenty years he became foreman of a marble shop at Olney, Illinois. He served in that important capacity three years. For several years thereafter he was a journeyman marble cutter in various cities and towns of the Union, from Pennsylvania to California. During the period from 1893 to 1900 he made many long railroad trips. Mr. Carver now tells how some of the trips were made without tickets. He finally located in Paducah, Kentucky, and for five years operated a marble shop on his own account. In 1905 he sold out the business at a substantial profit and came to Memphis, where for four years he was a marble cutter in the employ of Morriss Brothers, one of the representative marble firms in this city. In 1909 Mr. Carver resigned his position with the above mentioned firm and joined the Memphis Marble & Granite Works, at first taking a working interest in the business, which was then owned by J. R. Prothro. Subsequently Charles Corbett, extended mention of whom is made on another page of this work, was taken into the firm and soon afterward, in February, 1915, Mr. Carver and Mr. Corbett bought out Mr. Prothro and have since been sole owners of the business. The Memphis Marble & Granite Works is one of the representative enterprises of this city and is located near the entrance to Calvary cemetery, on Mississippi boulevard. The company does general contract work in its line in several states.

On the 3d of July, 1900, at Noble, Illinois, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Carver and Miss Nora Evelyn Martin, a native of Illinois. To their union two daughters have been born, both of whom are married—Mrs. Marion Martins of Chicago and Mrs. Helen Johnston of Memphis. Mr. Carver has one grandchild, June Martins, five years of age.

Mr. Carver is a member of the South Side Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee and a steward.

JOHN B. SCRUGGS.

A prominent business man and exemplary member of the Masonic craft in Memphis, is John B. Scruggs, proprietor of the Dixie Transfer Company, located at No. 282 Court avenue. He was born in Rosedale, Bolivar county, Mississippi, on the 21st of January, 1878, a son of William A. and Emily (Bell) Scruggs. His parents are residing in Germantown, Tennessee, near Memphis, and are highly respected and esteemed citizens of that community.

John B. Scruggs received his early education in Germantown, Shelby county, Tennessee, to which community his parents moved when he was five years old. In his youth he took up the study of telegraphy and followed that line of work for several years. He was telegraph operator for the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad and later became agent for that road. For several years he was a freight conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and later he was warehouse man for the Rock Island road. Subsequently he entered the employ of the Patterson Transfer Company and remained with that firm for some time. He found that line of work much to his liking and in 1919 founded the Dixie Transfer Company, of which he is sole owner. The business has had a remarkable growth and is one of the substantial enterprises of Memphis.

On the 9th of March, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Scruggs and Miss Mary Susan Gillum. To their union one son has been born, John B., Jr., who is twenty-two years of age. He is associated with his father in the conduct of the transfer business and is known as one of the prominent young business men in the city. John B. Scruggs, Jr., is an exemplary member of the Masonic craft and has already attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was just twenty-one years of age when he took the blue lodge and Scottish Rite degrees. He was the youngest member of Fidelity Class, Tennessee Consistory of November, 1922. He was formerly an active officer in the DeMolay Commandery. Mr. Scruggs, Jr., is a talented musician, being a skilled violinist, and is the leader of the orchestra of the Character Builders Bible class.

Mr. Scruggs, Sr., is likewise a prominent Mason. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His re-

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ligious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he has membership in the Madison Heights Methodist Episcopal church of this city. He is also an active member of the Character Builders Bible class. The Scruggs family is socially prominent and their friends in this city are legion.

MICAH S. COMBS.

For fifty years Micah S. Combs has been identified with the M. S. Combs & Company undertaking business of Nashville and for twenty-seven years he has been pastor of the Bellevue Christian church there. He is a descendant of one of the oldest and most honored families of Nashville and was born in that city on the 23d of May, 1856. On the paternal side he is of English descent, members of the Combs family having come to Virginia in the early colonial days. Some of his ancestors made guns for use of the Continental army during the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, James W. Combs, was one of the most prominent attorneys of his day. He lived at Pulaski, Tennessee, and was widely known throughout the state. Aaron V. Brown and Neill S. Brown read law in his office and they later became governors of the state. His son M. S. Combs, deceased, was the father of Micah S., whose name introduces this review, and was a native of Giles county, Tennessee. His parents located in Giles county in the early part of the nineteenth century. He established the present undertaking business at Nashville in 1872 and was actively associated with it until his demise. In July, 1853, at Nashville, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Georgiana Jackson, who was born in that city in 1832. Six generations of the Jackson family have lived in Nashville, the first members locating there in 1804. The grandmother of Mrs. Combs was a Clay and a first cousin of Henry Clay. The Jacksons are also of English descent. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Combs eleven children were born, four sons and seven daughters, Micah S., being the second in order of birth. He and one sister, Mrs. D. F. Allen of Nashville, are now the only members of the family living.

In the acquirement of his academic education Micah S. Combs attended private schools of Nashville, later entered the Hughes-Minns Academy, the Montgomery Bell Academy, Crockers School, and subsequently became a student at Manchester College, Manchester. There he received a three-year literary college course, and after leaving that institution entered his father's undertaking business, with which he has since been identified. For over fifty years he has been a prime factor in the continued success of M. S. Combs & Company and since 1910 he has been sole owner and manager of the company. The M. S. Combs & Company undertaking establishment is the oldest of its kind in Nashville. It built the first chapel, etc., in the city in 1890 and Mr. Combs received the first embalmer's license ever issued in the state of Tennessee. He is cognizant of the many niceties of his profession and the success he has achieved is well merited. He has been pastor of the Bellevue Christian church for a period of twenty-seven years and has been an elder in the Seventeenth Street Christian church for some time. He is a man of high intellectual attainments and is the author of a book of poems which was published under the title of "Poems" in 1919, by the McQuiddey Printing Company of Nashville.

On the 21st of November, 1878, at Nashville, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Combs and Miss Maggie E. Averitt, a daughter of Peter Averitt of Hartsville. They have become parents of six children: George, who died at the age of twenty-nine years; Joe C., who married Miss Bertha Owens of Atlanta, Georgia, and is living in Nashville, where he is associated with his father in the undertaking business; Leila, the wife of O. L. Quillan of Nashville; Mallie, the wife of Paul E. Shaklett of Chattanooga; Elizabeth, the wife of Lackam E. Crouch, a prominent attorney of Nashville; and Marguerite Harrison. Mr. and Mrs. Combs have twelve grandchildren living and two deceased. They are as follows: George Combs, Mrs. Joe Soule of Nashville, Margaret Agnes Shaklett, Joe Shaklett of Chattanooga, O. L. Quillan, Jr., Laurie and Earl Quillan, Dorothy, Margaret and Mary Elizabeth Crouch, Francis Guy Harrison and C. B. Harrison, Jr.

Mr. Combs has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has never sought nor desired

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MICAH S. COMBS

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public preferment, he is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship, and his influence has ever been on the side of advancement and improvement. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason and holds membership in Phoenix Lodge, No. 131, F. & A. M., of Nashville; Trinity Consistory, No. 2; Al Menah Temple of the Mystic Shrine; and he is chaplain of the blue lodge at Nashville. Mr. Combs likewise holds membership in Osceola Tribe, No. 41, of Red Men at Nashville. For years he has been an active member of the Kiwanis Club and along strictly business lines he is identified with the Tennessee Funeral Directors Association. Mr. Combs is a close student of the living questions and issues of the day, and his opinions, publicly or privately expressed, carry considerable weight and influence. He is one of the best known and most popular men in the city, respected and honored for his conservative methods and sound business judgment. He has met the obligations of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

LLOYD DALE WILSON.

Lloyd Dale Wilson, general manager of the Memphis factory of the Larkin Company of America, is completing his fourteenth year with his firm, with which he was first associated as a clerk in the Memphis office. He entered the employ of the Larkin Company in 1910 in a minor clerical position. His reliability and evident capacity brought him rapid promotion, so that in less than ten years, in 1918, he became general manager of the branch plant in Memphis.

To his work with his present company Mr. Wilson brought a breadth of experience that has proved of much value to him in recent years. He was born in Galesburg, Illinois, December 21, 1886, the youngest of the four living children of the late James A. and Martha J. (Wertmen) Wilson. His father, a farmer by occupation, owned and worked a farm of some three hundred acres near Galesburg, that is still in the possession of his heirs. He was a native of Knoxville, Illinois, while his wife, who now resides in Galesburg, claims Pennsylvania as her natal state and its early "Dutch" settlers as her forebears. Six children were born to James A. and Martha J. Wilson: Clyde A., of Missoula, Montana; Clarence Lyle, of Memphis; Miss Verna of Galesburg; Lloyd Dale, whose name initiates this sketch; and two deceased sons, Charles E. and Roy E., who died at the ages of fifty-two and forty-two, respectively.

Lloyd Dale Wilson was reared on his father's farm and attended school in the nearby city of Galesburg, graduating from the high school at the age of eighteen, following which he took a course in a business college of that city. As a lad he had worked in various factories of Galesburg while getting his education, so he naturally turned to mechanics as a means of earning his livelihood. When he was twenty he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where for two years he was in the Illinois Central Railroad shops. In 1907 the company transferred him to the shops at Memphis. With the exception of nearly a year spent as assistant division foreman of the Missouri Pacific shops at Helena, Arkansas, he has made his home in Memphis ever since. Late in December, 1908, he returned to this city from Helena to enter the office of the master mechanic of the Illinois Central shops here, and later was a locomotive fireman for a short period. In 1910 he entered the employ of the Larkin Company of America, at its branch in Memphis.

The Larkin Company, Incorporated, of Buffalo, New York, needs no introduction to the American public, which is already familiar with its soaps, spices, extracts and various household necessaries. It is a fifty-million-dollar corporation, with a business that extends into every state in the union. In its main plant at Buffalo and branch establishments in different cities, it manufactures not only its soaps, spices, etc., but the furniture and other domestic wares it distributes throughout the country. The Memphis plant is engaged in the production of chairs and case goods, or bedroom furniture, for which it is admirably situated in the foremost hardwood lumber market of the United States. Mr. Wilson's previous experience as a shop foreman, as well as his own personal knowledge of mechanical processes, has greatly aided him in securing the maximum of efficient production

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in this furniture factory. His rise to a high executive position has come solely as the result of industry and real ability, a gratifying recognition of his devoted service in the interests of his company.

At Louisville, Kentucky, on the 23d of August, 1910, Mr. Wilson was united in marriage to Miss Lillian B. Hancock, who was born and spent her girlhood in that city. They have become the parents of two children, a son and a daughter: Lyle Dale, born July 31, 1911; and Jane Helen, born December 10, 1917.

Mr. Wilson is a member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, in whose work he takes a keen interest as one of the manufacturers of this growing industrial center of the mid-south. He is a Mason, having been initiated into that fraternity when he was just twenty-one years of age. He was living in Louisville at the time and became a member of Parland Lodge, No. 638, A. F. & A. M. of that city, to which he still belongs.

JOHN E. CONLEY.

John E. Conley, president of the Conley Frog & Switch Company of Memphis, is a native of Illinois, his birth having occurred at Keithsburg, on June 17, 1874. He is one of the seven living children of the late Mathias and Bridget (Bohan) Conley, who were both born in Ireland, came to the United States in early life and were married in Keithsburg in 1873. The father was a railroad builder all of his active life and died in Arcola, Illinois, in 1920. His widow now lives in Mattoon, Illinois, with her daughter, Miss Mary Ann Conley. In addition to his oldest sister, just mentioned, Mr. Conley has four sisters and a brother: Margaret, the wife of John Conlin of Douglas county, Illinois; Mathias Lawrence of Freeport, Illinois, a supervisor of the Illinois Central Railroad; Alice, who married Eugene Sullivan, a farmer of Douglas county; Ellen, now Mrs. Michael Lyons of Arcola; and Frances, the wife of R. T. Reilly of Waukegan, Illinois. John E. Conley spent most of his boyhood in his birthplace and received his education at the University of Illinois, at Urbana, from which he graduated in 1903, with the degree of civil engineer. Before entering the university he had had considerable experience in railroad work, to which he was early attracted, perhaps, by his father's intimate connection with the construction side of this great industry. At all events, when he was fourteen years old he started to work for the Iowa Central Railroad as a water boy, at the rate of fifty-five cents a day, and remained with that road for four years, later becoming a train conductor and foreman of a construction gang. At the age of eighteen he left the Iowa Central for the Illinois Central service, with which he was connected for a number of years in various capacities. From 1892 until 1899 he was a steady full-time employe of the company and from 1899 to 1903, while he was attending school in Urbana, he worked for the road during his summer vacations as an engineer in charge of bridge construction. For the first part of his service with the Illinois Central, beginning in 1892, he was a section foreman and later was promoted to supervisor, also acting as a telegraph operator for a time. The first six months after he left the university he had charge of the construction of a double track railway in St. Louis, Missouri, for the same railroad, in preparation for the World's Fair traffic. The next few years were spent in various kinds of engineering work. Late in 1903 and during the entire year of 1904, he was superintendent of construction of the Thebes bridge across the Mississippi river, near Cairo, Illinois. The following year he spent in the east as superintendent of construction for the New York Central Railroad Company's contractors. During 1906 he was general superintendent of construction for W. J. Oliver, the large railroad contractor of Knoxville, Tennessee.

During these years that he was working as a railway engineer, busy at various construction problems, Mr. Conley was spending much of his spare time solving a problem of his own, which resulted in the invention of the now nationally famous Conley frog and switch. On the 13th of February, 1906, he received a patent on his invention from the United States government. A year later he came to Memphis to organize a company to manufacture and distribute his device, now known as the Conley Frog & Switch Company, of which he has always been president and the guiding spirit. The Conley frog, which is now manufactured in five different designs adapted to different railway needs, has been put into use by about a hundred rail-

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roads in the United States, including practically all of the great transcontinental and eastern lines, which carry the bulk of the heavy traffic of the nation. While a discussion of the technical features of this invention would be out of place in such a sketch as this, it is not irrelevant to point out that the success of Mr. Conley's frog is due to the fact that it meets the three requirements of railroad transportation —safety, efficiency and economy. The frog is so designed as to make derailments impossible and to do away with guard rails and fastenings, thus abolishing the well known mantraps. Since the frog does not catch ice, snow, or loose, clogging material it promotes efficiency, especially in northern states during the winter months when snow and ice form such a handicap to switch yard operations. Lastly the cost of replacement and maintenance is very much less than that of the ordinary switch, which needs constant care and frequent replacement in yards where the traffic is heavy. The introduction of this device has wrought revolutionary changes in railway switch yards and it is only a question of time when it will be universally used at all points of heavy traffic. Since coming to Memphis, Mr. Conley has also been the chief factor in the organization of the Memphis Iron and Steel Company, of which he is the president. This concern is located at the corner of Maple and Dunlap streets.

Mr. Conley is unmarried. He is a Roman Catholic in religious faith, and he belongs to the Old Colony Club of Memphis and takes an interest in sporting events, especially in baseball and football, which he follows closely during their respective seasons.

WILLIAM WISE ROBINSON.

Occasionally the humdrum monotony of the business world is broken by the spectacular advent of a new personage or firm among those who occupy the seats of the commercially mighty. It has been claimed that these rapid ascents to fame and fortune are uniquely American, the products of "Yankee" enterprise. Be that as it may, one readily sees that the key to the success of William Wise Robinson and his partner, Luther McCallum, lies in their possession of certain characteristics called American initiative and energy. From thirteen hundred dollars and an old grey mule to a half-million-dollar plant and the largest business of its kind in the world, is briefly the eight-year history of McCallum & Robinson, Incorporated, the firm that conducts the largest cotton pickery in existence—a Memphis industry.

William W. Robinson, president of this unusual firm, is a native of Memphis and the only son of the late Albert James Robinson, a cotton planter who died ten years ago. He was born in Camden, South Carolina, but spent most of his mature life in Memphis looking after his farming interests in Tennessee and Mississippi, which were quite extensive. He frequently raised as many as two thousand bales of cotton a year on his plantations. He married Miss Lucy Felts, a native of Shelby county, who still lives in Memphis, where she takes an active part in social and civic affairs. To Albert J. and Lucy Robinson were born two children who lived to maturity: A daughter, Lucile, is now the wife of W. C. Johnson, a leading florist of Memphis; and a son, who is the subject of this review. The latter was born April 26, 1885, and has lived in this city all of his life. After passing through the successive grades of the elementary schools he entered the Memphis high school, from which he graduated in 1903. Immediately following the completion of his high school course Mr. Robinson went to work for the firm of W. S. Ashford & Company, cotton factors, with whom he remained three years, learning the business from every possible angle. When he was twenty-one he embarked in the business for himself as a member of the firm of Chapman, Robinson & Company, cotton factors. In 1915, just at the time when the conditions following the outbreak of the World war ruined the cotton industry, the firm went out of business.

The following year Mr. Robinson and Luther McCallum started a small cotton pickery on Jefferson street. It was at this time that the total assets of the partners amounted to thirteen hundred dollars and one old mule. A few months after its start the business was destroyed by a fire and the damages were only partly covered by a few hundred dollars worth of insurance. But the partners were not daunted. They were sure that they could develop a paying business with the proper support, so with their few hundred dollars of insurance money and the backing of a local

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bank they started anew, this time on the site of their present plant at No. 401-431 Mallory avenue, New South Memphis. The original building was about the size of a small garage and not worth over a hundred dollars. But "fortune favors the brave." This time they were "lucky."

A cotton pickery is an establishment that purchases damaged and irregular cotton, re-conditions it, re-gins it and re-sells it. The first work that the firm of McCallum & Robinson had after their fire was two hundred bales of irregular cotton that they bought for ten cents a pound, reginned and sold for thirteen cents a pound, making a profit of three thousand dollars. Not long afterward a cotton warehouse at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, burned to the ground, when it had fourteen thousand bales of cotton in storage. Mr. Robinson and Mr. McCallum went out to the scene of the fire, looked the ground over and purchased the salvaged cotton for fifteen hundred dollars. If they had been prospecting for gold they would have called it a strike. A few bales of cotton floating on the surface of a near-by bayou attracted the attention of the salvagers, who shortly discovered that the bayou was literally full of cotton bales containing very slightly damaged fibre. Neither the sellers nor purchasers had known of this when the deal was transacted. All of the cotton was shipped to the Memphis pickery, where the good fibre was separated from the bad, by hand, then re-conditioned and reginned. The profits from this operation amounted to eight thousand dollars. In the following years these incidents have been repeated many times, with increasingly gratifying returns for the members of the firm. The business was incorporated a year ago, and Mr. Robinson was made president; Mr. McCallum, vice president; and W. F. Lange, who had been for some time office manager, was made secretary and treasurer.

The firm now has an establishment consisting of a plant, warehouses and a general office, that covers six acres and represents an investment of half a million dollars. All of the buildings are of the most modern steel, brick and stone construction, equipped with an entirely adequate automatic sprinkler system. The reginning and cotton-cleaning machinery is the latest on the market, the steam cotton dryer the largest ever built and all the machinery electrically operated. The office and factory surroundings are as attractive as they can be made, for Robinson & McCallum believes that a congenial environment makes interested and efficient employes. The firm attributes its success to "liberal policies, uniform courtesy and watchful interest." No lot is too small to be worth careful attention, none is so big that it overtaxes the plant's capacity. A striking evidence of the firm's efficiency was its work for the cotton temple of the Tri-State Fair held in Memphis in September, 1922. The idea of building a "temple" of cotton bales as a drawing card for the fair was conceived so late in the preparations for the event as to make its execution seem a doubtful procedure. To build the walls plumb and level it was imperative that the bales be of uniform size. The McCallum & Robinson pickery was called into service. Within forty-two hours of the time that the subject was first broached to them, the officers of this firm had had five hundred and ten bales of cotton reginned and baled, and hauled them by motor truck a distance of six miles, in fifteen hours. At six-thirty of the morning after the closing of the fair the motor equipment of McCallum & Robinson was drawn up ready for service. At five that afternoon the last bale had left the scene of the erstwhile temple.

Mr. Robinson has not confined his energies to this single enterprise, however. He is president of the Robinson Bond Cotton Company, an exporting firm located at No. 32 North Front street, Memphis, and holds a similar office in the Romac Waste and Linters' Company of this city.

On the 5th of July, 1910, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Nina Yerger of Friar Point, Mississippi, a niece of the late George Yerger of Memphis, formerly attorney-general of Shelby county. To this union two sons have been born: William Wise Robinson, Jr., aged seven; and Cooper Robinson, a boy of four.

Mr. Robinson belongs to the First Baptist church of Memphis and is a Mason of high rank, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and become a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Memphis Country Club and the Memphis Driving Club, of which latter organization he was president during 1922. Outside of his business Mr. Robinson's chief interest is harness horseracing. He is one of the foremost horsemen in Memphis and owns a good string of trotters and pacers, among which may usually be found the fastest horses campaigned on the local tracks. He developed the unbeaten pacer, Frank Bragg, a horse that has a record of two minutes two and a

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quarter seconds on a mile track, and two minutes six and three-quarter seconds on a half-mile track. Mr. Robinson sold Frank Bragg at a fabulous price in the fall of 1922 and his new owner sent him to the Bermuda islands. At present Mr. Robinson has another horse in his string that promises to be a worthy successor to Frank Bragg. Arnold W., the new horse, made fourteen starts on the local tracks during the matinee season of 1922 and never lost a single race.

FRANCIS W. LANGE.

Francis W. Lange, secretary and treasurer of the large cotton pickery firm of McCallum & Robinson, Incorporated, of South Memphis, has been identified with prominent industrial enterprise of this city for more than fifteen years. He came to Memphis in 1907 as secretary and treasurer of the Conley Frog & Switch Company, a nationally known manufacturing concern, and remained in this dual office until 1917, when he became office manager for the infant firm of McCallum & Robinson. When this company was incorporated in 1921 he was made the secretary and treasurer of the new corporation, a highly responsible position and one offering almost unlimited opportunities for the exercise of Mr. Lange's financial and administrative ability.

Francis W. Lange was born in Germany, near the city of Hanover, on the 4th of October, 1874, the son of Louis and Dora Lange, who immigrated to the United States in 1877. In Europe the father had been a government official. He passed away in 1911 and was survived for four years by his widow, who died in 1915. Francis W. Lange was an only child. As he was but three years old when his parents moved to America his entire education was obtained in this country, in the Chicago public schools. His first position was in the office of a commission house in the Illinois metropolis. He held various other positions in that city, increasing in importance and responsibility as he grew more mature and gained experience. McCallum & Robinson, Inc., have had a spectacular career, attended by phenomenal success, due to the enterprise and dauntless courage of the three young men at its helm—the president, W. W. Robinson; the vice president, Luther McCallum; and Mr. Lange. Some account of its history and operations is given in the biography of Mr. Robinson, which appears elsewhere in this work.

Mr. Lange is a Lutheran in religious faith. His chief hobby and sport is fishing, to which he is completely devoted, and he takes long trips in search of good sport. His office contains a mounted specimen of a yellow-tail that was caught at Catalina island, off the coast of southern California, in 1914. This fish weighed forty-six pounds when caught. Years ago, in 1893, Mr. Lange caught a muskellunge near Escanaba, Michigan, that weighed thirty-two pounds. With such records as these to his credit one does not need to be told that Mr. Lange is without a superior among the Izaak Waltons of Memphis.

CHARLES W. HASEN.

A devoted admirer of Memphis and the mid-south region over which the city presides is Charles W. Hasen, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Bellevue Cotton Oil Mill of Memphis, who is an adopted child of Tennessee. Mr. Hasen was born in Chicago, July 11, 1888, where he lived until he was a grown man, well established in the commercial world. His parents were the late Charles and Augusta (Mueller) Hasen. Besides his widowed mother, Mr. Hasen has two brothers and a sister residing in Chicago and a sister who lives in Texas.

In his native city Charles W. Hasen obtained his education, concluding his public school work in the Hyde Park high school. Subsequently he supplemented his general education with a course in bookkeeping taken in night school. His first position was that of an office boy for Swift & Company out in the "Yards." Six months later he became assistant bookkeeper for Edward F. Swift, vice president of the Swift packing company, a position he held for three years. His next business move was to become bookkeeper and traveling auditor for the Consumers Cotton Oil Mills of Chicago, with which he was connected for thirteen years, nine of them

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spent in Chicago and the last four in Memphis. In this city he was the cashier and traveling auditor for the Shelby County Cotton Oil Mill, at that time a branch of the Chicago concern. Once established in Memphis, Mr. Hasen and his wife were loath to leave, so when the Shelby County Cotton Oil Mill was sold to new owners in 1919 and renamed the Bellevue Cotton Oil Mill, Mr. Hasen stayed on with the Memphis concern, continuing to hold the position of cashier. He also invested some of his capital in the company and in 1922, on the 1st of July, he was elected secretary, treasurer and general manager of the mill. His steady progress in the field of commercial enterprise affords abundant evidence of Mr. Hasen's ability and conscientious application to his work, and his present responsible position is but the merited reward for years of earnest effort and judicious economy.

On the 20th of August, 1914, Mr. Hasen was married to Margaret A. Biegler, a German by birth, who lived in Chicago from the age of thirteen until she came to Memphis. They have two children: Margaret E., born July 21, 1915; and Charles W., Jr., born July 25, 1917. Mrs. Hasen shares her husband's fondness for the south and has helped him establish their suburban home on an attractive bit of farm land near Whitehaven, Tennessee, about twelve miles south of Memphis. With a comfortable country home within easy distance of the city in a climate where the winters are delightful instead of something to be dreaded, it is little wonder that Mr. Hasen prefers Memphis to the turmoil, coal soot and interminable car rides of his native city.

Since coming to this city Mr. Hasen has been welcomed as a member of the Commercial Club. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, while in the Masonic fraternity he is known as an entered apprentice.

EDWARD CLAY MITCHELL, M. D.

In the practice of medicine Dr. Edward Clay Mitchell is confining his attention entirely to diseases of children. He is a man with a vision, reaching out along new and broadening lines of helpfulness and service, and when his present plans reach their fulfillment he will have become one of the builders of the only exclusive children's clinic in the country. His life is indeed of serviceable worth to his fellowmen and his history cannot fail to prove of interest to many of the readers of this volume. He was born on a farm at Corinth, Illinois, August 24, 1880, and is a son of Dr. Henry Clay Mitchell, who is still engaged in the practice of medicine in Carbondale, Illinois, and who in turn was the son of a physician, Dr. Zion Mitchell, who served as a surgeon in the Union army. For two or three generations back of Dr. Zion Mitchell the direct ancestors in the paternal line were physicians and the family has thus made valuable contribution to the medical profession. Before the removal to Illinois representatives of the name had lived in Kentucky and previous to that time in South Carolina. The mother of Dr. Edward C. Mitchell bore the maiden name of Alma Roberts and died at the birth of her son. The latter, however, was fortunate in having a good stepmother, for the father married again and his second wife did everything in her power to fill the mother's place. She was in her maidenhood Miss Adella Brownlow Goodall, a member of an eastern Tennessee family.

Edward Clay Mitchell was reared in Illinois and attended the Southern Illinois State Normal University at Carbondale, while later he became a student in the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he spent three years, leaving, however, before his graduation, in order to take up the study of medicine, for he had in the meantime determined upon becoming a physician. He then spent four years in the medical department of the Northwestern University in Chicago and was there graduated with the M. D. degree in 1904. Later he became interne in the Michael Reese Hospital of that city, with which he was thus connected for three years, gaining broad and valuable experience in his hospital practice. In the year 1908 he arrived in Memphis, where he has remained and through the intervening period has confined his attention exclusively to children's diseases, in which field he has an immense practice. He keeps in touch with the latest scientific researches and discoveries concerning this field, and associated with Dr. Eugene Rosamond of Memphis he is planning to build an immense structure to be used as a children's clinic in the summer of 1922. The designs for the building have already been

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DR. EDWARD C. MITCHELL

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made and it is to be located at the northeast corner of Madison avenue and Somerville street. This will be the only clinic housed in its own building and devoted entirely to the treatment of children below the age of sixteen years, to be found in the entire United States. The building will be exceedingly attractive in the exterior design and fully as complete and well arranged in the interior. One of the local papers gave the plans as follows: "The building will front one hundred and twelve feet on Somerville street and fifty-seven feet on Madison avenue. There will be ten examination rooms so arranged that it will not be necessary for a child to come into contact with other children waiting in the main reception hall. From the emergency entrance at the north end to the Madison avenue entrance a wide corridor will extend the entire distance and the examination rooms will open off this corridor. There will be an operation room for cases requiring minor surgical attention and a recovery room adjacent where a child may remain through the day with a nurse in attendance. The clinic is not a hospital, and the attention extended is examination and treatment only, as the two physicians have been doing in the past. Executive offices, an X-ray laboratory with X-ray technician in charge, and a library containing all manner of information regarding medical attention for children also will be included. The use of this library will be extended to anyone desiring it. The clinic proper, however, will only be for the use of the patients of the doctors who are erecting it, but who will have associated with them in its conduct Dr. Walter L. Rucks. That children awaiting examination may be kept amused, there will be a playroom inside the building and a playground in a court at the east of the building. If a mother from out of town, or in the city either, desires to attend to shopping, there will be nurses to care for the children. In the basement of the clinic there will be a completely appointed demonstration kitchen, where trained nurses and dietitians will instruct mothers in the preparation of milk for babies and foods for older children. The building will be of semi-fireproof construction, the exterior being of hollow tile with stonekote. With the additional facilities which the clinic will extend the owners will be prepared to care for more patients and expect to do this at decreased cost to the parents."

Dr. Mitchell is a veteran of the World war, having served for two and a half years, spending seventeen months of this time in France as a colonel in the Medical Corps, U. S. A., in command of Base Hospital, No. 57. His professional relations cover membership with the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society and the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Central State Pediatric Society. In addition to caring for a large private practice he occupies the chair of diseases of children in the University of Tennessee College of Medicine and he is serving on the staff of the Memphis General Hospital, the Baptist Memorial Hospital, the Methodist Hospital, the Leath Orphanage and St. Peter's Orphanage.

The 12th of November, 1907, was the wedding day of Dr. Mitchell, on which occasion Miss Katherine Divine of Chicago, became his bride. He is a member of St. John's Methodist church and is an equally loyal supporter of the Masonic fraternity. In fact, he gives unfaltering allegiance to any cause which he espouses and, therefore, his connection with an organization is accounted an asset. He belongs to the Rotary Club, the Memphis Country Club, and some outing clubs, finding his chief recreation in fishing, hunting and golf. He is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce, which indicates his tangible interest in those forces and organized efforts which make for public improvement and which uphold those interests that are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride.

KYLE M. COOPER.

Kyle M. Cooper, superintendent of the southern branch of the International Sugar Feed Company located at Memphis, was born in Batesville, Mississippi, on April 12, 1888, the only son of the late William Cooper, a planter who died when his son was but seven years old. His mother, who bore the maiden name of Alice Kyle, now lives in Memphis with her son. She also has two daughters residing in this city, Mrs. E. K. Davis and Mrs. A. Y. Brewton. Following the death of her husband Mrs. Cooper taught school to help support her young family and was on

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the faculty of Grenada College and the Oxford, Mississippi, high school. Thus it was that Kyle M. Cooper spent his boyhood in his native state. At the age of eighteen he graduated from the Grenada high school and entered Millsaps College at Jackson, Mississippi, where he spent one year. The following three years he spent in the University of Mississippi at Oxford, from which he received the B. S. degree in 1909. Subsequently he took up the study of dentistry at Vanderbilt University at Nashville, but finding that this profession was not so congenial as he had expected it to be, he left the dental school to engage in the more attractive field of commercial enterprise.

After remaining in Nashville for two or three years where he was engaged in various business undertakings, he came to Memphis in 1915 as city salesman for a wholesale sugar company. Seven years ago he became connected with the Memphis branch of the International Sugar Feed Company, of which he is now superintendent. In this firm he has held a number of responsible positions leading to that of assistant superintendent and finally that of superintendent. His consistent advancement in this large and well known concern and the present responsible position he occupies, have long since vindicated Mr. Cooper's judgment in turning from the professions to a business career for which he possessed necessary qualifications to a marked degree.

During the World war Mr. Cooper served with the United States Marine Corps, being stationed at Paris Island, South Carolina, for a year. He entered the service as a private, was soon promoted to first sergeant and remained at Paris Island as an instructor and drill master until the signing of the armistice put an end to military training.

On the 30th of June, 1917, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Edna Terzan Mitchell, daughter of Edward J. and Sarah (Outlaw) Mitchell, who are now residing in Memphis. A native of Quincy, Illinois, Mrs. Cooper spent her girlhood in Memphis, graduating from the high school in this city. She belongs to St. John's Methodist Episcopal church, of which Mr. Cooper is likewise a member. Mr. Cooper is also identified with the University Club of Memphis.

JOSEPH ELBERT DILWORTH.

Joseph Elbert Dilworth, president and treasurer of the J. E. Dilworth Company of Memphis, is a native Mississippian, his birth having occurred on a plantation in Alcorn county, twelve miles from Corinth, September 28, 1878. He is the only living child of Thomas W. and Sarah A. (Hoshall) Dilworth, neither of whom are living. The father was born near Raleigh, North Carolina, and came to Mississippi with his parents in 1836, and spent his remaining days in Alcorn county. He died in 1888, when his little son was ten years old. The mother lived until 1917, her death occurring in Memphis, where she moved shortly after the death of her husband. Joseph E. Dilworth was educated in Wharton S. Jones' well known military academy, where he had as his school mates many of the future business and professional men of Memphis.

When he was seventeen years old Joseph Elbert Dilworth left school to begin his work as a breadwinner, taking a minor position in the W. T. Adams Machine Company of this city, a firm that was engaged in the same line of work as Mr. Dilworth's present company. He remained with Mr. Adams for four years, the last two being spent in Corinth, Mississippi, whither the firm moved from Memphis. During this time the young man studied the mill supply and machinery business from every conceivable angle, obtaining a comprehensive understanding of the business. After these four years of apprenticeship, so to speak, Mr. Dilworth decided that he would like to see some of the "wild west" and indulge in a bit of adventure before he settled down permanently to the business of mere money-making. Accordingly, he went out to Indian Territory, as it was then called, to spend some time among the Indians. Two years later, at the age of twenty-three, he returned to Memphis to take up his commercial pursuits once more. Entering the employ of E. C. Atkins, a prominent mill supply company of Indianapolis, with a large branch office in Memphis, he remained with this concern for seventeen years, serving in every capacity from bill clerk to general manager. In 1920 he resigned from the company to organize his present firm, the J. E. Dilworth Company, which is engaged

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in identically the same line of business and is now a close competitor of the Atkins company. Mr. Dilworth became the president and treasurer of the new concern; B. F. Katterhenry, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work, is vice president; and E. M. Greeson is secretary. Situated as it is in the largest city of the mid-south, in the first hardwood market of the country and near to the forests and mills of the southern timber belt, the J. E. Dilworth Company has a large market for its wares close at hand. It has needed only the enterprise and ability of its directing officers to make it one of the leading wholesale and jobbing houses of the south dealing in machinery and mill supplies. Its business is growing rapidly, as the reputation of the firm for the reliability of its goods and the courteous promptness of its service spreads throughout the territory it serves. In the formulation of all the policies of the company and in their execution as well, the guiding spirit has been the president, so it is to Mr. Dilworth that the chief credit for the success of the new enterprise is due.

On the 29th of December, 1898, Mr. Dilworth was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Bloodworth of Como, Mississippi. They have one child, a daughter named Estelle, who is a graduate of Ward-Belmont College at Nashville, Tennessee, and now lives in Memphis with her parents.

Mr. Dilworth belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club of Memphis, through which he contributes to the upbuilding of the commercial, industrial and civic life of the community. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Bellevue Baptist church, where he is now serving on the official board. In the Masonic order Mr. Dilworth has attained high rank, being a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

MARK H. BROWN.

Mark H. Brown is the president and treasurer of the Mark H. Brown Lumber Company with offices on the eighth floor of the Bank of Commerce building, Memphis. He is a native of the Hoosier state, his birth having occurred in Indianapolis, January 20, 1885, and the oldest of the ten children, five sons and five daughters, born to Hilton U. and Jennie (Hannah) Brown, residents of the Indiana capital. His father is a prominent Indianapolis newspaper man, for forty years the general manager of the Indianapolis News. Eight of the ten Brown children are living, one of the boys having been called upon to make the supreme sacrifice during the World war. Three of Mark H. Brown's brothers served in the United States army during the war, all of them holding lieutenant's commissions. Hilton U. Brown was killed in action in France along the Meuse river, on November 8, 1918, three days before the armistice was signed; Philip Brown died prior to the war; the two other brothers, Arch A. and Paul, were on active duty in France.

Mark H. Brown was educated in the public schools of his native city and Butler University at Irvington, near Indianapolis. When he was twenty-one years old Mr. Brown entered the lumber industry, which has been his chief interest ever since. Going from his home to Little Rock, Arkansas, he entered the employ of a firm in that city, where he remained about a year. In 1907, when he was but twenty-two, he came to Memphis to embark in the hardwood lumber business on his own account, organizing the Mark H. Brown Lumber Company. The firm was incorporated in 1908, with Mr. Brown as president. Subsequent events have proved that the youth's decision as to a career was farsighted. The fifteen years of the company's history have been prosperous ones. The concern now owns large tracts of timber in the northeastern part of Louisiana and owns and operates two modern band sawmills in that state, one at Tallulah and the other at Transylvania.

On the 1st of August, 1907, Mr. Brown and Miss Lillian Bailey were married at Indianapolis. Mrs. Brown was born and reared at Edinburg, Indiana, and was a classmate of her husband's at Butler University. They have two children: Mark H. Brown, Jr., aged nine; and a little girl of seven, named Susan Janet.

Mr. Brown is a member of the Linden Avenue Christian church. He belongs to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and a number of associations directly connected with the lumber trade—the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the American Hardwood Manufacturers Institute, and the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association. He likewise belongs to the Delta Export

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Corporation. In the social life of his adopted city Mr. Brown is much interested, being an active member of the Tennessee, Memphis Country and Colonial Country Clubs, and he has a large circle of friends, his pleasing personality having attracted to him many of the business and professional men with whom he has come into contact.

JOHN T. SHERRELL.

John T. Sherrell, founder and owner of the John T. Sherrell Hardwood Company of Memphis, is one of this city's representative business men. He was born at Burnsville, Mississippi, on the 26th of February, 1881, and is the only son of John D. and Frances (Smith) Sherrell. His father engaged in railroading for the greater part of his life and died when his son was but three months old. Subsequently Mrs. Sherrell married again, becoming the wife of J. H. Epperson and they moved to Memphis in 1886. Mr. Epperson is deceased. His widow is living in Jackson, Tennessee, enjoying the best of health. John T. Sherrell has two half-sisters, both of whom are married and living.

John T. Sherrell came to Memphis with his parents in 1886 and he has since lived here. He received his education in the public schools here up to the age of sixteen, when he put his textbooks aside and made his initial step into lumber circles. He became associated with the Moore & McFerrin Lumber Company and during his connection with them became thoroughly familiar with all phases of the business. Subsequently he worked for other lumber concerns in various capacities, as buyer, inspector, salesman, etc. In 1920 he and his brother-in-law, William Ireland, embarked in the wholesale hardwood lumber business, under the name of the John T. Sherrell Hardwood Company and they have achieved substantial success. Although the company has been in existence but a short time it has become firmly established and has built up a reputation for efficiency in service and honesty in all business transactions.

On the 9th of March, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sherrell and Mrs. Effie M. Capley, a native of Illinois. Mr. Sherrell has one stepson, Albert R. Capley, twenty-two years of age, who is associated with him in the lumber business.

Mr. Sherrell is a member of the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association. He is sincerely devoted to the lumber business and has little time for anything else. However, he is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of good citizenship and is never too busy to lend his cooperation in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. For recreation he turns to outdoor sports.

JOSEPH ANDREW DENTON.

Joseph Andrew Denton, cashier of the First National Bank of Memphis, one of the oldest and best known financial institutions of the city, is a native Tennessean, his birth having occurred at Dukedom, Weakley county, on January 6, 1875. He is the son of the Rev. Elijah C. L. Denton, a retired clergyman of the Christian church, who lives with his son in Memphis, and who has passed his eighty-seventh birthday. The Rev. Elijah C. L. Denton is a direct lineal descendant of John Sevier, the first governor of Tennessee, whose name is so inseparably linked with the early history of the state. Elijah C. L. Denton was born in White county, Tennessee, and educated at Burritt College at Spencer, the oldest college in the state. He married Miss Elizabeth Thomis, a native of Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky, who died in Milan, Tennessee, in 1903. Their son, Joseph Andrew, was reared in Milan, where he attended the public and high schools, graduating from the latter in 1892 as salutatorian of his class. The following two years he attended the normal school of Middle Tennessee. With a view to becoming a lawyer he took a position as a clerk in the office of a Milan law firm, where he studied his Blackstone for two years, but such pursuits were not entirely to his liking. In 1896 he left the calf-bound tomes to become a brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, his run being between Bowling Green, Kentucky, and Memphis.

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Subsequently he became a yardmaster for the same railroad at Paris, Tennessee, and worked for the company a total period of five years. In 1901 he resigned his position as yard-master to come to Memphis to live. The first four years of his residence in this city he held various responsible positions with the Patterson Transfer Company, one of the leading concerns of this character in Memphis. From 1904 to 1908 he was bookkeeper and assistant cashier of the Memphis Gas & Electric Company and since that time he has been continuously in the employ of the First National Bank of Memphis, a bank that was founded on March 10, 1864, and has therefore enjoyed a history of almost sixty years of successful financial operations. Starting in this institution as a bookkeeper, Mr. Denton has worked his way steadily toward the top, receiving promotions commensurate with his increased efficiency and evident ability. From the post of assistant cashier he was raised to that of cashier in 1918, his present office. In addition to his connection with the bank as an employe and officer, Mr. Denton has invested some of his earnings in the bank's stock and has a share in its dividends as one of the stockholders, as well as the personal interest in its affairs that always comes to one owning part of an enterprise, no matter how humble that share may be.

On the 26th of November, 1902, Mr. Denton was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Keith, formerly of Kansas City, Missouri. They have one child, a daughter, Margaret, now a young lady of seventeen summers and a student in the University of Colorado.

Mr. Denton belongs to the Linden Avenue Christian church and is a Master Mason. He belongs to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club, of which latter organization he was formerly treasurer. Among the various diversions he seeks for recreation is baseball, which he follows closely from the beginning of the season to the end, as behooves a good fan. In the more than twenty years that Mr. Denton has lived in Memphis he has made for himself an enviable place in the business and social life of the city, for possessing those qualities that make for popularity he has drawn to himself a large group of personal friends among the business and professional men with whom he comes into contact.

FREDERICK C. DEMUTH.

Frederick C. Demuth, founder of the Demuth Furniture Company, located at Nos. 396-400 South Main street, Memphis, is a native Kentuckian, his birth having occurred at Bowling Green, on June 11, 1868. He is the only living son of the late George and Mary (Volz) Demuth. A German by birth, the father came to the United States at the age of eighteen, where he followed his trade of a cabinetmaker. After spending a few years in Kentucky and Alabama he came to this city at the close of the Civil war, living here until his death in 1918, at the venerable age of eighty-three. In Bowling Green and Camden, Alabama, he was a contractor and builder. During the Civil war he served for four years in the Confederate army, being wounded and taken prisoner by the northern forces. His wife was born in Texas and now lives in Memphis, enjoying good health and physical vigor, at the age of eighty. In addition to her son, the subject of this review, she has two daughters: Mrs. Georgia Rabold of Bowling Green; and Mrs. William Bollinger of Memphis.

Frederick C. Demuth was brought to Memphis by his parents when he was a child of two, and obtained his education in the Memphis public schools and a business college of this city, where he studied bookkeeping. Meanwhile he had learned telegraphy at the age of twelve and became an operator in the state of Mississippi when he was only thirteen. A year later he was an operator in Wellington, Kansas. After about two years in the telegraph business he left it for other pursuits, remaining in Wellington for some time. There he worked in the post office for eight years, during the first Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison administrations, resigning in 1891 to return to Memphis, his boyhood home.

Entering a mercantile business on Main street in this city, he has remained there for over thirty years and is now the head of a large and prosperous establishment, which he owns in partnership with his brother-in-law. In 1893 he founded this business under the name of the Demuth Furniture Company. He was joined by his brother-in-law, John W. Young, in 1900, and five years later Mr. Young

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bought a half interest in the concern, becoming a full partner. These two men conduct one of the largest and most select furniture establishments in the city, their stock being not only extensive but including articles of a quality that will appeal to the most fastidious of patrons. No effort or expense is spared to make the Demuth Furniture Company's store a delightful place in which to shop.

Mr. Demuth was married on the 24th of December, 1894, to Miss Ida Young of Salem, Marion county, Illinois. Mrs. Demuth was born and spent her girlhood there, graduating from the Salem high school. Mr. and Mrs. Demuth have five children, three boys and two girls: Mrs. Louise (Demuth) Miller, the mother of a little daughter named Ida Louise; Charles F.; Fred Y.; William H.; and Virginia, a little girl of twelve. The two older boys are associated with their father in business. Charles F. Demuth married Miss Lucile Crenshaw in 1919, and they are the parents of a boy, Charles F., Jr. The second son, Fred Y. Demuth, is also married, his wife having been Miss Lillian Smith, before her marriage a Memphis girl. The Demuths reside at No. 340 Stonewall place, their home being one of the beautiful places in the fashionable district of the city.

Mr. Demuth belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Memphis Retail Furniture Dealers Association of which latter organization he is the vice president and a former president. He is a liberal contributor to the various activities of Memphis and may be always counted upon to lend his support to any movement that has for its chief end the betterment of the community. Mrs. Demuth is a stanch member of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and he is an earnest worker in the Sunday school. Mrs. Demuth is also much interested in the work of the Nineteenth Century Club.

JAMES G. BARE.

Since 1917 James G. Bare has engaged in the general practice of law in Erwin. He was born at Ore Knob, Ashe county, North Carolina, on the 25th of November, 1879, a son of Nelson and Isabella (Poe) Bare. His father, who is deceased, was born in Ashe county, North Carolina, and engaged in farming in the same county most of his life. His widow, who survives him, was also born in Ashe county, North Carolina, where their marriage was celebrated in 1878. To their union were born ten children, eight boys and two girls, all living, James G. Bare being the oldest of the children.

In the acquirement of his education James G. Bare attended the public schools of his county, such as they had, but, in that section in his early school days the free schools were very short, and his parents being poor, not able to school the children properly, James G. Bare seeing the need of education, worked on the farm for little wages and attended school at every opportunity. He attended the high schools of Laurel Springs and Whitehead of Alleghany county and of North Wilkesboro, Wilkes county, North Carolina, and taught two schools in Ashe county. He attended the Piedmont Business College at Lynchburg, Virginia, but on account of sickness and financial circumstances he was forced to leave before completing his course. Then going to the coal fields of West Virginia, he clerked in stores and worked in the mines for a living. In 1907 he went to work at Marion, Virginia, being employed by the Virginia Table Works and later engaged in the cleaning and pressing business at this place for a few years.

At Marion, Virginia, in 1911 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bare and Miss Ettie V. Phipps, a daughter of L. and Ellen Phipps, one of the old families of Grayson county, Virginia. Her father died in February, 1922, and Mrs. Phipps now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Bare. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Bare two children have been born: Charlie Gordon, now eleven years of age, and Clive Wellington, nine years of age, both students in the Erwin public schools.

Mr. Bare was proprietor of the Marion Marble Works and built this up from a very small business to one of large proportions within about two years. In 1912 he took a law course with the American Correspondence School of Law and became so interested in the law that in the summer of 1915 he sold out his marble works and some other business in which he was interested.

Leaving Marion, Virginia, with his family, Mr. Bare entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, September 1, 1915, graduating

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JAMES G. BARE

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from that institution in June, 1916, with the LL. B. degree. He took a post-graduate course during the fall and winter of 1916-17, not missing a single lecture during the whole time in which he was a student in the law school. He holds very strong letters of recommendation from Judge Nathan Green, dean of the law school; Andrew B. Martin, president of the board of trustees and professor of law; and E. E. Beard, nisi prius judge. Mr. Bare took the state bar examination at Nashville, in January, 1917, which he successfully passed, and located at Erwin in the spring of 1917 for the purpose of practicing law. He has built up an extensive and important clientele, his practice being about equally divided between civil and criminal cases, but he has a leaning toward criminal practice. He served as city recorder of Erwin from May, 1917, to May, 1918, and since 1920 has been a member of the board of aldermen, and is at present city attorney.

Mr. Bare attends the Baptist church and is a member of the Baracca class. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, holding his membership in Thompson Lodge, No. 88, of Marion, Virginia; the Modern Woodmen of America; Woodman of the World and Royal Arcanum. Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the Tennessee State Bar Association. During the World war Mr. Bare gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. He was a member of the legal advisory board and county food administrator. He likewise made many speeches in behalf of the various drives throughout the county. Mr. Bare is essentially public spirited and since coming to Erwin has taken an active part in civic affairs. He holds to the highest ethics in the practice of his profession and stands high among the representative lawyers at the Unicoi county and state bar.

The success he has attained is due entirely to his individual effort, and he is in every sense of the term a self-made man.

JOHN W. YOUNG.

John W. Young, a partner and brother-in-law of F. C. Demuth of the Demuth Furniture Company of Memphis, was born in Salem, Illinois, on the 9th of February, 1873, the son of William Hall and Elizabeth (Charlton) Young. The father died in Memphis a few years ago, at the advanced age of eighty-one, while the mother is still active and enjoying life, although she has passed her eightieth birthday. Salem was the boyhood home of William Jennings Bryan, and his brother, Charles W. Bryan, now governor of Nebraska, both of whom were friends of John W. Young, while their mother was his Sunday school teacher. Mr. Young spent his entire boyhood and youth in his birthplace, where he obtained a good general education, graduating from the Salem high school when he was eighteen, a member of the class of 1891.

Since leaving school Mr. Young has been continuously interested in mercantile pursuits. His first position was that of a clerk, which he held for two years, no doubt getting a practical training in the elements of salesmanship. His savings were invested in building and loan stock which amounted to twelve hundred dollars when he was twenty-one. Taking his small capital, the young merchant invested it in a small hardware store, which he enlarged and improved so that subsequently he was able to sell it for four thousand dollars, a gratifying return for his investment of time and labor. In 1900 he came to Memphis to become associated with Frederick C. Demuth, who had married his sister, Miss Ida Young, a few years previously. Not long afterward he bought a half interest in the business of the Demuth Furniture Company, becoming thereby a full partner in the concern. Progressive policies, personal supervision of details and a comprehensive knowledge of their business have brought merited success and prosperity to these partners. Their tastefully appointed, completely stocked store attracts the most desirable of patrons from Memphis and its tributary territory, who ask that their house furnishings shall possess beauty of design and workmanship as well as durability.

On the 27th of December, 1897, Mr. Young married Miss Myrtle Belle Persels at Farina, Illinois. Mrs. Young was born and educated at Farina, which is about twenty-five miles north of Salem, Mr. Young's boyhood home, and their acquaintance began when they were children. Mr. and Mrs. Young have a son and a daughter: Juanita, now Mrs. B. L. Matthews, the wife of a Memphis attorney and the mother of

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John Benjamin Matthews, aged two; and Charles W. Young, a lad of thirteen, now attending school. The Youngs live in one of the most attractive residential districts of Memphis, at No. 490 Stonewall place, near the home of Mr. and Mrs. Demuth. Their house, a handsome brick dwelling built in the bungalow style, is beautifully appointed in every respect and ideally designed to meet the needs of a small family. Indeed, they are so well pleased with their home and find that it so completely meets their fondest expectations, that Mr. Young has refused to sell it at a price that would be exceedingly tempting to one a whit less satisfied.

Mr. Young belongs to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. While he is always glad to lend his support to any cause he considers worthy and is interested in the civic and social betterment of his adopted city, as well as its commercial and industrial development, Mr. Young does not take a conspicuous part in the social and public life of Memphis. He prefers the pleasures of his fireside to the more exciting recreations and is never so happy as in those leisure hours he spends in his own beautiful home.

CHARLES CURTIS KING.

Charles Curtis King is the general manager of the J. R. Watkins Company's branch plant at Memphis, located at Nos. 62-70 West Iowa avenue. This firm needs no introduction to the American public, which knows it as a ten-million dollar concern located at Winona, Minnesota, engaged in the manufacture and distribution of medicines, extracts, spices, toilet preparations and auto accessories. Its agents are active in every state in the Union and throughout Canada as well, while large branch offices and plants are maintained at various leading cities of the two countries.

Charles Curtis King was born at Huntington, West Virginia, August 23, 1888, the son of the late Charles C. King, a man of large affairs who died in 1890. His widow married J. R. Watkins, the founder of the Watkins company, and went to live in Winona, Minnesota, where she still maintains her home, although Mr. Watkins has since passed away. Charles C. King was educated in the University of Southern California, which he attended for a year and the University of Madison, where he was a student for two years. Later he went to Baltimore, Maryland, to study commercial subjects and law, in the law school of the University of Maryland. Since completing his formal education he has been connected with the J. R. Watkins Company in some capacity. His first experience in the business world was in the Baltimore office of the company, and later he went to Boston to open a branch in the New England city in 1912. In 1913 he came to Memphis to assume the duties of general manager of the local plant, where he has remained ever since, with the exception of the time he spent in the navy during the World war. In March, 1918, he entered the aviation branch of the United States navy and was sent to the ground school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, for four months' training, whence he was transferred to the flying field at Pensacola, Florida, for six months' actual experience. Mr. King was still at Pensacola when the armistice was signed and was honorably discharged from the service the following January.

In this city, on the 19th of November, 1913, Mr. King was married to Miss Ramelle Van Vleet, youngest daughter of the late P. P. Van Vleet, a former prominent wholesale druggist of Memphis, who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work. They have a little son aged five, Charles Curtis King, Jr. Mrs. King is a leader in Memphis society and the foremost horsewoman in the city. She was educated in the private schools of Memphis and in Paris, France.

Mr. King was initiated into the Sigma Chi fraternity during his student days. He belongs to the Memphis post of the American Legion, the Tennessee Club, Memphis Country, Memphis Gun and Waponica Outing clubs of this city and to the Glenwood Springs Country Club of Colorado. As his club memberships indicate Mr. King is an enthusiastic sportsman, not only a supporter of baseball and other competitive sports, but a fisherman and a hunter of considerable reputation. Mrs. King is as devoted to outdoor life as is her husband and accompanies him on all of his trips. They spend much of their time on their ranch near Colorado Springs, where they keep a string of blooded Arabian horses. Mr. King now holds

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the double championship of Tennessee as a trap shooter, while his wife, also a member of the Memphis Gun Club, is a fine shot, holding the women's Tennessee state championship at trap shooting for five years.

HON. ROBERT L. MORRIS.

Robert L. Morris was born April 9, 1847, the son of Henry B. Morris and his wife, Cornelia Willis, who resided at that time on the Gallatin turnpike about one and one-half miles from Nashville. This residence is now within the corporate limits of the city.

A great-grandfather, Thomas Morris, emigrated from Wales about 1770 and settled at Halifax, North Carolina. His sons were soldiers in the American Revolution. On the mother's side Robert L. Morris is descended from William Cantrell, who came from England with the second shipload of settlers for Jamestown, Virginia, about 1607. The Cantrells were also Revolutionary soldiers.

Mr. Morris received an academic education at the famous ante-bellum school taught by Professor E. L. Crocker at Whites Creek Springs. In the early spring of 1864 he met Robert Withers, a gallant Confederate soldier then attached to the Signal Corps of the Army of Tennessee and doing scouting duty in Middle Tennessee. Together they raised the nucleus of a company to be made a part of a regiment then being recruited by Colonel Nathan Carter under a special commission from the Confederate war department obtained through the favor of General Wheeler. With this company of men they made their way to the Federal lines after a fight with two companies of Blackburn's regiment near Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, crossing the Tennessee river near Bainbridge ferry and joining Colonel Carter then encamped in the Tennessee valley at Kittikaskia Springs below Courtland, Alabama. This company was more fully recruited and became Company F of Carter's Twenty-first Tennessee Cavalry. Robert Withers became captain and Robert L. Morris, first lieutenant. Afterward on a reorganization of the regiment Captain Withers was made lieutenant colonel of the regiment and Lieutenant Morris was placed in the command of the company, at the age of seventeen years. Upon the invasion of Tennessee by General Hood in 1864, Carter's regiment led the advance as far as Duck river, the regiment then composing a part of General N. B. Forrest's command. This regiment led in the attack on the Federal command of General Hatch, who occupied the town of Lawrenceburg with four thousand men. It was in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, and the second battle of Murfreesboro, fighting with Bates' division and General Forrest's command, and the Federals being commanded by General Rosecrans. It retreated out of Tennessee with General Hood and finally surrendered with him at Gainesville, Alabama, in May, 1865.

Upon the return of Mr. Morris to Tennessee after the surrender, he entered the law office of Houston, East & Spurlock at Nashville as a student at law, later going to the law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon. In January, 1870, he became a member of the Nashville bar, where he continued the practice of law for a period of fifty years. In 1878, at the age of thirty-one years, he made the race for the nomination of chancellor for the seventh chancery division against Hon. Manson M. Brien, Jr., A. G. Merritt, Judge Shackelford and Morton B. Howell. In the popular vote for delegate to the convention he received a majority of the instructed delegates, but in those days all democratic conventions were governed by the two-thirds rule and the nomination went to Hon. A. G. Merritt, who was subsequently elected chancellor.

Mr. Morris, in his career as lawyer, was frequently called to preside as special judge upon the bench both in the chancery and circuit courts, at one time holding a full term of court for Judge Matthews, who was in ill health and could not preside. As special chancellor he was called upon to try much important litigation which concerned the winding up of the affairs of the Bank of Tennessee. Some of his decisions were appealed to the supreme court and there affirmed. He was associated at one time in the practice of law with Hon. John L. Kennedy, who was for some time a member of the board of public works of the city of Nashville, and later with Hon. J. M. Anderson, the present general counsel of the Nashville Street Railway Company.

Mr. Morris took a keen and intelligent interest and share in all public questions

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and movements and was a frequent contributor to the public press. He was and still is active in politics, though never a candidate for a political office except for that of state senator from the counties of Robertson and Montgomery on the independent democratic party ticket in 1912, when the prohibition question was the great issue. Out of a total vote exceeding five thousand he was defeated by only two hundred votes.

In connection with the late Jere Baxter, Mr. Morris originated and promoted the building of the Tennessee Central Railroad and he was for eight years its general counsel, resigning the place that he might give more attention to the general practice of law. He was for some time president and general manager of the Nashville Lighting & Power Company and as such installed the first system of public incandescent electric lights ever installed in the city of Nashville, as also its first system of electric power for machinery.

To him probably more than to any one else is due the fact that the city of Nashville became the second city in the United States to adopt the electrically propelled street car system. While managing the affairs of the Electric Light Company he became a close student of electrical matters and inventions, and when the first practical street car motor was tried out in Richmond, Virginia, he associated himself with Mr. Malcom Fogg, a prominent lawyer and capitalist, and offered to buy the Nashville Street Car System, having received assurance of financial backing in the city of New York, with a view to electrifying it, but the owners concluded they would not sell but do it themselves.

Mr. Morris at present resides at Ridgetop, Robertson county, Tennessee, occupied with the cares of a farm and fruit orchard. He is president of the Tennessee Horticultural Society and active in its affairs. He is a close student of public affairs, and has always devoted much of his reading and studies to the science of political economy.

He has within the past year given considerable attention to the subject of an international paper currency with a gold basis and prepared a paper outlining the scheme and corresponded with some persons conversant with such matters, but the advancing of the scheme by Frank Vanderlip, the noted New York financier, induced him to give the subject no further consideration.

In 1872 Mr. Morris married Miss Lucy Hudson, daughter of Dr. John R. Hudson, who still survives. They have four children, who in their lives and work illustrate and adorn their ancestral stock.

For many years Mr. Morris was a vestryman in Christ church and was chairman both of the general building committee and the finance committee that constructed the present Christ church building in Nashville.

In his business career Mr. Morris was executor or administrator of many valuable estates, also assignee or trustee of others, notably that of the West Nashville Furnace & Alcohol Plant, a half million dollar enterprise that failed. He has all the secured debt in full, amounting to several hundred thousand, also seventy-five to eighty per cent on the unsecured debt. He operated the plant for some time.

JAMES R. McILWAINE.

James R. McIlwaine, one of the pioneer lumbermen of Nashville who was a resident of this city for more than a third of a century and was prominently identified with the lumber industry of this section for about two decades, occupying the presidency of the Southern Lumber & Manufacturing Company, died at his home in Nashville on the evening of January 26, 1923, when sixty-two years of age. He was a native of Petersburg, Virginia, and was a member of a family that for generations took a prominent part in the affairs of that state. Thirty-five years ago he came to Nashville, his first venture after reaching this city being the organization of the Cassety Oil Company, of which he was president. Twenty years ago he organized the Southern Box & Lumber Company, which through a process of reorganization assumed its present name—the Southern Lumber & Manufacturing Company. In addition to a plant in Nashville, the concern owns a large acreage of hardwoods in White and Campbell counties of Tennessee, the timber being selected by Mr. McIlwaine himself, who was regarded as one of the foremost authorities on this subject in the south. At the time of his demise the Southern Lumberman

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wrote of him: "By nature studious and retiring, and modest to an extreme, Mr. McIlwaine was a gentleman of the old school and one of whom it might be said he was unselfish to a fault. He was well and favorably known by a great number of his friends and affectionately regarded by his employes. It is said of him that he made it a habit to look after the welfare of the members of his organization and none were too humble to escape his solicitous notice. Another distinguishing trait was his propensity to note ability and willingness to reward unusual effort."

Mr. McIlwaine is survived by his widow, Mrs. Nellie Griffith McIlwaine and two sons, Joseph Finley and James R., Jr., of Nashville.

As indicative of the esteem with which he was held by the community the Nashville Banner paid him the following tribute: "In the death of James R. McIlwaine, Nashville lost a man who had conclusively proved his worth to the community in which he made his home for thirty-five years. His activities were many and he had been prominently and successfully associated with various phases of the business, social and civic life of the city. Mr. McIlwaine left his impress for good everywhere he went. During the greater part of his life in Nashville, Mr. McIlwaine was connected with the lumber interests of the city, and was serving as president of the Southern Lumber & Manufacturing Company at the time of his death. His disposition was such that he made friends easily and held them permanently. He will be sincerely missed by people throughout this entire section."

STEPHEN SANDERS CAMPBELL, M. D.

Dr. Stephen Sanders Campbell, who engaged in the practice of medicine from 1900 until his death, which occurred in Memphis in 1922, was born at Speedwell, Wythe county, Virginia, June 1, 1863, his parents being Dr. Christopher Columbus and Isabell (Sanders) Campbell, the latter a representative of one of the oldest and best known families of Virginia. Through the Sanders line she was a cousin of Governor Lee Trimble.

In his youthful days Dr. Campbell attended school at Rural Retreat and afterward was a student in Professor Brown's College. His interest in the medical profession and his desire to become a member thereof led him to pursue a course of study in the Hospital College at Louisville, Kentucky, which he completed in 1897, and then entered the University of Tennessee, where he finished his course in 1900. He located for practice in Hardyville, Hart county, Kentucky, and afterward removed to Tennessee, establishing his home in Memphis, where throughout his remaining days he continued to devote his attention to his professional interests and duties. In the early days of his residence here he served as a member of the board of health. Later he had offices with Dr. Alexander Erskine for several years and following the retirement of Dr. Erskine practiced independently He was a member of the Shelby County Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association, and at all times was keenly interested in everything that had to do with the progress and advancement of the profession.

In December, 1896, Dr. Campbell was married in Memphis to Miss Casey Young Miller, a daughter of John H. and Hattie W. (Fraim) Miller, the latter a daughter of Dr. P. P. Fraim, who was the first physician of Memphis. He was also a member of the Howard Association and served throughout the yellow fever epidemic. The life story of Mrs. Campbell as published in Women of Tennessee in 1915 reads as follows: "One of the most popular girls in her girlhood home, Memphis, Tennessee, as a matron Mrs. Campbell is equally prominent. Graduating from the University of Nashville, early in life she joined the ranks of the matrons and has reared a family to whom she is a real companion. Her many calls within her home did not deter her from other duties. She founded the Casey Young Chapter, U. D. C., and was president of that organization for three years. She was named for and was a close relative of Hon. Casey Young of Memphis, who was a congressman and prominent attorney, and in his honor the chapter is named. Her interest in club life is very active and as broad as it is energetic. She was chosen sponsor for Company A, U. D. C., for six different reunions. She has served as matron of honor for the Tennessee division at the Macon reunion and chaperon for Company A, U. C. V., and the Confederate Historical Association at Richmond. Pretty, popular, gifted with splendid personality and charm Mrs. Campbell puts forth her greatest effort in the

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uplift of humanity and matters pertaining to the U. D. C." To Dr. and Mrs. Campbell were born three children: Hattie Larrabee, now Mrs. E. A. Jordan of Memphis; Stephen Marcus and Gladys Frances.

In religious faith Dr. Campbell was a devout Methodist and took a helpful part in all church activities. In fact he lent his aid and support to every worthy forward-looking cause and his labors were ever of substantial worth and benefit to the community in which he resided. Death called him February 9, 1922, thus terminating a life of usefulness. Particularly in his profession did he render valuable service to his fellowmen, and at all times he held to its highest ethical standards and kept abreast with the latest scientific researches and discoveries bearing upon the laws of health.

ARTHUR GIBSON MANN.

Knoxville is proud to number among her native sons Arthur Gibson Mann, secretary and treasurer of the E. B. Mann Undertaking Company. His birth occurred on the 5th of November, 1871, and he is a son of Edward Branch and Sarah Elizabeth (Moody) Mann, both of whom are deceased. His paternal grandfather, Thomas Mann, was born in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and resided there until his demise. Edward Branch Mann was likewise born in that county and came to Knoxville in 1867. He was in the foundry business for a number of years but later entered the mechanical department of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad. In February, 1884, he established an undertaking business in connection with R. G. Johnson, and in September, 1884, the concern was merged with the business of L. C. Shepard, being conducted under the name of Shepard, Mann & Johnson until 1892. In that year it was incorporated under the name of the E. B. Mann Undertaking Company and Mr. Mann was active as president until he died on the 17th of December, 1917. He was one of the most prominent and influential men in Knoxville and was a member of the council of North Knoxville when greater Knoxville was formed. He was active in the furtherance of every movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare and his death came as a severe blow to his family and many friends. His wife, Sarah Elizabeth (Moody) Mann, died in January, 1900. She was likewise a native of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, in which county their marriage was celebrated.

In the acquirement of his early educational training Arthur Gibson Mann attended the public schools of Knoxville and after graduating from the local high school enrolled in the Knoxville Business College. In 1887, upon the completion of his course in that institution, he entered the undertaking business in connection with his father, learning the business in all its details. In 1892 he acquired a financial interest in the concern and was made secretary and treasurer, which offices he is now filling. The E. B. Mann Undertaking Company is one of the foremost establishments of its kind in Knoxville and Knox county and is the oldest in East Tennessee.

On the 26th of April, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mann and Mabelle Kane, a daughter of Patrick Kane, one of the most efficient police detectives of Knoxville and vicinity. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, and came to the United States, alone, in early life. He was shipwrecked on the way over but was rescued and finally landed in New York, where he remained for a time. Subsequently he removed to Virginia, where he was married, and he then came to Tennessee and located in Knoxville, where he spent his remaining years. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mann: Edward Kane, engaged with his father in the conduct of the undertaking establishment, is a veteran of the World war, having served in the United States navy. He attended the local schools, was graduated from the high school in due time and then enrolled in the Cincinnati College of Embalmers. He is unmarried. Hubert Yardly, likewise associated with his father in business, is a graduate of the Knoxville high school and business college. Helen Elizabeth is now the wife of George Wesley Pickle, assistant manager of the S. A. Caldwell Department Store of Knoxville.

Although Mr. Mann has never taken a particularly active interest in politics, he gives his endorsement to the democratic party in national affairs, although locally he is apt to support the man he thinks best fitted for the office without regard for

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ARTHUR G. MANN

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party ties. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he was a vestryman in Epiphany Episcopal church for some years. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor of what is now Knoxville Lodge, and he holds membership in Oriental Lodge, No. 453, F. & A. M.; Golden Rule Lodge, No. 177, I. O. O. F., of which he was secretary for ten years; and Knoxville Lodge, No. 160, B. P. O. E. Along strictly business lines he is affiliated with the Tennessee Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association, of which organization he is past president, and he has been a delegate several times to the national conventions of that body. He is likewise a local member of the National Selected Morticians. Although the greater part of his time is devoted to his business interests, Mr. Mann is essentially public spirited and is a member of the Business Men's Club, the Kiwanis Club, and the Board of Commerce and is active in the furtherance of every movement for the development and improvement of the community. Socially he is connected with the Whittle Springs Golf and Country Club and the Appalachian Club and he finds his greatest recreation in playing whist, motoring, in following baseball and in other outdoor sports. Mr. Mann is a man of well proven ability and inspires all with confidence. His genial and pleasing personality has won for him many friends and no man stands higher in the community for integrity and sterling worth.

ROY B. FRAZIER.

Roy B. Frazier, a successful and enterprising young representative of mercantile interests in Lawrenceburg, is the able manager of the G. H. Sneed grocery store. A native son of Tennessee, he was born in Giles county on the 10th of April, 1892, his parents being Thomas J. and Louise (Sneed) Frazier. The father, whose birth occurred in 1867, has followed general agricultural pursuits throughout his entire business career. P. A. Sneed was the maternal grandfather of Mr. Frazier of this review.

Roy B. Frazier attended the graded and high schools of Lawrence county and subsequently took up the profession of teaching. After discontinuing educational work he turned his attention to general merchandising at Fall River, Tennessee, where he was thus actively engaged in business for seven years. On the expiration of that period he removed to Lawrenceburg, where he is now acting as manager of the G. H. Sneed grocery store, capably directing the business and doing everything in his power to please the patrons of the establishment, which enjoys a large and growing trade.

On the 30th of November, 1915, in Lawrence county, Mr. Frazier was united in marriage to Miss Dezzie M. Rhodes, a daughter of R. B. and Malisia Rhodes. They had one child who died in infancy. In religious faith Mr. Frazier is a Presbyterian, while his political allegiance is given to the republican party.

JAMES IMBODEN FINNEY.

James Imboden Finney, one of the most prominent influential citizens of Maury county, has for the past sixteen years been identified with journalistic interests as editor of the Columbia Daily Herald. His birth occurred at Kilbourne Parish, West Carroll county, Louisiana, on the 31st of May, 1877, his parents being Samuel Greenway and Cornelia Jane (Imboden) Finney. The father was a native of Guilford, Surrey county, England, and a son of Samuel Greenway and Annie (Douglas) Finney of Surrey. After coming to the United States he made his home at different times in Louisiana, in Tennessee and in Florida. In early manhood he wedded Cornelia Jane Imboden, a daughter of David and Nancy (Dunklin) Imboden of West Carroll Parish, Louisiana.

James I. Finney obtained his education as a public school student at Pomona, Cumberland county, Tennessee, and also at McMinnville, this state, passing through the ninth grade and putting aside his textbooks when fifteen years of age. He afterward studied law in the office of F. M. Smith at McMinnville and in the courthouse, worked in various offices and was licensed to practice in 1898 but did not

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enter upon the work of the profession. After serving as deputy clerk in various offices of Warren county and completing an unexpired term as county register he acquired an interest in the McMinnville New Era, which was established by Henry Waterson and David F. Wallace. He engaged in newspaper work in connection with the publication of this journal until January, 1904, when he accepted the position of political reporter with the Nashville American and subsequently became city editor of the Nashville Tennessean. Since September, 1907, he has been editor of the Columbia Daily Herald, ever maintaining a progressive policy and dedicating its columns to matters of vital public concern and interest. He was one of the leaders in the movement for temperance reform in the state, also advocated the abolition of toll gates and was especially helpful in improving the educational system. In 1906 he wrote a history of the Tennessee Public School System that was published in the annual report of State Superintendent Mynders in that year.

There is also an interesting military chapter in the life record of Mr. Finney. In April, 1898, he volunteered for service in the Spanish-American war, joining the First Tennessee Infantry. In August, 1917, when the World war was in progress, he again volunteered and was admitted to the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, but was later honorably discharged on account of physical disability. He immediately entered war work in the state, serving until the armistice was signed as assistant federal food administrator of Tennessee and also public information director of the Council of Defense. For a year and more he devoted his entire time to war work, engaged in every campaign to promote war activities and delivered addresses in the counties of the state from Shelby to Johnson.

On the 12th of September, 1899, at McMinnville, Tennessee, Mr. Finney was united in marriage to Miss Herminie Jeanmaire, a daughter of Louis Ferdinand and Heloise (Desporte) Jeanmaire of that place. The father, who was of French-Swiss descent, was a native of Canton Berne, Switzerland, while the mother was born in Montpellier, France. Their marriage was celebrated in Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Finney have become the parents of three sons. John Wesley, the eldest, was born at McMinnville, June 8, 1900, and on the 19th of April, 1917, enlisted as a volunteer in the United States navy, serving until January 3, 1919. He was graduated from the Maury county high school with the class of 1919 and in June, 1923, will complete a course in the College of Agriculture of the University of Tennessee. James I. Finney, Jr., the second son, was born at Nashville, July 5, 1906, and is a student in the Maury county high school. Louis Jeanmaire, the youngest was born at the Sleepy Hollow farm in Maury county on the 9th of November, 1912. Mr. Finney and his family spend the summer months on his farm, Sleepy Hollow, at Culleoka, Maury county, which he owns and operates, being actively interested in agriculture.

In politics Mr. Finney is a democrat. He served as deputy clerk of the county court from 1897 until 1904, as deputy register and register of Warren county for the unexpired term in 1902 and as journal clerk of the house of representatives during the session of 1905. From 1898 until 1904 he served as secretary of the county democratic executive committee of Warren county and from 1908 until 1910 was secretary of the Maury county democratic committee. He has been a member of the Methodist church, South, since 1890 and has served as steward, as lay leader and as a delegate to district and annual conferences. Fraternally he is identified with the Junior Order.

JOHN DAN SLAYDEN, M. D.

For thirty years Dr. John Dan Slayden practiced medicine in Clarksville and his demise on the 24th of March, 1922, came as a severe blow to the community in which he was so greatly beloved and highly esteemed. He was a native son of this state, his birth having occurred on the 16th of June, 1841, on Yellow Creek, in Dickson county, at what is now known as Edgewood. He was a son of Hartwell Marable and Jane (May) Slayden, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Dickson county. The father was a merchant and farmer and died when the Doctor was but five years of age.

In the acquirement of his early education John Dan Slayden attended the rural schools of Dickson county and the academy at Charlotte, the county seat. Those schools were the only schools kept going, regularly, during the boyhood of Dr. Slayden, they being open from eight to ten months every year. The other

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schools in the vicinity of his home were open for instruction only three or three and one-half months out of every year, or as long as the free school money lasted. The schools were for the most part private and in addition to English they taught higher mathematics, geometry, trigonometry and surveying. Dr. Slayden attended school altogether about five years. The nearest school to the home farm was a distance of about one and one-half or two miles. He worked on the home farm about five months out of each year, doing any and all kinds of work. The farm consisted of four hundred acres, the worth of which was estimated at about eight thousand dollars. The house was originally a log house, containing six rooms. It was burned during the Civil war and a frame house was afterward built to take its place. The mother of Dr. Slayden looked after the general affairs of the house and directed the movements of ten slaves. The cooking for the family was done in a house near the residence of the Slaydens, and brought by the slaves to the dining-room. The spinning and weaving was done in a cabin in the back yard, which was erected for that purpose. After reaching his fifteenth birthday John Dan Slayden did as much work on the home farm as any of the negroes and he was active in agricultural pursuits upon the outbreak of the Civil war. In April or May of 1861 he enlisted at Charlotte in the Confederate army, Eleventh Tennessee Regiment. Soon after enlistment his company was sent to Nashville and about six or eight months later was called for active service. The first battle in which the Doctor participated was that of Crab Orchard, Kentucky. At the close of that battle he returned to Tennessee with his regiment and was subsequently an active participant in the battles of Murfreesboro, Missionary Ridge, Marietta, Georgia, and Franklin, Tennessee. The first year of the war the Confederate soldiers had tents to live in but afterward they took the weather as it came, without shelter and, quoting the Doctor, "It was, to say the least, rough and trying." Many times they were practically without food, and clothing was scarce. During the battle at Marietta, Dr. Slayden was wounded and was confined in a hospital for one month. In the spring of 1865, at Greensboro, North Carolina, he received his honorable discharge and after a march of a few days to a railroad was furnished transportation to his home.

It has been claimed by certain historians that white men in the south looked down upon those who had no slaves and were compelled to do their own farming. This was disputed by the Doctor when questioned on the issue. In the community in which he lived honest toil, such as plowing, hauling and other sorts of work, was considered respectable and honorable and men who lived lives of idleness, having others do their work for them, were remarkably exceptional. The men who owned slaves mingled freely with those who did not and both slaveholders and non-slaveholders mingled on a footing of equality. There was seldom an antagonistic feeling between the two classes, although a very few apparently envied the well-to-do citizens and upon the outbreak of the Civil war sought to even scores by joining the Federal army.

At the close of the war Dr. Slayden returned to Tennessee and engaged in teaching school for eight months. At the termination of that time he took up the study of medicine, with his brother-in-law, Dr. Daniel, a prominent physician at Yellow Creek, afterward attending Vanderbilt University, Nashville, then graduating from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Later he took a five months' post-graduate course in a prominent hospital in New Orleans, also in Chicago and New York city at intervals, and was a devoted student to the end of his years, possessing a wonderful mind and retentive memory. Immediately after graduation he began practice and for thirty-one years he was one of the leading physicians in Clarksville. He spent his life in this state, residing in Dickson and Montgomery counties and he won an enviable position for himself among the foremost members of the profession in the state. A man of ability with a genial and pleasing personality, he was well calculated to inspire all with confidence and his patronage was an extensive and lucrative one. His demise on the 24th of March, 1922, caused a feeling of deep bereavement to sweep the communities in which he was so well known and the local papers contained beautiful tributes to him. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge (blue lodge) at Cumberland Furnace, where he had for years an extensive and lucrative practice. The furnace at that time belonged to Captain and Mrs. J. P. Drouillard, who built the little chapel (Episcopal) in memory of their eldest daughter. It was to this chapel that Rev. A. B. Russell, Dr. Slayden's father-in-law, was called and where he was pastor for four and a half years.

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On the 27th of September, 1881, Dr. Slayden was united in marriage to Miss Augustine Maria Russell, a daughter of Rev. Ambrose and Augustine Vollenveider Russell. Rev. Ambrose Baxter Russell was born on the 10th of March, 1815, in New Hampshire. At the age of fifteen years he began the study of Latin and subsequently engaged in teaching school. For some time he was a student at Oxford, and also Geneva College, now Hobart, from which he graduated in 1843, with the A. B. degree, and two years later the A. M. degree was conferred upon him by the same institution. His earliest ambition was to become a minister, therefore he enrolled in a theological seminary in New York and two years later became master of Mercer Hall at Columbia, Tennessee. For fifty years Mr. Russell was active in the pulpit of the Episcopal church and was one of the most prominent and influential men of his day. His demise occurred in Clarksville in 1893. He was twice married. On the 9th of November, 1848, he was united in marriage to Miss Clara Haxall Beaumont, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William Beaumont. Mrs. Russell was a graduate of the Columbia Female Institute and a woman of much culture and refinement. To their union a son was born, who is now deceased, as is also Mrs. Clara Beaumont Russell, and mother and son are buried in Clarksville. On the 28th of October, 1852, Mr. Russell was again married, Miss Augustine Vollenveider becoming his wife. She was a native of France and her parents were John and Maria Salome Vollenveider. She came to this country at the age of fifteen years. To the second union of Mr. Russell eight children were born. Mrs. Slayden, the fifth in order of birth, was born in Shreveport, Louisiana. For the past eighteen years she has been one of the foremost musical instructors in Clarksville, being a teacher of voice and piano and she is a charter member of the Monday Musical Club of Clarksville. She is a woman of much culture and refinement, gifted with a charming and magnetic personality, and she is prominent in club and social circles here. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Slayden one child was born: Adele, who is the wife of Dr. R. B. Macon of Clarksville. He is one of the foremost members of his profession and is enjoying an extensive and lucrative patronage. Mrs. Macon has three children by a former marriage: John Russell Cross, Adele Cross and Slayden Cross. Mrs. Slayden was for many years a member of the Episcopal church choir.

Throughout his life Dr. Slayden gave his political endorsement to the democratic party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. Although he never sought nor desired public preferment he was ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship and to that end was active in the furtherance of every movement he deemed essential to the development and improvement of the general welfare. His religious faith was that of the Episcopal church and he was a generous contributor to its support.

JOHN HENDERSON HINES.

John Henderson Hines is actively and successfully identified with the business activity of Memphis as a wholesale lumber and timber operator, conducting his interests under the name of J. H. Hines Company, Incorporated. His birth occurred at Merwin, Amite county, Mississippi, on the 14th of October, 1871, his parents being John Henderson and Amanda (Toler) Hines. The father had been a practicing physician in the town of Gloster, Mississippi, for many years when he died of typhoid fever at the age of fifty-two and had also been successfully engaged in business as a wholesale drug manufacturer. W. B. Hines, the paternal grandfather of John H. Hines of this review, was a Methodist minister and presiding elder, filling the leading pulpits in the state of Mississippi for fifty-two years.

John H. Hines received a high school education and by close application and home study later mastered the branches which would have gained him an A. B. degree as a college student. On starting out in the business world he first became identified with the wholesale and retail drug trade but since 1902 has devoted his attention to lumber and timber operations and in this field of endeavor has met with a most gratifying measure of success, being now widely recognized as one of the substantial and representative business men of Memphis. In addition to his extensive lumber operations he is interested in farming property and also in the insurance business.

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On the 29th of May, 1901, at Gloster, Mississippi, Mr. Hines was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. McLain. Her father, Judge Franklin McLain, served as a member of the house of representatives for sixteen years, was a member of the constitutional convention in the state of Mississippi and later became one of the judges of the supreme bench in that commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Hines are the parents of three children: Annie Fay, John H., Jr., and Mary McLain.

Mr. Hines gives his political support to the democratic party and fraternally is known as a Scottish Rite Mason and Mystic Shriner. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the First Methodist church of Memphis and he also belongs to the Memphis Colonial Country Club and the Lumbermen's Club of this city, being an ex-president of the latter. He has many sterling qualities, his life being characterized by high principles and laudable purposes, and his success in business is the direct outcome of his close application and his energy.

GEORGE ORAL WARING.

George Oral Waring is the founder, president and manager of one of Memphis' newest business enterprises, the Waring Adjustment Company, which is located on the eighth floor of the Exchange building. While the firm is a new one in Memphis commercial circles, Mr. Waring is well known in the city, which has been his life-long home, as the representative of a similar firm, Snow, Church & Company of Nashville, with whom he had been connected for many years prior to the founding of his own company. Mr. Waring's thorough knowledge of the collection, credit and adjustment business and the confidence he enjoyed among the business men of his native city assured the success of his recent venture and the Waring Adjustment Company is already conducting a profitable business.

The only son in the family of six children born to the late George A. Waring and Sarah Matilda (Cunningham) Waring, George Oral Waring was born in Memphis on Christmas day, 1877. His father, a native of New Albany, Indiana, who traced his descent to English origin, came to Memphis in 1865 and here he conducted a hardware business for many years. He married Mrs. Mary Matilda Spurr, née Cunningham, of Memphis, who died in this city on the 9th of February, 1919, after having survived her husband for eight years. A second cousin of George O. Waring was the late Colonel George E. Waring, a civil engineer of national reputation who did much to stamp out the yellow fever menace. He planned and installed the sewerage system of Memphis, which made the city really habitable and proof against the ravages of the dread disease. Shortly after the close of the Spanish-American war he was called to Havana, Cuba, to put in a system of sewers that would make that a safe city in which to live and while engaged in this work contracted typhoid fever, from which he died on shipboard while being rushed to New York for proper medical treatment.

In the public schools of his native Memphis, George O. Waring obtained his first introduction to the world of books. Subsequently he was sent to Wharton S. Jones' locally famous Military Academy and later to the Shelby county high school. He left school and lessons at the age of fifteen, however, to study in the old, old school of experience. Beginning at a small wage in the planing mill of the Cole Manufacturing Company he was receiving a man's wages at the end of four months, working as a door maker. Some time later he spent three years with a firm that conducted a cotton warehouse, following which he was in the employ of prominent grocery firms of Memphis for eighteen years, holding various responsible positions. In 1912 he resigned his position with Chism Brothers, wholesale grocers, to become special agent for the collecting firm of Snow, Church & Company of Nashville. For eleven years, until October 13, 1922, Mr. Waring represented this company in Memphis, during which time he completely mastered all the details of its type of work. He left the Nashville concern to organize the present firm, known as the Waring Adjustment Company, Incorporated, of which he is the president and general manager. Its business, that of making collections and adjustments, is identically the same as that of Snow, Church & Company, and it has taken over the work of the latter company in Memphis. Although the new firm has been active for only a few months it has built up a profitable clientele and is now doing a business that extends into nearly every state in the Union. This remarkable

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growth is due solely to the ability and personality of Mr. Waring, whose high integrity and wide experience in his line of work have inspired the confidence of all who know of his fitness to conduct such an enterprise successfully.

On the 29th of November, 1905, Mr. Waring was married to Miss Lottie Pearl Coffin, the only daughter of the late Harry Edward Coffin, a former business man of Memphis and a prominent Mason. He was a Knight Templar and a Shriner and the fourth man south of the Mason and Dixon's line to receive the thirty-third degree in Masonry, it being conferred upon him in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Waring was born in Memphis, where she has lived all of her life except the time spent away at school. After attending the Memphis schools, she went to Boston, Massachusetts, to study music in the Boston Conservatory of Music. She is an accomplished pianist and a member of the Calvary Episcopal church, to which Mr. Waring also belongs. Mr. and Mrs. Waring have two sons: George Oral, Jr., a lad of seventeen who is a student at the Memphis University School in his junior year; and a little boy of five, named Harry Edward.

Mr. Waring has been a leader in Memphis activities and movements for the promotion of the civic welfare. He was the principal organizer of the Memphis Rotary Club, serving as its first secretary for three and a half years; belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the City Club; while along the line of his work he maintains a membership in the Memphis Retail Credit Men's Association and also in the wholesale division of the same organization. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Waring was one of the moving spirits in the organization of the Colonial Country Club, of which he is now a director, and was formerly its secretary for four and a half years, being the first man to hold that office. He has always been fond of outdoor sports and a hearty supporter of any movement to provide clean amateur athletics. In this connection he was conspicuous among the organizers of the Memphis Associated Amateurs, chairman of its first drive for funds for a stadium, and is now its vice president. While formerly he was active in baseball, football and basketball, he now devotes most of his time to golf, being one of the leading Memphis players.

WILLIAM PEPPER BRUCE.

The career of William Pepper Bruce, one of Nashville's leading business men, affords a notable example of successful achievement through individual effort. Starting out early in life as a telegraph operator, he has steadily progressed, as he has proven his worth and capability, until he now occupies a high position in transportation circles of the south, being general manager of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Company.

He was born in the old town of Jefferson, Rutherford county, Tennessee, October 5, 1861, a son of William J. and Lucy (Pepper) Bruce, both of English descent, the former being a native of England, while the latter was born in Tennessee. In 1857 the father came to the United States and when over fifty years of age he offered his services in defense of the cause of the Confederacy and during the last two years of the Civil war was a member of General Forrest's army. He afterward was engaged in operating flour and grist mills and also purchased old mills, which he remodeled and later sold. He passed away in 1866, his death being due to injuries which he had received during his military service, but the mother survives and is now living in Weatherford, Texas.

William P. Bruce acquired his education at Springfield Academy of Tennessee, which he attended to the age of fourteen years, when he began the study of telegraphy and for four years was employed as operator and agent. His efficient work and conscientious application won him merited promotions and when but nineteen years of age he was made train dispatcher at Evansville, Indiana, a most responsible position for one of his years. He spent sixteen years in dispatching trains on several of the larger railroads of the southwest and served in that capacity with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, with which he became connected in 1893. In 1900 he was made trainmaster and two years later he became superintendent, continuing to fill that position until 1918, when he was appointed general manager of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, Tennessee Central and Birmingham & Northwestern Railroads during the period of Federal control. After the govern-

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WILLIAM P. BRUCE

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ment discontinued the operation of the railroads Mr. Bruce remained with the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis line as general manager and has since filled that office. Broad practical experience has given him a comprehensive knowledge of every phase of railroading, and he is recognized as an exceptionally capable executive, maintaining the highest degree of efficiency in the operation of the road. Mr. Bruce has been continuously connected with railroad interests since he made his initial start in the business world, with the exception of two years which were devoted to the operation of a hotel at Rome, Georgia. He was one of the promoters of Cummins Station at Nashville and for some time was vice president of the organization by which it was controlled. He is also actively interested in agricultural pursuits, owning over thirty-six hundred acres of land in Williamson county, Tennessee, of which he cultivates three hundred acres, leasing the remainder, and he is now preparing to engage in the raising of high grade stock. His business affairs are judiciously managed, and his efforts are resultant factors in whatever he undertakes.

In May, 1884, Mr. Bruce was united in marriage to Miss Caroline N. Knight, of Evansville, Indiana, a daughter of James F. and Elizabeth (Shaner) Knight, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Knight participated in both the Mexican and Civil wars, after which he joined the regular army, and his entire life was devoted to military service. He passed away at Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1896, and his wife's demise occurred in 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce became the parents of five children. Charles Knight, the eldest in the family, was born February 14, 1888, and is now bridge engineer for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, his home being at Louisville, Kentucky. Robert Earl was born January 8, 1889, and died at the age of two and a half years. William P., Jr., born August 11, 1891, served as a volunteer during the World war. He was commissioned a first lieutenant; was sent overseas and after returning to the United States acted as an instructor until discharged from the service after the signing of the armistice. He is now a clerk in the office of the superintendent of the Nashville Terminal Company. Mary Ethel was born December 1, 1894, and is now the wife of W. J. Linton, a farmer residing at Linton, Tennessee. Odessa, born December 1, 1899, is the wife of C. L. Knight, a well known business man of Nashville, who is dealing in automobile accessories.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce reside on a farm twenty miles east of Nashville, and the family are members of the Methodist church. He is independent in his political views, placing the qualifications of a candidate above all other considerations. His ability and energy have constituted the materials with which he has constructed his success. His life record commands uniform respect and confidence, for he has never deviated from an honorable, upright course and in the conduct of his business affairs has displayed that spirit of enterprise which works for individual success and also constitutes a factor in public progress.

BISHOP RICHARD J. COOKE.

Bishop Richard J. Cooke, who for many years was active in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, is now living retired at Athens. He was born in New York, January 31, 1853, a son of Richard and Mary Joana (Geary) Cooke, and in his youth enjoyed liberal educational advantages. In 1880 he was graduated from the East Tennessee Wesleyan University with the degree of M. A.; in later years the degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Tennessee, that of L. H. D. by the University of Chattanooga and that of LL. D. by the Willamette University of Oregon. Dr. Cooke was ordained in 1876. After serving pastorates in Atlanta, Georgia; Cleveland, Athens, and First church, Knoxville, Tennessee, he attended special lectures in the University of Berlin and traveled extensively in Germany, France and Italy. In 1889 he became professor of New Testament Exegesis and Historical Theology in what is now the University of Chattanooga, which chair he held until 1912; was vice chancellor in 1893 and acting chancellor in 1897. In 1891 he was elected editor of the Methodist Advocate-Journal and served until 1904. From 1904 to 1912 he was book editor of the Methodist Book Concern of the Methodist Episcopal church at New York and Cincinnati. He was a delegate to the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal

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church in 1896, 1900, 1904, 1908 and 1912. At the General Conference of 1912 he was elected and consecrated to the Episcopacy and served until broken health compelled retirement. He was also a delegate to three ecumenical conferences held in England and in Canada. Hs was on the commission of the Federation of Episcopal Methodism from its inception and later was on the commission of Unification. He was also a member of the commission on the Common Hymnal, on the constitution, and chairman of the commission on the revision of the ritual of the Methodist Episcopal church. In 1906 he was fraternal delegate from the Methodist Episcopal church to the British and Irish Conferences of Methodism in England and Ireland, and again visited European countries. In 1908 he was secretary of the commission on judicial procedure of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Bishop Cooke, widely known as preacher and platform lecturer, is also the author of many books. In 1908 he wrote the Doctrine of the Resurrection; 1884, Reasons for Church Creed; 1888, Christianity and Childhood; 1891, The Historic Episcopate; 1896, History of the Ritual of the Methodist Episcopal Church; 1900, Christ and the Critics; 1908, the Wingless Hour, Digest of the Judicial Decisions of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, The Incarnation and Recent Criticism, Freedom of Thought in Religious Teaching, the Church and World Peace. Bishop Cooke has also been a contributor for many years to the Methodist Review and various other publications. He is an active member of the American Society of Church History.

On the 20th of April, 1881, was celebrated the marriage of Bishop Cooke and Miss Eliza Gettys Fisher of Athens, Tennessee, to whom were born four sons. Mrs. E. G. Cooke died in 1904. Four years later Bishop Cooke married Miss Ella Fisher of Athens. Bishop and Mrs. Cooke have hosts of friends in Athens and throughout the state and enjoy the confidence and esteem of all who know them.

GEORGE H. BERRY.

George H. Berry had traveled life's journey for six years beyond the point when he reached the Psalmist's allotted span of threescore years and ten. No period of protracted illness and suffering terminated his career when "at length the weary wheels of life stood still." Through an extended period he had been an active factor in the business world and in his later years had lived retired, enjoying in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Berry was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 21st of March, 1846, and was a son of Dr. Marvell L. and Elizabeth (Huckstep) Berry. The father was also a Virginian by birth and became a well known and prominent member of the medical profession. He and his wife had a family of thirteen children, so that George H. Berry was reared in a large household, where one must learn to give and take and where each individual necessarily masters many of life's important lessons at an early period. His educational training was completed in the Higginbottom Academy of Virginia and following his graduation he became identified with the lumber trade, thus acquainting himself with a line of business to which he was to devote many years at a later period. He continued active in that field at Nashville, Tennessee, until 1883, when he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and there became a partner in the firm of Berry & Matthews, under which style he was for some time extensively engaged in the manufacture of chewing gum. Whatever he undertook he carried forward to successful completion because of his strong purpose and reliable business methods. He remained in the manufacturing field until the year 1920, when he retired from business, spending his remaining days in the enjoyment of well earned rest.

In 1870 Mr. Berry was united in marriage to Miss Laura Matthews, a daughter of William P. Matthews, who belonged to a distinguished Tennessee family and who served as postmaster of Springfield for a number of years. To Mr. and Mrs. Berry there were born ten children, five sons and five daughters, including the following: Mrs. Lottie Lee Gentry of Atlanta, Georgia; Sam M., who is also living in Atlanta; Sterling D., who makes his home in Akron, Ohio; Mrs. T. R. Thornberry of Nashville; and Joseph L. The last named was a soldier of the World war and is a member of the American Legion. It was while he was taking active part in a play produced by the Legion called the Jollies of 1922 that his father passed

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away on the 25th of March of that year. Mrs. Berry had been attending the entertainment and upon her return home found that her husband had responded to the summons of the silent messenger.

While in St. Louis Mr. Berry had been a member of Dr. Robert Cave's nonsectarian church and had served as its treasurer for several years. In his political views he was a democrat and his fraternal relations were with the Knights of Honor, in which he served as secretary and treasurer for a considerable period. At all times he recognized his duties and obligations to his fellowmen and to the general public. Much of his life has been passed in Nashville and the sterling worth of his character was indicated in the fact that many of his stanchest friends were those who have known him from early manhood to the close of his career. Mrs. Berry now makes her home at No. 214 South Sixth avenue in Nashville and is very widely and favorably known in this city.

RUFUS E. STANDEFER, M. D.

Rufus E. Standefer, M. D., a practicing physician of Dunlap, Sequatchie county, Tennessee, is one of Tennessee's native sons, his birth occurring on the 24th of January, 1884, on his father's farm in Bledsoe county. His father, James E. Standefer, also a native of this state, was born in 1850 and was the son of James and Catherine Standefer. Throughout his active life he followed the occupation of a farmer, and died in 1920, having reached the venerable age of three score years and ten. He married Martha Griffith, daughter of Marion and Julia Ann Griffith of this state. His wife, who still survives him, was six years younger than himself, her birth having occurred in the year 1856.

Rufus E. Standefer obtained his basic education in the public schools of Bledsoe county, where he spent his boyhood in the usual fashion of country youths. His general education was continued at Burritt College, Spencer, Tennessee, where he prepared for entrance to the Atlanta Medical College, Atlanta, Georgia. He was graduated from the medical college with the M. D. degree in the class of 1915. Four years later he was able to continue his professional studies in the New York Post Graduate Medical School, where he took a number of graduate courses. From New York city he went to Greenville, South Carolina, to do some special work for the United States government, gaining an experience that was at once interesting and valuable professionally. Upon his return to Dunlap from Greenville, he resumed his duties as a general physician and is now enjoying an extensive and important practice. In addition to his private practice he is serving as county physician for Sequatchie county. He has always followed closely all scientific developments bearing upon his profession and keeps in touch with the general medical advancement through his membership in the American Medical Association.

In Bledsoe county, on the 30th of June, 1908, Dr. Standefer was united in marriage to Miss Clara C. Roberson, daughter of Polk and Phillia Ann Roberson, residents of this state. They have become the parents of two children: James Edward, born in 1912; and Eddie R., who died in infancy.

In spite of the many demands made upon his time and energies by his large practice, Dr. Standefer has been able to participate in various activities of the community. He has served as justice of the peace and in political affairs gives his allegiance to the democratic party. As a business man he possesses ability and sound judgment, and has an interest in a prosperous mercantile establishment of Dunlap. In fraternal circles he is known as a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the years Dr. Standefer has made his home in Dunlap he has attracted to himself many warm friends from the laity and among the members of the medical profession in the county, by whom he is held in high esteem.

The Standefer family first came to notice four or five hundred years ago. The name originated in one of the border wars between England and Scotland. When a young officer displayed remarkable courage in successfully defending an important point, the fact was called to the attention of the prince in this language, "He stands ever," and the name should now be Standever instead of Standefer. Two young men of the Standefer family came to this country from Scotland about the end of the seventeenth century or the beginning of the eighteenth century, landing at

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Baltimore, Maryland. One went west across Virginia to Kentucky and there is only meager information concerning his descendants. One of this family rendered good service to the border settlers in the war with the Indian tribes. The other brother went south and from this family were descended the Standefers in Southwest Virginia and North Carolina. From this family was descended James Standefer, who came from Virginia with his wife and one child in 1805 to Tennessee, settling in Sequatchie Valley. He entered a large body of land just east of what is now Dunlap, Tennessee, but found before he made much improvement that this land was in the Indian Territory. He then moved up the valley, locating another boundary of land in what is now Bledsoe county. He went with General Jackson to New Orleans and was in command of a regiment at the battle of New Orleans in 1812. From this time on he was active in the politics of Tennessee, serving one or two terms in the legislature. Subsequently he was elected to congress, in which position he remained, with one exception, to the end of his life. He was defeated one term by a Methodist preacher by the name of Seuter. After this he was reelected and remained a member of congress until his death, which occurred at Kingston, Tennessee. His district included the following counties: Campbell, Anderson, Morgan, Roane, Monroe, McMinn, Rhea, Hamilton, Bledsoe and Marion. The eldest son of Congressman James Standefer, William I. Standefer organized a company and went with it to Mexico as captain in 1848, serving with that rank throughout the war. Another son, Luke Standefer, was educated at West Point. After leaving there he and his father became interested in government lands in the delta and also had business interests in Vicksburg and New Orleans. He was employed by Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas under government direction to locate the lines between these three territories. Soon after the completion of this work he disappeared entirely. The last trace of him was a receipt from a postmaster for a sum of money. James M. Standefer, the youngest son, was educated at the University of East Tennessee, now the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville. One of his grandsons is a successful young physician now in the practice of medicine at Dunlap and bids fair to take prominent place in his profession. Two sons of James Madison Standefer, Luke and W. L. Standefer, served in the Confederate army, belonging to the first company that left Sequatchie Valley. Another son, R. M. Standefer, is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and a member of the Holston conference. He is the only minister in the history of the family of whom there is record.

ALLEN TURNER GREEN.

Allen Turner Green, the junior partner of the firm of Osborn & Green, conducting a dry goods business in Lawrenceburg, is well known as a successful and capable young merchant of the city. His birth occurred in Lauderdale county, Alabama, on the 25th of January, 1894, his parents being William Henry and Matilda (Caldona) Green, who were born in the years 1851 and 1860, respectively. The paternal grandfather was Leonard Green of North Carolina, while the maternal grandparents of Allen T. Green were William and Mary Jane (Spinger) Caldona of Alabama. The father of Mr. Green of this review was a farmer by occupation and passed away in 1907, one year prior to the demise of his wife, which occurred in 1908.

In the acquirement of his education Allen T. Green attended the public schools of his native county and when a young man of twenty years came to Tennessee, locating at Lawrenceburg, where he was made assistant cashier of the Lawrence Bank & Trust Company. He continued in that position for five years, most efficiently discharging his duties, but in 1921 embarked in business on his own account as junior partner in the firm of Osborn & Green for the conduct of a dry goods store. They have already developed a business of extensive and gratifying proportions, carrying a large and well selected stock of goods and being widely recognized as enterprising and progressive merchants of thorough reliability. In December, 1917, Mr. Green enlisted in the United States army at Nashville and was sent to Norfolk, Virginia, where he remained until honorably discharged a year later in December, 1918, at which time he returned to Lawrenceburg.

On the 21st of February, 1919, at Nashville, Tennessee, Mr. Green was united

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in marriage to Miss Margaret Edwards, a daughter of Phil and Margaret Edwards, both of whom were natives of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Green have become parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Allen, who was born on the 26th of December, 1920.

In politics Mr. Green is a democrat, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church, in which he is serving as steward. A young man of laudable ambition and unquestioned ability, he has already won a creditable position in mercantile circles of his adopted city and his many friends feel that his career will be one of continued success.

REV. A. F. MAURATH.

Rev. A. F. Maurath, pastor of Holy Name Roman Catholic church of Nashville, has dedicated his powers and talents to the spiritual uplift of humanity and enjoys in an enviable degree the respect and love of his parishioners. He was born at Hanover, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1878, and his parents, Louis and Frances (Zinn) Maurath, are both deceased. The father was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany, and of French parentage. The mother was a native of Austria, and in Pennsylvania they met and were married. The Zinn family is an old and prominent one in Austria, Zurn being the original form of the name, and Frances Zinn was a lineal descendant of Count Wallenstein, who was made generalissimo of the German empire by Ferdinand II during the Thirty Years war between the Protestants and Catholics.

Father Maurath attended the parochial schools of Hanover, Pennsylvania, and Mount St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, while his theological training was acquired at Louvain University of France and in Kenwick Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri. He received his minor orders at St. Louis and was ordained a priest at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 25th of March, 1907, by Bishop Byrne. For a time he was assistant pastor of Catholic churches in Nashville and later was called to the pastorate of the Sacred Heart church at Humboldt, Tennessee, where he was stationed for several years, entering upon his duties as pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church of Memphis in 1918. He was transferred to the Church of the Holy Name, Nashville, in September, 1922. He gives his whole heart to the work in which he is engaged and under his guidance the influence of the church has been materially promoted.

BENJAMIN GORDON McKENZIE.

Benjamin Gordon McKenzie, who through the past decade has served as attorney general for the eighteenth judicial circuit of Tennessee, was appointed to that office on the 1st of April, 1913, and has since been continued therein by election and reelection. His birth occurred at Bigspring, Meigs county, this state, on the 26th of February, 1866, his parents being Jeremiah and Margaret (Massey) McKenzie. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, the first American ancestors of the family having immigrated to the new world from Scotland.

In the acquirement of an education Benjamin G. McKenzie attended the common and high schools of his native county and completed his course by graduation with the class of May, 1887. In early manhood he devoted his attention to farm work and also followed the profession of teaching. His fellow citizens, recognizing his fitness for public service, sent him to the state legislature in 1899, while during the year 1901 he acted as special circuit judge for six months. On the 1st of April, 1913, he was appointed attorney general for the eighteenth judicial circuit of Tennessee and in 1915 was elected for two years. At the next regular judicial election, in 1918, he was reelected to that office without opposition for eight years, so that he is the present incumbent. His important duties have been most capably and faithfully discharged and that his services have been entirely satisfactory is indicated by the continued support of his constituents.

Mr. McKenzie has been twice married. In 1886 he wedded Lura Leota Todd, who passed away soon afterward, and in December, 1891, he married Louella Foust. Both of his fathers-in-law served as soldiers of the Confederate army during the

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period of the Civil war and represented old and honored families of the south. The children of Mr. McKenzie are five in number, as follows: Margaret T.; J. Gordon, who wedded Maud Hallum of Lebanon in May, 1915; O. W., who in 1920 married Bessie Mae Godsey of Dayton, Tennessee; Gladys; and Emma Jean. The family residence is at Dayton.

Politically Mr. McKenzie is a stalwart democrat and has several times canvassed the state as a public speaker in the interests of that party. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Masons, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. He also belongs to the Dayton Progressive Club and is widely recognized as a valued and representative citizen of Rhea county.

BRUCE O. WHITTLE.

Bruce O. Whittle, who was long numbered among the prosperous and leading business men of Harriman as president and general manager of the Harriman Grain & Commission Company, spent the last few years of his life in honorable retirement at Knoxville, where he passed away on the 5th of August, 1921, at the age of fifty-three. Tennessee numbered him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Sevier county, this state, January 22, 1868, his parents being James and Mary Ann (McCallie) Whittle. His paternal grandfather, John Whittle, came from Virginia, his native state, to Tennessee not long after his marriage and took up his abode among the pioneer settlers of Sevier county. Throughout his life he devoted his time and energies to agricultural pursuits with a gratifying measure of success and he became recognized as one of the substantial citizens of his section. His son James, the father of Bruce O. Whittle, was also a native of the Old Dominion but was still a lad when the family home was established in this state. Like his parent, he became a successful farmer of Sevier county, where he spent the remainder of his life, attaining an advanced age and enjoying the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens to a marked degree. During the Civil war period he volunteered for service in the Union army and for a short time was a member of an infantry regiment. His political support was given to the republican party and fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order, of which he was a worthy exemplar. With his family he attended the Methodist Episcopal church, which he served in an official capacity for many years and in the work of which he took a most active and helpful interest. He is still survived by his widow, Mrs. Mary Ann (McCallie) Whittle, who is a native of Georgia and a daughter of Andrew McCallie. The latter was also born in Georgia but came to Tennessee at an early day and spent the remainder of his life as a farmer in the vicinity of Knoxville. Mr. and Mrs. James Whittle became the parents of seven children, as follows: Bruce O., of this review; William O., who is the cashier of the Union National Bank; C. A., who is in charge of the newspaper connected with the University of Atlanta; A. A., deceased; Hattie, the wife of W. P. Biddle of Knoxville; I. A., the secretary of the Interstate Accident Insurance Company of Chattanooga; and Matthew M., who is secretary and treasurer of the Cherokee Wood & Timber Company of Knoxville.

Bruce O. Whittle obtained his early education in country schools and the Baptist Academy at Trundles Cross Roads, and later he attended the public schools of Knoxville and the Chilhowee Academy. His start in business was a modest one, as he was obliged to borrow one hundred dollars with which to purchase stock, but as the years passed he enlarged his dealings, extended the scope of his activities and at the end of fifteen years had developed his operations to such an extent that he was forced to seek a wider field. Accordingly in 1900 he removed to Harriman, Tennessee, and engaged in the wholesale business under the name of the Harriman Grain & Commission Company, which was subsequently incorporated and of which he became the president and general manager. As the years went by the business steadily expanded, owing to his excellent executive ability, keen discrimination and sound judgment, and he became widely recognized as one of the foremost representatives of commercial interests in the community. Close and constant application to business gradually undermined his health to such a degree that in 1918 he disposed of his interests to Harriman capital and came

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BRUCE O. WHITTLE

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with his family to Knoxville, purchasing a home at No. 939 North Fourth avenue, where he resided until called to his final rest.

On the 12th of August, 1891, Mr. Whittle was united in marriage to Miss Emma J. Pitner, daughter of D. R. Pitner, a well known agriculturist of Sevier county, this state. Their son, Herbert Pitner Whittle, began his education in the public schools of Harriman and subsequently entered the University of Tennessee, which institution he had attended for two years when the United States entered the World war and he became a member of the Students Army Training Corps. Being a youth of eighteen at the time, he could not secure the consent of his parents to enter the army until he would come under the last draft of men from eighteen to forty years of age. However, the armistice was signed before he was mustered in. He has recently embarked in the coal business on Baxter avenue under the name of the Whittle Coal Company. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Louise Webb, is a daughter of J. A. and Leone (McMillan) Webb, who formerly made their home in Nashville but now reside in Knoxville. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert P. Whittle have a son, Herbert P., Jr. The father is a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity.

B. O. Whittle gave his political allegiance to the republican party and served for some time as a member of the city council, of Harriman, while for several years he was on the school board, ever discharging his public duties with marked fidelity and capability. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, while fraternally he was identified with the Woodmen of the World. His life was an exemplary one in every respect and he had an extensive circle of warm friends who sincerely mourned his loss. He won the proud American title of a self-made man, for his prosperity was attributable entirely to his own well directed efforts, industry and perseverance.

HON. WILLIAM CHARLES SALMON.

For twenty-five years William Charles Salmon has engaged in the practice of law in Columbia and he is readily conceded to be one of the representative members of the legal profession in the state. He was born in Henry county, Tennessee, on the 3d of April, 1868, a son of Robert Henry and Sarah (Thomas) Salmon. The paternal ancestors originally resided in Virginia, while the maternal ancestors came from Wales to this country at an early day. They located first in Virginia, then removed to Orange county, North Carolina, and subsequently located in Kentucky. Mrs. Salmon was born in Henry county, this state, and her death occurred on the 15th of January, 1880; while her husband was born in Todd county, Kentucky, on the 30th of August, 1839. At an early age he began general farming and stock raising. He is now hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-four years and is one of the highly respected and beloved citizens of Calloway county, Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Salmon were the parents of four children: William Charles, whose name initiates this review; Leander D., who is engaged in farming and stock raising near Hazel, Kentucky; Anna, who is the wife of W. W. Wilson, a resident of Buchanan, Henry county; and Archie A., whose demise occurred in November, 1904, at the age of twenty-one years. Since age conferred upon Mr. Salmon the right of franchise he has been a democrat in politics. He is a consistent member of the Christian church, and his wife was also active in the interests of the church.

William Charles Salmon received his early education in the common schools of Tennessee and Kentucky and later enrolled in the Dickson Normal School, where he was a student for three years. Subsequently he attended Valparaiso University and then took up the study of law at Cumberland University, receiving his LL. B. degree on June 4, 1897. In that same year he was admitted to the bar at Lebanon, this state, and has been engaged in the general practice of law in Columbia for twenty-five years. He is one of the most able attorneys in the county and state and well merits the success that has come to him. Although the greater part of his time has been devoted to his profession, he is interested in farming and stock raising and owns two blue grass farms in Maury county, on which he raises only high grade stock.

On the 5th of December, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Salmon to

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Miss Marguerite Green, a native of Columbia. She is prominent in the club and social affairs of the community and is a woman of much culture and refinement.

In 1909 Mr. Salmon was appointed as special circuit judge and chancellor and he has presided over several terms of court. On November 7, 1922, he was elected to congress as representative of the seventh congressional district and entered upon the duties of his office March 4, 1923. Fraternally Mr. Salmon is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he is past exalted ruler of Columbia Lodge, No. 686; past grand of Columbia Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and is an exemplary member of the Masonic craft. Mr. Salmon is one of Columbia's most public-spirited citizens and is actively interested in the furtherance of every movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare. For some time he was president of the local board of education, and when the new high school was under construction he was chairman of the board. Every man who knows Mr. Salmon is his friend and he is well calculated to inspire all with his splendid character and manly qualities.

JAMES LYONS HUTTER.

James Lyons Hutter, president and treasurer of the Clinton Lumber Company of Memphis, is a Virginian by birth and parentage, one of the five children, three sons and two daughters, of Captain Ferdinand C. and Mary (Lyons) Hutter of Old Dominion families. His grandfather, Major George C. Hutter, was a paymaster in the United States army when the Civil war broke out, his son Ferdinand serving under him as assistant paymaster. The two Virginians, father and son, promptly resigned from the army and cast their sympathies and fortunes with the "Lost Cause." Mr. Hutter's mother was the daughter of James Lyons, a prominent lawyer of Richmond, whose beautiful old home now serves as a club house for the Westmoreland Club of Richmond. Captain Hutter died in the '80s, while his wife survived him until 1900, when she too was laid to rest in the Lynchburg, Virginia, cemetery.

Their son, James Lyons Hutter, was born on a farm in Campbell county, Virginia, shortly after the close of the Civil war, the date being July 21, 1865. His early boyhood was spent in the country, where he attended the rural schools until he was old enough to go to the county seat, Lynchburg, where he completed his education. His first position in the business world was that of a clerk in a tobacco store at the salary of ten dollars a month. Later coming to Memphis, he established the Memphis Realty Company which afterward took over the Clinton Lumber Company, Mr. Hutter becoming president of that company. The output of the plant includes all kinds of mill work for interior finish, both in hardwood and in pine, and office and store fixtures. This firm is ideally located in Memphis, near the hardwood and pine forests of the south for raw material and in a transportation center that facilitates the shipment of the manufactured product. The growth of the company in the past few years under its new ownership has been commensurate with the expansion of the lumber products market and the increase in the building industry that has taken place all over the country, while in the future, unhampered by unsettled war time conditions, it may look forward to a long period of steady prosperity under the guidance of its able officers.

Mr. Hutter and Miss Alice Winters were married on the 10th of March, 1908, and have become the parents of one son, James Lyons Hutter, Jr., a lad of twelve. Mrs. Hutter was born in Memphis, where she has lived her entire life.

HON. CASEY YOUNG.

Tennessee has produced many men gifted for their eloquence but there are few such silver-tongued orators as was Hon. Casey Young, whose splendid gifts were used for the benefit of state and nation through his services as a member of the bar and as a representative in congress. Almost a quarter of a century has come and gone since Casey Young passed away on the 17th of August, 1899, and yet all who knew him remember him because of his ability, his personal qualities

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and his rare gifts. Tennessee numbers him among her distinguished native sons but though born in this state his youthful days were largely passed upon a farm near Byhalia, Mississippi, in which section his father had located in pioneer times. Excellent educational opportunities were accorded the son, and in young manhood he came to Memphis, where he entered upon the study of law in the office and under the direction of Hon. E. W. M. King, his thorough preliminary reading qualifying him for admission to the bar in 1859. His advancement from the outset of his legal career was continuous. His knowledge of the law, his sound legal attainments and his brilliancy as a speaker all combined to promote his progress in his chosen calling.

Mr. Young had practiced, however, for but a brief period when the country became involved in Civil war and he enlisted in the Confederate army, where his bravery, gallantry and devotion to the cause which he espoused won him promotion to the rank of colonel under General Forrest.

With the cessation of hostilities between the north and the south Mr. Young again took up his abode in Memphis and once more entered upon the active practice of his profession. He was well fitted by nature for a brilliant career as a lawyer and was making substantial progress in that field of labor when he became an active factor in political circles. In 1872 the democratic party made him its nominee for congress in the tenth district but at that time he did not enter actively into politics because of factional differences in the party. In 1874 he was again nominated and at this time made a brilliant and memorable canvass, resulting in his election by a large majority. His record in the national halls of legislation led to his being again named by his party for the office in 1876 and for a third time in 1878 and on both occasions his election was achieved by a handsome majority. Once more he was nominated in 1880 but in that year met defeat. Two years later, however, he was again elected and when he had served for a fourth biennial period he declined to again become a nominee and resumed the practice of his profession. He was nominated again in 1896 and ran against Hon. Josiah Patterson, father of ex-Governor Patterson, and was defeated. His congressional career was a notable one and he served his district with distinguished ability. He carefully studied all vital questions which came up for settlement and was recognized as a legislator of sound and discriminating judgment and as an orator of marked ability, who labored diligently and effectively to advance the interests of the district and state which he represented. He introduced a number of important measures, some of which found their way to the statute books of the country. Among others he introduced bills for the construction of the customs house, marine hospital and the railroad bridge at Memphis and for protecting the river front. He was also instrumental in promoting the national health act. He was a clear, logical thinker and reasoner but more than that he possessed an eloquence that never failed to sway his audience. A master of English, his diction seemed perfect and he employed either satire or humor with notable effect, using either as the case demanded to further the cause which he was advocating. The legislative records bear testimony to his splendid service as a member of the house and no one who listened to his oratory will ever forget it.

The unfailing courtesy, the spirit of good fellowship and the kindly qualities of Colonel Young made him a most interesting and charming companion, and he contributed to the joy of every social gathering in which he participated.

In editorial comment at his death one of the papers said: "At the bar Colonel Young made an excellent appearance as he was well versed in the law, had a keenly analytical mind and singular felicity of expression. He appeared to decided advantage in either civil or criminal cases. Few speakers were possessed of equal versatility and could cover the broad range of oratorical topics so ably as Colonel Young or give such delight to his hearers. He seemed equally at home in the treatment of almost any subject upon which he was called upon to speak and was never dull nor tiresome. Probably his last public appearance was at the memorial ceremonies in honor of the late Isham J. Harris, on which occasion he made an address that was among the best delivered."

Another paper said: "The death of Colonel Casey Young removed one who was in his day a notable figure in Tennessee and one of the most impressive orators in the south. Twenty years ago it is doubtful whether any man in the state had the same power of fascinating an audience. There was an inexplicable charm about this tall gaunt man with his clean cut and masterful features and his dark piercing

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eyes. He possessed an innate dignity which would not suffer him to trifle with his auditors. He rarely indulged publicly in humor and he invariably treated his audience seriously. No matter whether he was speaking to a small audience at some little country town he gave it the best he had. Conditions were so unsettled in his district, which he represented so ably in congress, that it was necessary to be something more than an attractive and engaging orator. Colonel Young united with his oratorical gift a rare capacity for organization and for quite a number of years he was, barring Senator Harris, the most powerful politician in Tennessee. His voluntary retirement from public life in the interest of some of the younger democrats who had been his earnest supporters proved to be his permanent withdrawal. He was content to return to the practice of his profession. We can recall only one orator of our time who had the remarkable fluency of Colonel Young and that is Colonel W. C. P. Breckenridge of Kentucky. Both of these men at a moment's notice could appear before an audience and deliver a speech in which every sentence was rounded, every thought expressed without the slightest hesitation and every climax was a work of art. Their methods of course differed as their personalities differed but the charm of each could not be denied. Personally Colonel Young was an attractive companion, a faithful friend, and an upright man in all his dealings with his fellowmen. He was the soul of honor and there is probably no man living who can say that he was ever wronged by Casey Young. On the other hand there are many who can testify to his acts of disinterested kindness and helpfulness in times of trouble. In his death Memphis loses a valuable citizen and a remarkable man."

JAMES CALVIN RUSSELL McCALL.

James Calvin Russell McCall, a leading attorney of Nashville, was born at Clarksburg, Carroll county, Tennessee, on the 7th of February, 1862, his parents being Dr. Henry and Rebecca Frances (Bowlen) McCall. His paternal grandparents, Andrew and Jane (Todd) McCall, lived in Henderson county, this state, where the former was among the first school teachers and also preached the gospel as a minister of the Primitive Baptist church. Mrs. Jane (Todd) McCall was born near Belfast, Ireland, and when still but a child was brought by her parents to the new world, the family home being established in South Carolina. Her brother, Dr. Patrick Todd, was a leading physician of South Carolina from 1840 until 1856. Three of the five sons of Rev. and Mrs. Andrew McCall became physicians, namely: Dr. Henry Mccall, Dr. Patrick McCall and Dr. Joseph W. McCall. The first named, Dr. Henry McCall, was a native of Lexington county, South Carolina, but in early childhood was brought to Henderson county, Tennessee, where he later began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. Parker at Parker's Crossroads. Subsequently he was married and removed to Clarksburg, Carroll county, this state, where he remained an active and successful representative of the medical profession to the time of his death, which occurred May 2, 1880. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Rebecca Frances Bowlen, was a daughter of William and Mildred Bowlen, residents of Mulberry, Lincoln county, Tennessee. Dr. and Mrs. Henry McCall had a family of five sons and three daughters who reached manhood and womanhood.

James C. R. McCall, whose name introduces this review, received his early education at Mud Creek under Rev. Nathan G. Phillips, preacher of a church of the Primitive Baptist demonination, who conducted the school along the old idea of allowing the pupils to study their lessons aloud. This was a large school just after the Civil war and was attended by many young men who had served in the army. Nearly all who went into the war joined the Federal forces, as this was a Union section. Mr. McCall pursued his more advanced studies in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science as a member of the class of 1882. He was twice an annual public debater and first editor-in-chief of the Chi Delta Crescent, the first school paper published at the University of Tennessee. Having qualified for the profession of law, he began practice in the courts of Carroll county, this state, in 1898 and throughout the intervening period of a quarter of a century has continued active as an attorney, being accorded a large and gratifying clientage. His long experience has greatly developed his powers, permitted the elimination of any possible weak

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points and strengthened the ability which he has displayed in the preparation and presentation of his cases. His public record has also been a most creditable one. He served as county court clerk of Carroll county, Tennessee, from September 1, 1885, until September 1, 1894, was chief deputy internal revenue collector of the state from 1905 until 1908 and occupied the position of assistant United States district attorney at Nashville from 1908 until 1913.

On the 10th of October, 1895, at Hollow Rock, Carroll county, this state, Mr. McCall was united in marriage to Miss Eula Bomar, daughter of Dr. William Calvin and Selene (Compton) Bomar, residents of Gardner, Tennessee. Her father, a native of Manleyville, Henry county, this state, was the son of Herod and Mary (Walker) Bomar. The grandfather, Herod Bomar, came to Tennessee from South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. McCall have become parents of six children, as follows: Andrew, who is deceased; Henry; James Calvin Russell, Jr.; John and Selene, twins; and Frank.

Mr. McCall is a stanch republican and an active worker in the local ranks of the party. He served as chairman of the state republican executive committee of Tennessee for two years, was sent as state delegate at large to the national republican convention at Chicago in 1916 and represented the sixth congressional district of Tennessee as a delegate to the national republican convention at Chicago in 1920. His military record covers service as captain of a company of the State Guards which was organized at Huntingdon, Tennessee. At the time of the Spanish-American war he tendered his services to Governor Robert L. Taylor but was not called upon for active duty. He is a devoted and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and fraternally is identified with the Knights of Pythias. His friends—and they are many—attest the sterling worth of his character, while the courts bear record of his ability in the line of his chosen profession.

SAMUEL DAVIS McREYNOLDS.

Samuel Davis McReynolds, elected in 1922 to the lower house of congress from the third congressional district of Tennessee, also for twenty years judge of the criminal court in Chattanooga, was born in Pikeville, Tennessee, April 16, 1872, and is a son of Isaac S. and Addie (Davis) McReynolds. The father was born in Bledsoe county, Tennessee, in September, 1845, and was a son of Samuel McReynolds, also a native of Bledsoe county, where he owned a large plantation. His son, Isaac S., was given good educational opportunities and attended the Burritt College at Spencer, Tennessee. He devoted his life to agricultural pursuits and was a very successful man. His wife, Addie Davis McReynolds, was born in Meigs county, Tennessee, in September, 1847, and is a daughter of Robert R. Davis, one of the early settlers of that county, who was there a farmer and slaveholder. Isaac S. McReynolds passed away in July, 1915, and is survived by his widow, who makes her home at Pikeville. They were the parents of three children: T. V., who is a hardware merchant and farmer, living at Pikeville; Samuel D., of this review; and Bertie Lew, who married W. J. Stamper, a merchant of Vanceburg, Kentucky. The parents were consistent members of the Baptist church and Isaac S. McReynolds was an early Mason. He gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and for several years filled the office of justice of the peace.

In the acquirement of his education Samuel D. McReynolds attended Peoples College at Pikeville and afterward became a student in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. He then entered the law office of his cousin, the Hon. J. B. Frazier, at Chattanooga, for the study of law and was admitted to the bar in April, 1893. He then began practice in Pikeville, but in 1895 removed to Chattanooga, where he has since made his home. He was assistant attorney-general of the old sixth district in 1894 and in 1895 he entered upon the private practice of law as a partner of John H. Cantrell of Chattanooga, with whom he was associated for eight years. He was then appointed to the position of judge of the criminal court in April, 1903, by Senator J. B. Frazier, and from that time until the latter part of January, 1923, he remained upon the bench. His district covered Hamilton county, although when he took office he had jurisdiction over four counties. With the increasing population, however, it has been necessary to divide the district. Twice he was elected to the bench without opposition.

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In 1922 Judge McReynolds became a candidate on the democratic ticket for representative in congress from the third district of the state, comprised of the counties of Bledsoe, Bradley, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, Marion, McMinn, Meigs, Monroe, Polk, Sequatchie, Van Buren, Warren, and White. At the regular election on November 7, 1922, he defeated his republican opponent, R. L. Burnett, by a majority of close to eight thousand votes.

In March, 1910, occurred the marriage of Judge McReynolds and Miss Mary Davenport, who was born in Hamilton county, Tennessee, a daughter of R. B. Davenport, a retired wholesale merchant now interested in the hosiery mills. Judge and Mrs. McReynolds have one child, Margaret Henriette. The parents are active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and Mrs. McReynolds has served as president of the General A. P. Stewart Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. She was educated in the schools of Chattanooga and in the Ward School at Nashville and is a lady of liberal culture and innate refinement. Judge McReynolds is identified with the Masonic fraternity, having become a Knights Templar Mason and is now an active worker in the Mystic Shrine. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor, and he is connected with the Knights of Khorassan, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. As mentioned before, Judge McReynolds has always given his allegiance to the democratic party, but he has devoted the greater part of his time and efforts to his responsible position upon the bench. However, he is the owner of an excellent farm, which returns to him a gratifying annual income. His entire course is one which reflects credit and honor upon the judicial history of the state and the worth of his work is widely acknowledged and highly appreciated by the general public.

CARL LIVINGSTON HOWE.

Carl Livingston Howe, president of the Consumers Water Company of Nashville, is one of this city's foremost business men. He was born in Christian county, Kentucky, on the 24th of March, 1895, a son of James Madison and Mary (Henderson) Howe. The father was born in Pennsylvania and came to Tennessee in 1870, locating in Nashville. For some years he was engaged in the ice business here but is now retired. He was married in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1875, Mrs. Howe being a native of that state, and to their union four children have been born, three sons and a daughter, all living.

Carl Livingston Howe, the youngest child, was educated in the public schools of Hopkinsville and in due time was graduated from Bowen School at Nashville. In 1910 he entered the employ of the Howe Ice Company at Nashville as a clerk and remained in the service of that company until 1916, at the time of his resignation having risen to the position of manager of the water department. In 1917 he purchased that department from the Howe Ice Company and began business on his own account under the name of the Howe Distilled Water Company, later changing the name to the Consumers Water Company. This company is the largest in the south, handling table waters exclusively, for that is their business, the bottling of table waters. They have an extensive distribution throughout Nashville and surrounding towns and their patronage is ever on the increase. Mr. Howe has also purchased the interests in the Gerst Polar Distilled Water Company, Lockland Spring Water Company, Nashville Tripure Water Company and Thompson Mineral Water Company. He is president and general manager of the Consumers Water Company, and the constant growth of the business is attributable to his keen foresight, executive ability and sagacity.

At Nashville on the 9th of March, 1915, Mr. Howe was united in marriage with Miss Mildred Hewitt, a daughter of A. R. Hewitt, a prominent resident of this city. They are the parents of two children: John Cullom, who was born on the 25th of August, 1919; and Marjorie Claire, born on the 10th of June, 1922.

The religious faith of the Howe family is that of the Immanuel Baptist church, and Mr. Howe is a generous contributor to its various charities. In politics he is independent, and he is a public-spirited citizen whose aid can always be counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the development of his city, county and state. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in

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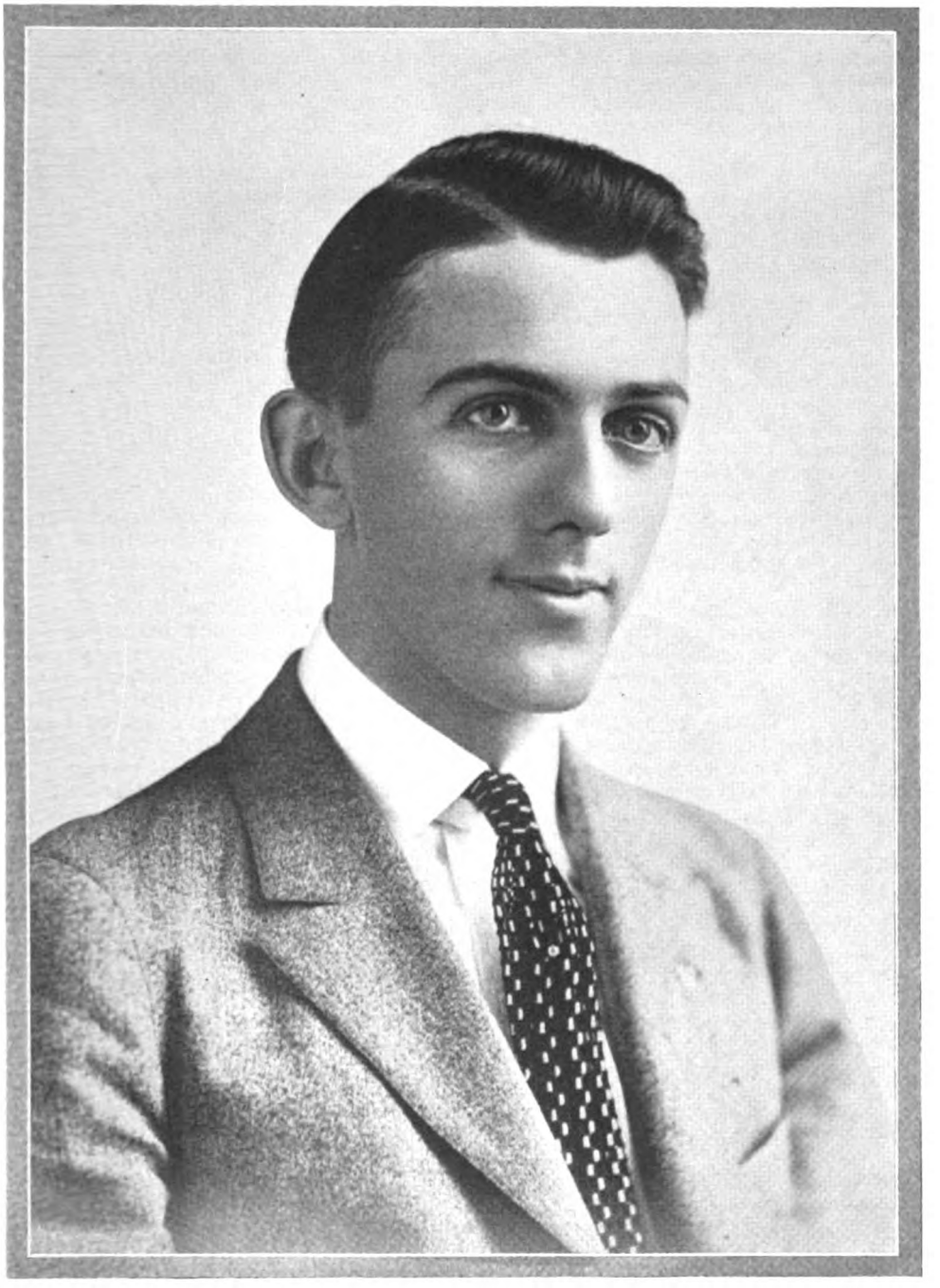

CARL LIVINGSTON HOWE

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Corinthian Lodge, No. 414, F. & A. M.; Trinity Consistory, No. 1, of Nashville; and he has attained membership in Al Menah Temple of the Mystic Shrine by the Scottish Rite route. From 1917 to 1919 he was president of the Nashville Manufacturers Association and was president of the Exchange Club of Nashville from September, 1921, to July, 1922. For many years Mr. Howe has been a prominent member of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce and he is a director in the Nashville Community Chest. He has achieved more than gratifying success in the business world and it is well merited. He has always held to high and honorable principles in the conduct of his business and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes into contact.

COLONEL JOHN BELL BROWNLOW.

Colonel John Bell Brownlow lived to celebrate his fiftieth wedding anniversary and the eighty-third anniversary of his birth ere "the weary wheels of life at length stood still" and the public press recorded his "passing through nature to eternity." There was no man in all the state who had so lengthy, so intimate, so comprehensive and so accurate a knowledge of the history of the commonwealth by reason of his own extensive personal experiences and by reason of the prominent connection of his father with the annals of the state. The story which he told of Tennessee, her development, her progress and her greatness, was a story which he knew at first hand and which was ever illuminated by reason of the personal viewpoint. It is said that the circle of his friends included the whole of Knoxville and of Tennessee, and young and old, rich and poor, delighted in his companionship. It was on the 26th of October, 1922, that he passed away.

He was a son of the Hon. William Gannaway Brownlow, who was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church prior to the Civil war and who at one time served as governor of Tennessee and as United States senator, so that his career stands as a permanent record in the history of the commonwealth. For a considerable period he was likewise the well known editor of the Knoxville Whig and through his labors in the pulpit and his activities in the field of journalism he did much to shape public thought, action and opinion. He was a son of Joseph A. and Catherine (Gannaway) Brownlow and he married Eliza O'Brien, whose parents were James S. and Susan Dabney (Everet) O'Brien. In the maternal line Colonel Brownlow was also a direct descendant of Captain James Gaines, a Revolutionary war soldier and a representative from Chatham county to the North Carolina convention which ratified the constitution of the United States. He likewise traced his ancestry back to Judge Edmund Pendleton, who served from Virginia in the continental congress in 1774-5.

Colonel John Bell Brownlow pursued his early education in private schools of Knoxville and afterward attended the Emory and Henry College of Virginia. In young manhood he became connected with his father's paper, the Knoxville Whig, and served a long apprenticeship in the field of journalism. When his father was elected governor of the state the Colonel acted as his private secretary and also served in similar capacity during his father's connection with the United States senate. This brought him into close and intimate relations with many of the distinguished statesmen and political leaders of that period and gave him an insight into politics, which enabled him in his later years to throw strong light upon many events of American history. The paper which his father published and which had the largest circulation in the south and was also extensively read throughout the north and other sections of the country, was a whig journal and Colonel Brownlow naturally became a strong supporter of the cause. He joined the Union army with the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south and in 1865 and 1866 served as special agent for the United States treasury department, in which position he rendered valuable service to the government. Later he was a member of the United States government board and for twenty-four years was identified with the post office department of the country, which he was called upon to officially represent at the exposition held in Nashville in 1897, at the Omaha exposition in 1898, at the Buffalo exposition in 1900, at Charleston in 1900-1 and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis in 1904. At the close of twenty-four years connection with the post office department of the country Colonel Brownlow left Wash-

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ington, D. C., and returned to Knoxville, which city he saw grow from a town of eighteen hundred to a metropolitan center of more than one hundred thousand. Here he became actively connected with the real estate business and on the 1st of March, 1905, his son, William G. Brownlow, became associated with him in its conduct. With this business Colonel Brownlow was identified until his demise, remaining an active factor in the business world to the last.

On the 1st of October, 1872, was celebrated the marriage of Colonel Brownlow and Miss Fannie Fouche, a daughter of Dr. John Fouche of Knoxville. They became the parents of two sons: William G. and Jack Brownlow; and a daughter, now Mrs. Edward Ashe, all of whom are yet living, as is their mother.

Colonel Brownlow was identified with several patriotic societies. He held membership with the Sons of the American Revolution and by reason of his service as a cavalry officer in the Civil war he had membership with the Grand Army of the Republic and with the Loyal Legion. He was one of the oldest members of the Masonic fraternity in East Tennessee, while his political attitude was that of an independent republican. His life in its high purposes and ideals was an inspiration to all, and he stood as one of the notable figures in Tennessee, his memory forming a connecting link between the far-away past and the progressive present.

One of the local papers said: "Colonel Brownlow will be missed for himself and his genial personality but will be doubly missed for the loss to the state of perhaps a most widely informed chronicler, who linked the present with the historic past to a degree that few if any others did. A son of the 'Fighting Parson' of the Civil war, Colonel Brownlow not only inherited the strain of his father but he was associated with him in a great part of his work and career and thus formed a historic continuity that reached through two lengthy and eventful lives instead of one." It was a privilege to hear him discuss incidents and events that have left their impress upon the annals of the state and "his fund of personal reminiscences of both serious narrative and humorous anecdote was seemingly inexhaustible."

On his last visit to Knoxville Champ Clark, long a personal friend of Colonel Brownlow, declared in all seriousness that Knoxville and Tennessee should incorporate the Colonel and make a local institution of him, meaning that the city and state should take steps in some way to preserve Colonel Brownlow's invaluable store of information that it might be handed down to future generations and form a part of the archives of the commonwealth. Not only was his mind a storehouse of historical knowledge and wisdom, but his personal qualities also gained for him a most enviable position in the regard, respect and affection of his fellowmen. He threw his activities into the great broad river of concerted action which has promoted the civilization and the achievements of the new world, and he stood as a most splendid type of American manhood and chivalry.

JOHN BOONE TARPLEY.

Since 1899 John Boone Tarpley has been engaged in the undertaking and floral business in Clarksville. He was born in Montgomery county, on the 14th of April, 1878, a son of Robert Branch and Mary Lou (Smith) Tarpley, natives of this county also. The paternal grandfather, James Tarpley, was born in Tennessee and his demise occurred in 1897. John Contract Smith, the maternal grandfather, was likewise born in this state and his death occurred in 1909. On the paternal side John Boone Tarpley is of Scotch descent, the family having originally resided in that country. After coming to America they located in Virginia.

The public schools of Montgomery county afforded John Boone Tarpley his early education and he was a boy when he put his textbooks aside and entered the furniture and undertaking business at Clarksville. For five years he was in the employ of one firm and being naturally ambitious he took every advantage offered him to become thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business. Subsequently he went to Nashville and for eight years was engaged in the undertaking business in that city. In 1899, however, he returned to Clarksville and laid the foundation for his present undertaking and floral business. He has achieved well-merited success and is held in high esteem by all his fellow citizens.

On the 25th of January, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of John Boone Tarpley to Miss Elizabeth Ramey, a daughter of Jacob Andrew and Susan (Laughren)

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Ramey. Her paternal and maternal ancestors were natives of this state. Mr. Ramey died in 1892, and is survived by his widow, who is seventy-eight years of age. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Tarpley three children have been born: first Mabel Louise, who died in infancy; James Lynnwood, whose birth occurred in 1906; and Elizabeth, born in 1908.

Since attaining his majority John Boone Tarpley has given his strict allegiance to the democratic party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and for some time he has been a member of the board of trustees of this church. Fraternally he is identified with the Royal Arch Masons, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a public-spirited citizen and is an active member of the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Clarksville Advertising Club. In fact, there is no organization for the development and improvement of the community, to which he does not belong.

FRANK MURPHY.

Frank Murphy, engaged in the mercantile business in Sevierville, where he is one of the representative citizens, was born in Sevier county on the 31st of December, 1874, and is a son of W. C. and Lucy (Rawlings) Murphy. His paternal grandparents were James C. and Mary (Smith) Murphy of Tennessee, and his maternal grandparents, M. A. and Harriett Rawlings, likewise of this state. The father was born in 1831 and died in 1901. For many years he was engaged in mercantile business but lived retired prior to his death. He was an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Murphy was born in 1852 and died in 1914.

In the acquirement of his education Frank Murphy attended the public schools of Sevier county and upon the completion of his preparatory education enrolled in Emory and Henry College. After putting his textbooks aside he entered mercantile business and today is one of the leading merchants of Sevierville. He is likewise active in financial circles as president of the Bank of Sevierville.

In Sevier county on the 30th of October, 1902, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Murphy and Miss Rou Catlett, a daughter of W. R. and Mary Catlett, natives of Tennessee. To their union four children have been born: Lucy, whose birth occurred in 1903; William Rush, born in 1905; James C., born in 1907; and Harold, born in 1915.

The political allegiance of Mr. Murphy is given to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and he is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Mr. Murphy is essentially public-spirited and wields a great influence for good in this community.

LEON BRANDON McQUIDDY.

Leon Brandon McQuiddy, a native son of Nashville, is prominently identified with business interests as vice president and general manager of one of the oldest and best known printing firms of the city, which has been in existence for a period of thirty-three years. He was born July 8, 1887, of the marriage of J. C. and Emma (Bell) McQuiddy, both natives of this state, the birth of the former occurring in Marshall county, while the latter was born in Bedford county. The father completed a theological course and was ordained a minister of the Christian church. He filled several pastorates and engaged in preaching the gospel until 1882, when he was appointed managing editor of the Gospel Advocate, and his connection with that publication led to the organization of the McQuiddy Printing Company in 1899. He was made president of the firm, which has since published the Gospel Advocate. This is one of the well known religious papers of the country and has a wide circulation.

Following his graduation from the Wallace University School, Mr. McQuiddy entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, which he attended until 1906, when he

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started out in the business world as a traveling salesman for the McQuiddy Printing Company. For eight years he acted in that capacity, opening up practically all of the territory now covered by the firm, and in 1914 he was made manager of the business. He continued to fill that position until 1917, when he enlisted for service in the World war, entering the Officers' Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, where he was promoted to the rank of captain on September 6, 1918. In the following month he was sent to the University of South Carolina as instructor in military science and tactics and was performing those duties at the time the armistice was signed. He was discharged from the service December 21, 1918, and returned to Nashville, resuming his position as general manager of the McQuiddy Printing Company. On the incorporation of the firm in June, 1922, he was made vice president in addition to his other duties and is now serving in the dual capacity. He combines a detailed knowledge of the business with administrative ability and has succeeded in greatly enlarging the scope of the undertaking. The work turned out of their establishment has always been of the highest grade and in business circles of the city the firm name has long stood as a synonym for integrity, reliability and high class service.

On the 12th of November, 1913, Mr. McQuiddy was united in marriage to Miss Anna Deal Bramwell, of Nashville, and they have a large circle of friends in the city. He is a member of the Russell Street Christian church, and his public spirit finds expression in his connection with the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. He is a director of the Nashville Post of the American Legion and is prominent in social and fraternal circles of the city. He is identified with the Masonic order, belonging to Observance Lodge, No. 686, F. & A. M.; Nashville Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; Nashville Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and Al Menah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Richland Golf & Country Club and the Kiwanis Club and of the latter organization has served as secretary. Mr. McQuiddy is an alert, energetic and progressive young business man who has clearly demonstrated his ability to direct important interests, and his genuine personal worth has won for him the unqualified respect and esteem of those who have known him from boyhood to the present time.

DAVID MILTON GOODNER, M. D.

Dr. David Milton Goodner, a prominent and leading representative of the medical profession in Fayetteville, where he has been engaged in practice for the past forty-four years, is also an influential factor in the public life of the community, now serving as city recorder and magistrate. His birth occurred near New Market, in Madison county, Alabama, on the 26th of January, 1849, his parents being Superior and Martha (Williams) Goodner, both of whom were also natives of that state. The father, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, carried on agricultural pursuits on an extensive scale in the northern Alabama districts.

David Milton Goodner obtained his early education in the schools of his native county and also spent one year at Cumberland University. He was twenty-nine years of age when he came on January 2, 1878, to Tennessee. Having determined upon the medical profession as a life work, he entered the medical department of the University of Alabama in 1872, and that institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1876. Two years prior to that time, however, he had taken up the work of his profession in Greenville, Mississippi, where he continued in practice to the time of his graduation in 1876, after which he practiced for two years in Texas and Alabama. Locating in Fayetteville, Tennessee, in 1878, he has here remained throughout the intervening period and has been accorded a practice of large and gratifying proportions in recognition of his highly developed skill and ability in the field of his chosen calling.

In 1876 Dr. Goodner was united in marriage to Miss Naoma Rantz and they became the parents of a daughter, Ora, who is deceased. Their religious faith is indicated by their membership in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, the teachings of which they have exemplified in their daily lives. In public life the Doctor has become well known as an active and influential democrat, taking a leading part in all the campaign work of the party. He served as mayor of Fayetteville for five terms of two years each, giving to the city a most progressive and beneficial

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administration characterized by many needed reforms and improvements. For fifteen years he filled the position of county health officer and also acted as city health officer, while at the present time he is most capably discharging the duties of city recorder and magistrate, having been elected recorder in April, 1920, and in August elected magistrate. His entire life has been actuated by a progressive spirit that has brought him steadily to the front in professional and public connections and it has ever been his purpose to make his services of the greatest possible benefit to his fellowmen.

CHARLES CLEVELAND STOCKARD, M. D.

Dr. Charles Cleveland Stockard is a leading and successful druggist and physician of Lawrenceburg, where he has been proprietor of a drug store since 1915, while for six years previous to that time he was engaged in the practice of medicine in Lewis and Lawrence counties. A native son of Tennessee, he was born in Lewis county on the 31st of July, 1884, his parents being Dr. William James and Eugenia Vastia (Voorhies) Stockard. The father, whose birth occurred in 1852, continued an active representative of the medical profession in Lawrence county until his demise in 1917. He was prominent not only in professional circles but in public life as well, representing his district in the state legislature for two terms, in which connection he made a most creditable record, giving thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which came up for settlement. Fraternally he was identified with the Masonic order and exemplified in his life the beneficent spirit and teachings of the craft. His wife, who was born in 1858, was a daughter of Thomas and Jane Voorhies of North Carolina. To Dr. and Mrs. William J. Stockard were born two daughters and six sons, namely: Ettiva, Eugenia, Claud, Robert, Thomas, Houston, William and Charles Cleveland.

The last named obtained his education in the public schools of Lawrence county and then, having determined to study medicine, matriculated in the University of Nashville, which institution conferred upon him the degree of M. D. in 1909. Through the succeeding six years he followed his profession in Lewis and Lawrence counties but in 1915 opened a drug store at Lawrenceburg, where he has since conducted business with excellent success, carrying a large and carefully selected stock of drugs and druggists' sundries. His establishment is a modern and attractive one and he well merits the extensive patronage accorded him.

On the 10th of June, 1908, in Nashville, Dr. Stockard was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Geer, a daughter of Henry B. and Harriett (Morse) Geer. They have become parents of three children: Charles Geer, whose birth occurred in 1909; Harriett Eugenia, who was born in 1912; and Martha Ettiva, born in 1914.

Dr. Stockard gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and is serving as a member of the board of education, the cause of public instruction finding in him a stalwart champion. He is a Master Mason and an Odd Fellow and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. Actuated by lofty principles in every relation of life, he is highly esteemed throughout the community in which he resides and enjoys an enviable reputation in both business and professional circles of his section of the state.

JOHN BRYAN THOMASON.

On the roster of public officials in Tennessee the name of John Bryan Thomason occupies a distinctive place as state comptroller for the fourth term, for he has filled that important position continuously since 1915. He was born at Paris, Tennessee, on the 16th of February, 1874, a son of Jasper Newton and Sarah Elizabeth (McCampbell) Thomason. The latter was a daughter of Andrew McCampbell, who was made chancellor in 1839, his district embracing all of West Tennessee and several counties in Middle Tennessee, including Montgomery and Stewart.

John B. Thomason obtained a public school education in his native city and subsequently prepared for a professional career as a student in the law school of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated on the

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18th of May, 1896. He then took up the practice of law and, manifesting marked familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence, soon won recognition as an able and representative member of the bar. He was first called upon for public service in 1905, when he was made city judge of Paris, remaining in that capacity until 1908, and from 1907 until 1913 he acted as state revenue agent of West Tennessee. In 1915 he was chosen state comptroller and the fact that he has been continued in that responsible position for the fourth term stands in incontrovertible evidence of his capability and faithfulness. Only two comptrollers have been retained for an equal length of time.

On the 4th of June, 1902, Mr. Thomason was united in marriage to Miss Lillian May Rhodes, daughter of N. O. and Kate C. Rhodes. Politically he has always endorsed the principles of the democratic party and until a few years ago was very active in club and social life. He was three times exalted ruler of Paris Lodge of Elks, serving first about 1904. His entire life has been spent in the commonwealth of Tennessee, which numbers him among its honored native sons and popular officials.

JAMES ERWIN CALDWELL.

This sketch is written by a friend, who, knowing and appreciating his quiet modesty, the simplicity of his life and character, typical of all real greatness, is writing this sketch without his knowledge, and only that it may be preserved "to fire modest worth to noble ends."

It is part of the eternal law of things that one of the greatest bankers, financiers and upbuilders of his south and his native state should, like the typical great man, have had a most humble beginning but not an humble pedigree. James Erwin Caldwell was born in Memphis, Tennessee, September 18, 1854, son of Alexander S. Caldwell and Matilda Watson Sheppard. His father was a son of Adam Caldwell, Scotch-Irish Presbyterian from Ireland, who landed in this country at Baltimore, Maryland, where he married Phoebe Galion. His mother was also of Scotch-Irish descent, from the province of Ulster, whose ancestors emigrated to Richmond, Virginia. She was a lineal descendant of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Stafford, chancellor of the exchequer of Charles I. Soon after their marriage Alexander S. Caldwell and his wife moved to Memphis, Tennessee, where they became prominent among the early settlers there. He was a private banker, but because of ill health he moved his family to a cotton plantation in Mississippi, where he died soon thereafter, James E. being four years old at that time.

The Civil war which swept away his father's accumulations, bringing his widowed mother and her large family to straitened circumstances, was, indeed, but the incentive which called forth the great reserve strength of a struggling young boy, which has made him literally the greatest financier of Tennessee. Mr. Caldwell's mother was a graduate of the old Female Academy of Nashville. She was a great reader of the choicest literature, a woman of superb poise and dignity, with a Christian faith which made her religion a reality. Left a widow at the age of thirty-five years, with seven children, she carried on the work of the plantation with an overseer, and in order that her children might have an education she taught them herself.

It was natural—nay, instinct—for such a pedigree and such a character, of the utmost integrity, the highest sense of honor, courage, and a vision farsighted and unerring, a judgment which sought for truth and right first, and, therefore, was seldom wrong, to attain the success and accomplish the vast achievements which have been the reward of James E. Caldwell.

Here, briefly, are some of his achievements, many of which were accomplished in the face of what was considered unsurmountable obstacles, but which the calm judgment, courage and wonderfully constructed mind of this man appear to have made easy. From a penniless boy of fourteen years, on a bleak hillside in Williamson county, in sight of the devastation of the Federal guns at Franklin, cutting wood through the bitter winter and hauling it on a sled with their one mule, to the cottage of his widowed mother, seems a far call to the creator and maker of one of the greatest telephone systems in the south, a successful street car line, one of the largest insurance companies and one of its greatest banks, besides hundreds of other upbuilding activities. But in effect and reality they are but the effect which came from the cause of his own great blood lines and moral character.

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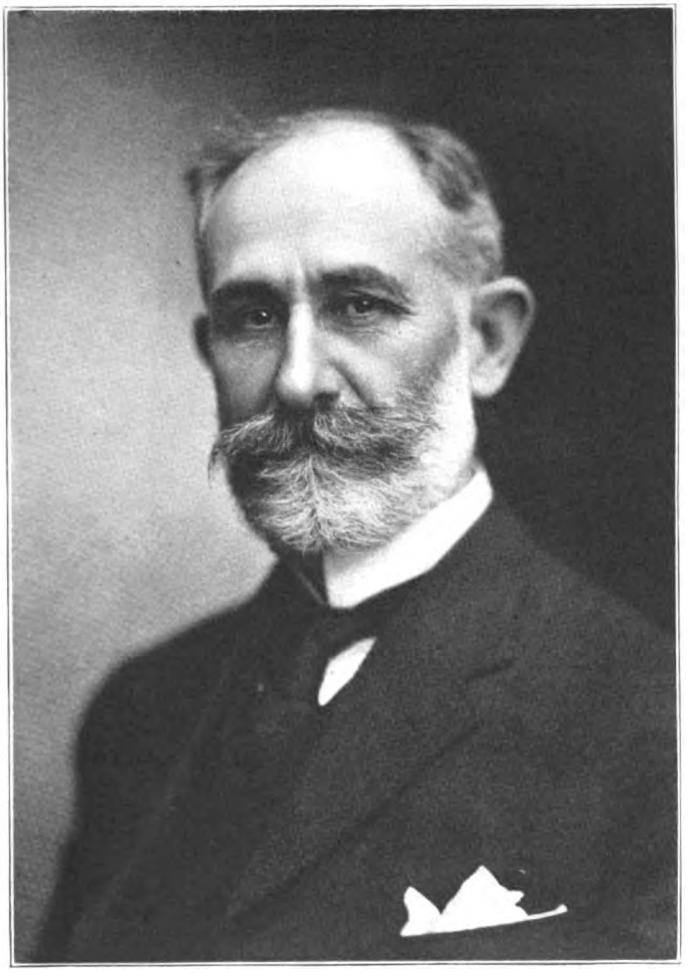

JAMES E. CALDWELL

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No man ever attained a great success of any kind who had not the great spiritual vision which goes with great creative work. Few know, and only those who know Mr. Caldwell intimately, that he has inherited spiritual, moral and idealistic gifts, which, after all, come only from the fountain stream of his idealism, the secret of all his successes in other lines, all the respect, honor and faith men have put in him. Without being aware of it, his thoughts are Emersonian in their philosophy of expression, and Addisonian in their clear rendition of classic English. In the originality of their unerring conclusions, and absolute but unadorned truth, it is no exaggeration to say that they partake of the mental clearness of the ancient philosophers. It will, perhaps, astound the business world if the truth be told of this remarkable man, that his great business career has been but a reflex of that greater gift within him which is the birth gift of the idealist.

On October 12, 1875, Mr. Caldwell married Miss May Winston, daughter of Dr. Charles and Ann Brown Rogers Winston. Dr. Winston was a prominent physician and an old resident of Nashville and was one of the founders of the Medical College of the University of Nashville, and its first president, coming to Tennessee from Kentucky, where he married Ann Rogers, daughter of Edmund Pendleton Rogers, of the George Rogers Clark family. Mrs. Caldwell is a woman of rare personality and possesses the gracious qualities, high ideals and lofty enthusiasm which has made her not only the inspiration of his life but the most potent factor in influencing the lives of her husband and children. Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell are the parents of ten children: James E., Jr., Elsie, Charles, William, Shirley, Margaret, May, Rogers, Meredith and Dandridge. The last mentioned, at the beginning of a most promising life, gave it in the World war, the supreme test of his patriotism and faith.

Mr. Caldwell is one of the most successful real "dirt farmers" and stock raisers in the south. His beautiful estate, "Longview," near Nashville, is the pride and admiration of Middle Tennessee. Into this practical farming he has put all the common sense and genius that has made him successful in other things, with the result that Longview is noted, not alone for its beauty but for the practical results of intensive farming and blooded stock raising.

WILLIAM HARRIS SWIGGART.

Among the leading lawyers of Obion county is Judge William H. Swiggart, who is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Union City. Judge Swiggart served on the bench as circuit judge for sixteen years from 1886 to 1902 in the twelfth circuit of the state, composed of the northern tier of counties in West Tennessee; and prior to that period he served as district attorney of the same circuit for two years under appointment of the governor to fill out an unexpired term in the years 1883-1884.

Judge Swiggart was born in Obion county, September 23, 1849, at the leading town of that day, Jacksonville, located in the eastern part of the county. His father was Jeremiah Swiggart, of German descent, who was born and reared near Nashville, Tennessee, on the Cumberland river. His grandfather came to Tennessee from Maryland in the early part of the last century. His mother was Elizabeth (Cullom) Swiggart, who was born and reared in Obion county. Her father was James M. Cullom, and her mother was Polly (Totten) Cullom. Her father and mother came to Obion county in about 1825, and her grandfather, Benjamin Totten, came to Obion about the same time. They came from Overton county, the Culloms originally from Virginia and the Tottens from New York. James M. Cullom was a brother of General William Cullom and Judge Alvin Cullom and of Edward Cullom, all prominent lawyers, the two former having served in congress at an early date, and also a brother of Richard Cullom, of Illinois, the father of the late Senator Shelby M. Cullom of that state. Benjamin Totten was the father of Judge B. C. Totten, who was circuit judge of the fourteenth circuit of Tennessee at an early date, and also of Judge A. W. O. Totten, who served on the supreme bench of Tennessee before the Civil war and who lived at Jackson, Tennessee.

Judge Swiggart received a high school education in Obion county and attended the Lebanon Law School, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1872. After he was licensed to practice law, he immediately entered on the practice of his profession at Union City, where he has resided ever since. He has been for many years

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a prominent member of the legal profession in Tennessee. Besides holding the offices already mentioned, he has taken part in the administration of public affairs in many other ways. He declined to continue longer upon the bench, although he could have been renominated and reelected without opposition. He served as special judge of the supreme court in 1916, for several months, by request of the court to fill the vacancy caused by Chief Justice Neil being required to preside in several impeachment trials. He served with distinction in that capacity, and no man has ever had a deeper appreciation of the dignity and the responsibilities of the legal profession than Judge Swiggart, and none has more closely and scrupulously observed its high code of ethics.

Judge Swiggart was married to Miss Mary Fields, a daughter of James H. and Sallie (Bransford) Fields, on May 16, 1876, at Union City. To that union there were born six children, Lulu Bransford, now Mrs. James D. Porter of Nashville; Charles Totten, who died in early life; Mary Fields, now engaged in Red Cross work at Johnson City; William H., Jr., now assistant attorney general of the state, with his office at Nashville; Virginia, now the wife of Dr. H. H. Shoulders, an eminent surgeon of Nashville; and Elizabeth, who died at an early age, when a child.

Judge Swiggart is a democrat of the old school, being always an advocate of the principles and policies of that party. He has served as delegate to several democratic conventions, and was a delegate to the democratic convention held at San Francisco in 1920 which nominated Governor Cox for president. He is now serving as chairman of the judicial committee of his district and chancery division. He is president of the board of trustees of the Union City Training School, a high school for the training of boys for college located at Union City, and which has been in successful operation for more than thirty years. Judge Swiggart was chairman of the board of legal advisors for Obion county during the World war and devoted much time in that capacity to the service of his state without compensation.

Judge Swiggart is a Royal Arch Mason; his religious faith is that of the Methodist church, though not a member of the church. He is essentially a public-spirited citizen and a stanch advocate of education and the moral upbuilding of the community where he lives. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and is highly esteemed for his sterling worth and his integrity and upright conduct. Judge Swiggart has declined on several occasions to allow his friends to put him forward as a candidate for other high offices.

JOHN M. PRITCHARD.

Few men attain to positions of leadership, the great majority being followers. In human achievement, however, it is the leader who makes for progress, who organizes and marshals forces to success. To this class belongs John M. Pritchard, whose name is inseparably associated with the development of the gum lumber industry, for he was the pioneer in this field and his work in this connection has been of far-reaching importance and most beneficial in its effects. He is secretary of the Hardwood Manufacturers Institute, with offices in the Bank of Commerce building in Memphis, and ranks with the foremost business men of the city.

Mr. Pritchard was born in Hendricks county, Indiana, and his mother is now a resident of Belleville, that state. Reared on the home farm in Hendricks county, he attended a school at Belleville taught by Edward Barrett, a prominent educator of that day and now a noted geologist and a resident of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Pritchard later completed a commercial course in a business college at Lexington, Kentucky, and when twenty years of age he went to Indianapolis, obtaining a position as assistant bookkeeper in the office of H. C. Long, a pioneer lumberman of Indiana. For a number of years Mr. Pritchard remained in his employ, gaining a comprehensive knowledge of the business, and in 1898 he was made secretary of the Long-Knight Lumber Company of Indianapolis, continuing as a stockholder of the firm until 1908, when he sold his interest therein. Coming to Memphis, he engaged in the hardwood lumber business but in 1913 disposed of the undertaking and became secretary of the Gum Lumber Manufacturers Association, which had been organized in September of that year. He was among the first to recognize the possibilities of gum timber, which up to that time had been considered of no commercial value, but today there is a greater demand for this product than for any

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other hardwood upon the market. The red gum is particularly valuable, as it takes on a high polish and is employed extensively both as an interior finish and in the manufacture of furniture. In his capacity as secretary of the above mentioned association Mr. Pritchard succeeded in overcoming the strong prejudice against this wood and through his instrumentality one of the great natural resources of the south was converted into a most valuable commercial asset by utilizing for industrial purposes the almost inexhaustible supply of this timber. When the gum lumber industry was amalgamated with the hardwood lumber enterprises in January, 1918, the American Hardwood Manufacturers Association came into being with headquarters at Memphis, and Mr. Pritchard was made secretary. The business was continued under that name until June, 1922, when the present style of the Hardwood Manufacturers Institute was adopted and he has since been secretary and manager. He is a man of broad vision and keen discernment whose initiative spirit has led him into new and untried fields, and his intelligently directed efforts have resulted in successful achievement.

At Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 21st of April, 1897, Mr. Pritchard was united in marriage to Miss Leona Hayes, of that city, and they have become the parents of two children: Margaret, who married Captain Robert W. Patterson, U. S. A., now stationed at Plattsburg, New York; and John H., seventeen years of age.

Through his membership with the Memphis Chamber of Commerce Mr. Pritchard is working effectively to promote the welfare and advancement of his city, and he is also connected with the Lumbermen's Club, of which he has served as president. He is likewise a member of the Colonial Country Club and a familiar figure on its golf links. In religious faith he is a Methodist. Mr. Pritchard is a big man—big in that power which understands conditions, grasps situations and molds opportunities into tangible assets. His contribution to the world's work has been one of great value and importance, and he is justly entitled to classification with the upbuilders and promoters of the south.

WALTER LYNWOOD FLEMING.

Among the well known educators of Tennessee is Professor Walter Lynwood Fleming, professor of history in Vanderbilt University since 1917. He was born at Brundidge, Pike county, Alabama, April 8, 1874, his parents being William Leroy and Mary Love (Edwards) Fleming. The father was a son of John Alexander and Nancy (Watson) Fleming, who resided in Georgia and afterward in Jefferson and Coffee counties of Alabama. Their second son, William Leroy Fleming, made his home at Brundidge, Alabama, for an extended period. He was quite young when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army and during the last year of the war was in Florida. He married Mary Love Edwards, a daughter of Leroy M. and Martha (Mizell) Edwards, who resided at Pleasant Hill, Dale county, Alabama. Leroy M. Edwards served with the Confederate forces under command of General N. B. Forrest and was one of those who captured Streight's command after the famous chase across northern Alabama. Both families have long been residents of the south, and the Fleming family comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry.

Having mastered the branches of learning taught in the county schools and in the high school at Brundidge, Alabama, Professor Fleming of this review continued his education in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1896 and that of Master of Science in 1897. It was there that he also received his preliminary military training, the school being a military college. He later attended Columbia University, where he won the Master of Arts degree in 1901 and that of Doctor of Philosophy in 1904. In early manhood he had taken up the profession of teaching in the country schools and later was an instructor in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Steadily he has advanced to prominence in his chosen field, his labors constantly broadening in scope and importance as he has thoughtfully considered the best methods of teaching, and inspired an earnest desire to make his service of the greatest benefit to his fellowmen. In 1902 and 1903 he was lecturer on history in the Barnard College and also in Columbia College of New York. He was chosen professor of history in the West Virginia University in 1903, there remaining for a period of four years, when in 1907 he accepted a professorship of history in the Louisiana State University, with

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which he was connected for a decade. In 1917 he came to Vanderbilt University and has since been a member of its teaching faculty. He is widely known in professional rank, where his ability has gained him distinction, and many of his students bear testimony to the inspirational value of his instruction. The general public is familiar with the name of Professor Fleming by reason of his authorship, for he has written widely, many of his articles appearing in the leading magazines of the country. He prepared Documents Relating to Reconstruction in 1904; wrote upon the Reconstruction of the Seceded States in 1905; the Civil War and Reconstruction in Alabama in the same year; Documentary History of Reconstruction, two volumes published in 1906 and 1907; General W. T. Sherman as College President in 1912; and the Sequel of Appomattox in 1918.

On the 17th of September, 1902, at Auburn, Alabama, Professor Fleming was married to Miss Mary Wright Boyd, a daughter of David French and Esther (Wright) Boyd, residents of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and of Auburn, Alabama. Her father, a Virginian, was graduated from the State University of Virginia and became president of the Louisiana State University. Her mother was of Huguenot descent and both parents came of Revolutionary ancestry. The marriage of Professor and Mrs. Fleming was blessed with four children: Esther Lynwood, William Leroy, Mary Boyd and Eleanor Louise.

In a review of his life record one should record Professor Fleming's identification with the Pi Kappa Alpha college fraternity. His political endorsement has always been given to the democratic party and there is an interesting military chapter in his career. He served in the Spanish-American war, joining the army as a private of the Second Alabama Volunteer Infantry, in which he became corporal and first sergeant. He was afterward a lieutenant of the Third Alabama Volunteer Infantry under Colonel R. L. Bullard, later Lieutenant General Bullard, commanding the Second American Army in France in 1918. He became acting assistant quartermaster with the temporary rank of captain in charge of the property of the Field Hospital of the Second Division, Fourth Army Corps, and thus in active military service has met every demand made upon him for the protection of his country's interests and welfare. His entire life activities have been of service and benefit to his fellowmen, and especially in the field of education he has reached out along lines of permanent usefulness, striving ever to make his instruction to the young a preparation for life's practical and responsible duties.

JUDGE BENNETT DOUGLASS BELL.

Judge Bennett Douglass Bell has been active in the practice of law for a period of forty-four years, and during his residence in Gallatin he has not only been prominent in professional life but active and influential in the public affairs of city, county and state. He was born seven miles west of Gallatin in Sumner county on the 4th of July, 1852, a son of Thomas H. and Sophie Douglass (Green) Bell, both of whom are deceased. The father was born in Kentucky and came to this state with his parents, locating in Sumner county in 1814. They were among the early pioneers there. Thomas H. Bell engaged in farming and stock raising, along which lines he achieved substantial success. At Gallatin was celebrated his marriage to Miss Sophie Douglass Green, a native of Sumner county and a representative of one of its oldest and most influential families, the family having originally resided in Virginia. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Bell, Edward Douglass, held the first court in Sumner county. Her father, Louis Green, married Margaret Douglass, a daughter of Reuben Douglass. He was in the War of 1812 and took part in the battle of New Orleans, serving under General Jackson with the rank of colonel. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Bell, eleven children were born, five daughters and six sons, of whom four sons and three daughters are living, Bennett Douglass, whose name introduces this review, being the fourth in order of birth. The oldest son, William Green Bell, was killed during the Civil war while in the service of the Confederacy.

In the acquirement of his early educational training Bennett Douglass Bell attended the private schools of Sumner county and in due time enrolled in the Emory and Henry College at Emory, Washington county, Virginia. He was graduated from that institution in 1873 with the degree of A. B. and then took up the

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study of law in Cumberland University. The LL. B. degree was conferred upon him in 1878, and he immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in Gallatin. Mr. Bell worked his way through school and his laudable ambition, stanch determination and inherent ability laid the foundation for his later successes. In the same year that he opened offices for the practice of his profession in Gallatin, he was elected attorney general for the tenth judicial circuit, now the ninth judicial circuit, covering eight counties, winning the election over strong opposition. He was in that office until 1886, when he resumed his law practice at Gallatin. In 1902 he was appointed by Governor Benton McMillian, circuit judge of the tenth judicial court, to fill the unexpired term of Judge J. H. Mulford, and he was elected to that office, serving until June, 1908. At that time he was appointed judge of the state supreme court, by Governor M. R. Patterson, to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Wilkes, and he was elected to that office the same year by a majority of sixty thousand votes, being one of the largest majorities ever recorded in the states. Upon the expiration of his term in 1910 he resumed the practice of his profession and has been in continuous practice in Gallatin and Nashville to the present time. He enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice, handling much important litigation in the state and federal courts, and he is one of the oldest lawyers in the community, having been in active practice for more than forty-four years. Judge Bell has farming interests in Sumner and Davidson counties and for many years he was active in the financial circles of this city, being a director in the First National Bank of Gallatin for over twenty years. He was active in the building of the Nashville Interurban Railroad, now operated under the name of the Union Traction Company, connecting Nashville and Gallatin, but he is not interested in the company at the present time. The Judge is essentially a public-spirited man and during the World war he was tireless in his devotion to promoting the government's interests. He was active in all drives and as a Four-Minute man made many speeches throughout the county in their behalf.

On the 4th of January, 1882, at Goodlettsville, was celebrated the marriage of the Judge and Miss Lily Cartwright, a daughter of John and Catherine (Connell) Cartwright, prominent residents of that place. She is a woman of culture and refinement and socially prominent.

The Judge has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and its principles. He is actively interested in party affairs and is a constant student of the living issues of the day. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the Tennessee State and American Bar Associations and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, belonging to Rowena Lodge, No. 21, of which he has been chancery commander, and he has served as a representative of the Grand Lodge of the State. The religious faith of Judge Bell is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and for many years was a member of its board of stewards and trustees. He was a delegate to the Tennessee Methodist conference a number of times and was twice delegate to the general conference of the church at Memphis, Tennessee, and Dallas, Texas. Judge Bell has always been devoted to his profession and well merits the position he occupies among the leading members of the Tennessee bar.

SAM JOHNSON.

One of the prominent attorneys of Maryville is Sam Johnson, junior member of the well known legal firm of Brown & Johnson. A native of Tennessee, he was born in Loudon county, on the 8th of October, 1878, a son of Elijah and Rebecca (Delozier) Johnson. The father was a native of Sevier county and in early life engaged in farming, achieving substantial success in that connection. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he was quick to put all personal interests aside and enlist in the service of the Confederacy. He served until the surrender of Pemberton at Vicksburg, participating in most of the strategic battles.

In the acquirement of his early educational training Sam Johnson attended the common schools of his native county, Carson and Newman College, and in due time enrolled in Valparaiso University in Indiana. He had early determined upon the legal profession as his life work and proved an able and brilliant student. At the age of twenty-three years Mr. Johnson began teaching school and he continued

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educational work during the summer vacations and in the early fall, in that way putting himself through college. In 1911 he was admitted to the bar and he came to Maryville in 1913. He taught school for two years, after being admitted to the bar, however, and then began the active practice of his profession as a member of the firm of Brown & Johnson, which association is still maintained. Aside from his private practice Mr. Johnson has been called to public office and from April, 1919, to September, 1920, he was active as judge of the chancery court, having been appointed by Governor Roberts. He was city attorney for four years, was presidential elector in 1916 and was a delegate to the Democratic National convention in 1920. Mr. Johnson has not only achieved prominence as an attorney but he is a most popular public official and has been active in financial circles for some time as a director in the First National Bank of Maryville.

Fraternally Mr. Johnson is identified with the Masons and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. He is essentially a public-spirited man and no movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare seeks his aid in vain.

IKE W. CRABTREE.

The name of Ike W. Crabtree is familiar to all who have in any way watched the proceedings of the court sitting in Memphis, for he has long figured as a prominent lawyer here, having been admitted to the bar in 1900. He was born on a farm near Winchester, Franklin county, Tennessee, March 16, 1876, and is one of a family of five sons and two daughters, whose parents were Christopher Columbus and Mary Elizabeth (Hicks) Crabtree. The father died in Texas in 1900, while the mother passed away in Winchester, Tennessee, in 1893. All of their children are living with the exception of one son, William F., who died in 1891, at the age of seventeen years.

Ike W. Crabtree was reared on the home farm in Franklin county, meeting the usual experiences of the farm bred boy, who divides his time between attendance at the country schools, the pleasures of the playground and the work of the fields. He afterward became a student in the Winchester Normal School but put aside his textbooks at the age of seventeen years to become a law student in the office of Judge Floyd Estill, then of Winchester but now a distinguished member of the Chattanooga bar. In 1900 Mr. Crabtree was admitted to practice at Winchester and entered upon the active work of the profession there in connection with Colonel Arthur Crownover, with whom he was thus associated until 1910. He then came to Memphis, where he has practiced throughout the intervening period of thirteen years and is today widely recognized as one of the leading members of the Memphis bar. Because of his close conformity to the high standards and ethics of the profession he enjoys the warm regard of his fellow members of the Memphis, Tennessee State and American Bar Associations.

On the 25th of October, 1905, Mr. Crabtree was married to Miss Anna Walmsley of Winchester, Tennessee, who is a college bred woman and prominent in the social circles of the city. Mr. Crabtree belongs to the Lions Club and the City Club and is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce. He is likewise a Mason, having taken the degrees of lodge, chapter and commandery. He is much interested in civic affairs and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon as an asset in the promotion of interests calculated to prove of general benefit.

DANA QUICK McCOMB.

There is much said at the present time concerning inefficiency in public office and on the contrary there are many public officials who are giving a notably high degree of service in questions relating to the general welfare. As science has brought truths to light, as opportunities have unfolded, as the public has recognized cooperation, there has come about a demand for enlightenment, for cooperation and for achievement that engages the concentrated attention of state departments as

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IKE W. CRABTREE

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never before. It is in this field that Dana Quick McComb is well known, filling the position, as he did, of chief engineer of the state highway department of Tennessee. The countless questions and engineering problems which have to do with road construction were brought to him and he studied each from the standpoint of economy, efficiency and permanent value. Tennesseeans are interested in this man and what he is accomplishing and therefore his life history finds a justifiable place in this volume.

Mr. McComb was born in Shobonier, Illinois, on the 9th of February, 1880, and is a son of Cyrus E. and Pauline (Quick) McComb, the former a native of Sandusky, Ohio, while the latter was born at Wadesburg, Missouri. The father was connected with railroad work during his active life. He had been taken to Missouri as a lad by his parents and there grew to manhood and married. He died in Colorado, where he had gone for the benefit of his health in 1883. Following his demise his wife remained in Colorado with her two sons and took up teaching to provide for her children, having been a teacher prior to her marriage. For years after Mr. McComb's death she taught among the Mexicans in Colorado, and when her sons reached an age where they could contribute to the support of the family, she gave up teaching and they removed to Fort Collins, where Dana Q. McComb attended the Colorado Agricultural College.

While pursuing his education there he worked on the sheep ranches and cattle ranches and in the coal mines during the summer months. At length he was graduated from the Agricultural College with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in the class of 1900. He then taught in district schools for three years and in 1903 he took the civil service examination as an industrial teacher in the Philippine service. In January, 1904, he was sent to the Philippines as industrial teacher and mechanical engineer with the bureau of education and was engaged in developing industrial and trade schools in different sections of the islands. He continued in educational work there for five years, after which he returned home and pursued a two years' course in civil engineering in the University of Illinois, being graduated with the class of 1910. Immediately afterward he returned to the Philippines as an employe in the bureau of public works, where he was engaged in all kinds of engineering but principally in road construction.

Mr. McComb remained on the islands until 1915, when he again came to his native country and pursued a year's postgraduate work in highway engineering, during which time he traveled over the greater part of the United States as a part of his course, investigating the method of building the roads of the country. After finishing this course he went to work for the Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory at Birmingham, Alabama, and was identified with the inspection of city paving in southeastern United States. He remained active in that field of labor until the country's entrance into the World war in 1917, at which time he was commissioned a captain in the Engineers Reserve Corps and ordered back to the Philippines for duty in operating electric and railway plant, water supply plant, cold storage and all land and marine transportation pertaining to the island of Corregidor, "the Gibraltar of the Philippines." While there he was promoted to the rank of major and placed in charge of construction and maintenance of all fortifications on Corregidor and adjacent islands, being discharged from the army in August, 1919.

Again returning to the United States, he went to work for the government bureau of public roads as United States highway engineer, with headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama, having charge of the district covering the whole of the state of Tennessee and the northern part of Alabama. In March, 1920, he was appointed division engineer of the Tennessee highway department and in June, 1921, was promoted to chief engineer of Tennessee, in which important capacity he served until April 1, 1923, being in charge of all road construction and maintenance work in the state.

In 1909 Mr. McComb was married at Castle Rock, Colorado, to Miss Mary Olive Wold, who just prior to her marriage was a teacher in the district schools, while after her marriage she became associated with her husband in educational work in the Philippines. They became the parents of two children: Mary Pauline, who died in the Philippines at the age of three years; and Kathryn Elizabeth, who was born in the Philippines, May 28, 1919.

Mr. McComb became a member of Corregidor Lodge No. 3, A. F. & A. M., at Manila. He belongs to many scientific organizations, including the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Association of Engineers, the Association

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of State Highway Officials, the American Society of Municipal Improvements and others. He is a life member of the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses, with headquarters at Paris, France. His local connections are with the Nashville Rotary Club, the Nashville Chamber of Commerce and the Nashville Automobile Association. He is also a member of the Nashville Engineering Association, so that he maintains close connection with his professional colleagues and contemporaries in this city. Mr. McComb belongs to the Belmont Methodist Episcopal church. He is a property owner of Nashville, which he regards as one of the most desirable residence cities in the United States, and he is certainly capable of judging by reason of his extended travels all over this and other lands. His professional experiences have been indeed varied and have brought to him wide opportunities of knowing much of the world. He has attained a very high degree of efficiency in engineering circles, as indicated in the character of the work he has done. He has ever been actuated by a most laudable ambition that has prompted his steady advancement in his chosen calling and Tennessee is indeed fortunate to have had at the head of its state highway department a man of such skill and efficiency.

COLONEL EDMUND W. COLE.

Colonel Edmund W. Cole, born in Giles county, Tennessee, July 19, 1827, and passing away in his native state, in 1900, honored and beloved by all, was one of the greatest pioneer spirits of the south, whom the progressive new south of today, and especially the state of Tennessee, honors and reveres as one of the great master minds with farseeing vision of the future which has made their country what it is. Like all such men of the south, Colonel Cole inherited a pedigree of achievement. We find his ancestors in Virginia, distinguished Revolutionary soldiers, and tracing back in unbroken lines to the best of Scotch and English inheritance. A son of Captain Willis W. and Johanna J. Cole, both Virginians, migrating first to Kentucky and then to Tennessee, like Andrew Jackson. His father died when he was an infant, leaving his widow with nothing but a small farm and four other brothers and one sister, besides the three months old Edmund.

The hard work of the farm until he was eighteen years old prevented Edmund W. Cole from having anything but a scant education, but the work made a splendid physical man of him—the mind he already possessed—and with this equipment he came, at eighteen years of age, to begin as a clerk in a clothing store, and later in a book store, where he acquired knowledge of literature and the classics. His career placed him among the great executive minds of the entire south. Like all great men he inherited from his mother the spiritual gifts which formed his splendid moral character. Johanna Cole was a most remarkable woman, with a character like the Spartan mothers of old, gifted beyond her day and generation, of unswerving principles, intensely religious and devoted to the Methodist church, thus stamping in her son all the qualities of her remarkable mind, until it was said of him that he never went into a business engagement or solved any great business problem without first considering whether or not it would be fair and just to all concerned, regardless of his own gain. His promotion was rapid. In 1849 he became bookkeeper at the Nashville post office. In two years he was elected general bookkeeper of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad until 1857, when he was advanced to superintendent of the road. When the Civil war broke out Colonel Cole, like all loyal southerners, joined the Confederacy, where his career was both brave and honorable. After the war, finding his country devastated, he began life over and moved to Augusta, Georgia, and was elected general superintendent of the Georgia Railroad & Banking Company. Afterward he was elected president of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad. He held this position for twelve years, with phenomenal success, adding millions to the value of its capital stock. During his administration the Nashville & Northwestern, McMinnville & Manchester, Winchester & Alabama, and the Tennessee Pacific Railroads were added to the main line. Colonel Cole was the first to conceive the idea of a grand trunk line under one management, from the west to the Atlantic seaboard, believing such a line with a trans-Atlantic line of steamers practicable. This he worked out on a large scale.

Colonel Cole accumulated large private interests in Nashville, which absorbed his

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time and attention, causing him to resign the railroad presidency in 1882. In 1883 he inaugurated and opened the American National Bank with a capital of six hundred thousand dollars. Because of the confidence of the people in Colonel Cole, the rush to subscribe for stock in this bank was unprecedented in the history of banking in Nashville. He became president and in six months consolidated it with the Third National Bank of Nashville, an old and prosperous bank, well established in the confidence of the public. Later, he inaugurated the Safe Deposit, Trust & Banking Company in connection therewith. He was a man of indomitable will and energy to accomplish any great task he undertook. His powers of combination were unusual, never neglecting the minutest detail. He was of tall, commanding figure, his manner grave and polished, he had an unusually magnetic influence over men, and was broad-minded in his opinions, a liberal and public-spirited citizen, contributing to all public enterprises, educational, religious and charitable. He was a democrat, a Methodist, a member of the State Board of Health, a Mason, a member of the Tennessee Historical Society and a patron of literature, music and fine arts.

Colonel Cole was twice married. First, to Miss Louise McGavock Lytle, daughter of Archibald Lytle, one of the most prominent citizens of Williamson county, Tennessee. She died in 1869, leaving five children. On the death of their son, Randall Anderson Cole, Colonel Cole bought and presented to the state of Tennessee the handsome property known as the Randall Cole Industrial School, as a memorial to his son. Second, Colonel Cole was married in 1872, to Miss Anna V. Russell of Augusta, Georgia. Of this union two children were born, Whitefoord Russell Cole and Anna Russell Cole (Mrs. Demsey Weaver). Mrs. Anna Russell Cole is a woman of rare attainments and beauty, of great intellectual endowments, and gifted with regal graces of personal charm of mind and soul. No woman ever lived in the south who has been more beloved and admired for all the qualities of southern womanhood, which seem to have blossomed in her spirit. She has lavishly expended her wealth on all worthy philanthropy and charities, on everything that would uplift and ennoble her state and people. A patron of the fine arts, she erected in her home state a classical monument to the four great southern poets. Her beautiful home, near Nashville, where she still lives and graciously entertains, is a mecca for lovers of literature and art, and those who would come to behold in her the last queenly type of that noblest aristocracy of the old south.

This sketch would not be complete without mention of their son, Whitefoord Russell Cole, who, though yet a young man, has had a phenomenal career in the business and social qualities inherited from both parents. It is only necessary to say that, besides being at the head of many other activities, for the past four years he has been president of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, and amid a long line of great presidents of that road, whose executive ability have made it one of the outstanding railroads of the country, Whitefoord R. Cole is proving to be one of its greatest. Modest, loyal, a southern gentleman of the old school, and yet with all the vision, courage and ambition of a son of the newer south, Whitefoord R. Cole will carry the family name even to greater heights of honor and success.

LAWSON HILL MYERS.

Lawson Hill Myers is a prominent attorney of Fayetteville, practicing as junior member of the firm of Routt & Myers. A native son of Tennessee, he was born at Pikeville, Bledsoe county, on the 28th of December, 1885, his parents being John C. and Susan (Hill) Myers, both natives of this state. The father was a son of Thomas Snoddy Myers of Warren county, while the maternal grandfather of Mr. Myers of this review was Colonel H. L. W. Hill, a member of the constitutional convention of 1870 and also congressman for several terms. The latter wedded Miss Virginia Dearing of the Old Dominion. John C. Myers, the father of Lawson H. Myers, was engaged in the practice of law at Pikeville for forty years and became widely recognized as a prominent representative of the Tennessee bar. In the year 1889 he was called upon to represent his district in the state senate, in which he made a most creditable record.

In the acquirement of an education Lawson Hill Myers attended the People's College, which in 1903 conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the following year he matriculated in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, receiv-

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ing the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the latter institution in 1907. He then entered the law school of Cumberland University, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in June, 1908. A few months prior to this time he had taken the bar examination and was admitted to practice on the 30th of January, 1908. His initial experience as a representative of the legal profession was received in association with his father, John C. Myers, with whom he remained in partnership at Pikeville, Tennessee, until 1911, when he was appointed assistant district attorney for the seventh judicial district, immediately removing to the county seat of Lincoln county. He capably discharged the duties of that important position until September, 1918, and has since continued a resident of Fayetteville, being here engaged in practice with Colonel John E. Routt under the firm name of Routt & Myers. In 1919 he served as private secretary to Governor A. H. Roberts and he is now attorney for the State Bank & Trust Company of Fayetteville. His ability as a lawyer is widely recognized and the firm of Routt & Myers is accorded an extensive clientage of an important character.

On the 1st of November, 1911, Mr. Myers was united in marriage to Miss Jane Brown, a daughter of Will A. Brown of Pikeville. They have become parents of a son, Lawson H., Jr., whose natal day was November 4, 1921. Their religious faith is that of the Methodist church, while fraternally Mr. Myers is identified with the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, having served as chancellor commander in the latter order and in 1920 being elected representative to the grand lodge. During his college days he was elected a member of the Phi Kappa Phi fraternity and he is likewise connected with the Exchange Club of Fayetteville. An active and influential political worker, he was a member of the state democratic executive committee for six years and in 1922 was again elected without opposition. He is also serving as chairman of the executive committee of Lincoln county. Devotion to duty has ever been one of his marked characteristics and he is loyal to all those interests which make for honorable manhood and progressive citizenship.

ILA ELMORE DOUGLAS.

Ila Elmore Douglas, long a leading citizen and successful planter of Shelby county and a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, passed away on the 5th of October, 1897, when fifty-three years of age. His birth occurred in Wilson county, Tennessee, October 12, 1844, his father being Ennis Douglas, who was born February 13, 1796, and became a prominent lumberman and banker. The latter was a brother of Hon. Burchett Douglas. The paternal grandparents of Ila E. Douglas were Elmore and Elizabeth (Blackmore) Douglas, the former born June 16, 1753.

Ila E. Douglas was left an orphan at the tender age of eight, losing his father at that time, while his mother had died when he was a little lad of but four years. He obtained his education in the schools of Dancyville and afterward came to Memphis but had resided in this city for but a brief period when the Civil war broke out. He joined the Confederate forces as a private of Company I, First Tennessee Cavalry, and served successively under Captains M. J. Wicks, Jackson and A. C. Bettis. In April, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of third lieutenant, while subsequently he became captain and assistant quartermaster, being first assigned to duty with Wharton's regiment and later with Harrison's regiment. He next won promotion as major and assistant quartermaster of Wharton's division, Wheeler's corps, but never received his commission as major. His family still has in its possession the document appointing him to the quartermaster's department, dated Richmond, Virginia, June 6, 1864, and signed R. G. H. Kean, chief of bureau of war. Captain I. E. Douglas, A. Q. M. Captain Douglas was paroled May 10, 1865, and at an early day became a member of the Confederate Historical Association.

When the war was over Captain Douglas returned to Memphis to resume the pursuits of civil life and rented a plantation near Lucy, in Shelby county, where he began raising cotton. Following his marriage in 1868 he took up his abode on the plantation of his mother-in-law and thereon continued the raising of cotton until 1887, amassing a considerable fortune through the successful management of the property. It was on account of failing health that he came to Memphis, where he spent the remainder of his life in honorable retirement, disposing of his plantation interests.

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On the 2d of December, 1868, in Memphis, Mr. Douglas was united in marriage to Miss Sally Anne Trigg, a daughter of Alanson and Sarah (McMillan) Trigg and a granddaughter of Rev. Murdock McMillan, who preached the first Presbyterian sermon ever delivered at Chickasaw Bluffs. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas became the parents of five children, as follows: Ila Elmore, a resident of Memphis; Maggie Trigg, who is the wife of Fairchild B. Drew and resides in Oklahoma; Ennis McMillan, proprietor of a garage in Memphis; Blanche, who is a teacher in the Bruce school; and Lydia P., who was recently admitted to the bar of Tennessee.

Mr. Douglas was a stanch democrat in politics and a most earnest worker in the local ranks of the party, taking an active part in its rallies and conventions. His was a familiar figure around the courthouse and it has been said that there was scarcely a better known man in Shelby county than Ila E. Douglas, whose genial disposition and generous heart won him a host of friends.

THOMAS E. TANSIL.

Thomas E. Tansil, county court clerk of Williamson county, in which position he is now serving for the second term, was born at Dresden, Weakley county, Tennessee on the 20th of June, 1873. His parents were Egbert E. and Jackie (Bell) Tansil, both of whom were also natives of this state, the father serving with the rank of colonel in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

In the acquirement of an education Thomas E. Tansil attended the public schools of Weakley county but put aside his textbooks at an early age. Leaving Tennessee, he made his way westward and in that part of the country was engaged in farming for about two years, but in 1896 he returned to this state. Here he became an active factor in public life, filling a number of county offices with credit to himself and complete satisfaction to his constituents. During the night rider trouble at Reelfoot Lake he was in command of a detachment which was engaged in suppressing the uprising there. In 1918 he was chosen county court clerk of Williamson county and made such an excellent record in that connection that he was reelected four years later, so that he is the present incumbent in the position, discharging his duties with marked efficiency and dispatch.

On the 24th of January, 1920, Mr. Tansil was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hamilton Smith and they occupy an enviable position in the social circles of the town of Franklin, where they make their home. Mr. Tansil exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party and is an interested and active member of the Kiwanis Club. During the period of the World war he took an active part in the Liberty Bond and Red Cross campaigns, doing everything in his power to uphold the interests of the government through that critical time in the country's history. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and in all the relations of life his course has ever been such as to command for him the confidence and esteem of those with whom he has been associated.

CHARLES MARION WOMACK, M. D.

Dr. Charles Marion Womack, a well known physician and surgeon of Lawrenceburg, has been an active representative of the profession in Lawrence county for the past two decades. He belongs to one of the old and honored families of this state, having been born in Bedford county on the 4th of March, 1873, a son of Jordan H. and Mary (Ray) Womack. The father, also a native of Tennessee, was born in 1845 and throughout his active life was successfully engaged in the lumber business. He passed away in 1905, while his wife, whose birth occurred in 1858, was called to her final rest in the year 1911. The paternal grandparents of Dr. Womack of this review were Charles and Elizabeth (Hale) Womack, natives of North Carolina, while his maternal grandfather was Marion Ray.

Charles M. Womack pursued his education in the public schools of Lawrence county and subsequently entered the University of Nashville for the study of medicine, receiving the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1902. He then returned to Lawrence county, where he has remained throughout the intervening period of

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twenty years and has been very successful as a representative of his chosen profession, his practice steadily growing in volume and importance. He keeps in touch with the latest discoveries and researches of the science through his membership in the Middle Tennessee Medical Association and is widely recognized as an able and conscientious practitioner whose efforts have been attended with splendid results.

On the 23d of April, 1901, in Shelbyville, Tennessee, Dr. Womack was united in marriage to Miss Avva Muse, a daughter of Captain W. J. and Nancy Muse. They have become parents of six children, namely: Henry Muse, who was born in 1902; Josephine Elizabeth, whose birth occurred in 1905; William Jordan, born in 1906; Marian Frances, in 1908; Charles Marion, in 1910; and James Edwin in 1912.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Dr. Womack has given his political allegiance to the democratic party, while his religious faith is that of the Christian church. His life has been upright and honorable in every relation, commanding for him the esteem and confidence not only of his professional colleagues and contemporaries but of the general public as well.

EDWIN T. HART.

On the 31st of January, 1921, occurred the death of Edwin T. Hart in New York city. For over thirty years he was prominently identified with the business interests of Johnson City, Tennessee, and was well known in mercantile circles throughout the country. The Hart & Houston store is one of the largest establishments of its kind in Johnson City and probably in East Tennessee.

Edwin T. Hart was born in Ohio, on the 26th of January, 1859, of English parentage. His father was William M. Hart and his mother was Eliza (Tanner) Hart. Both came from England in their youth. When a young man Edwin T. Hart removed to McMinnville, Tennessee, but subsequently he located in Chattanooga and in 1889 came to Johnson City. He opened a store here under the firm name of Hart, Armbrust & Company and that partnership was maintained until 1892, when the firm of Hart & Burris succeeded the old firm. Mr. Burris disposed of his interests to the late Guy L. Smith and the business was carried on until 1898 under the style of Hart & Smith. In that year, however, Mr. Smith retired from the firm and entered the furniture business. Edward Houston purchased an interest in the enterprise and since then the establishment has been operated as the Hart & Houston store. Mr. Hart was a man of keen foresight and executive ability; was progressive and liberal in his ideas; and built up one of the representative business enterprises in East Tennessee. For over thirty years he visited the New York market at least twice a year. He closely studied the market and the styles, knowing exactly what he had in the store in Johnson City and exactly what he wanted to buy and his taste was discriminating and his judgment sound. Success did not lessen Mr. Hart's efforts. In fact, as the store in Johnson City grew and expanded, he kept in closer touch than ever with every detail of the business, giving each department his personal attention. In 1914 a new store building was erected and the establishment itself is as up-to-date in its simple elegance as any store to be found in most cities double the size of Johnson City. The line of goods carried is the best to be found, Mr. Hart's policy always having been to select the very best, believing that the best is the cheapest in the long run. For over thirty years he labored under a severe handicap. In his early manhood he was attacked by rheumatism, losing the partial use of his legs, but despite this handicap he carved out a successful business career that was the envy of more fortunate competitors. A man of iron will, he excited comment and won praise from all who met him. He was in New York city on a buying trip when his death occurred. For about a week he had been ill with pneumonia at the Hotel McAlpin Annex and when he telegraphed his son, James Hart, to come to that city prepared to finish the buying for the store, employes of the store and his many friends knew that he was a very sick man. Despite the skilled nursing and the aid of three physicians, pneumonia won out and Johnson City lost its most highly beloved and respected citizen. Mr. Hart's remains were brought to his old home for burial and the funeral was conducted from the residence on Holston avenue, Rev. E. J. Vance, pastor of the

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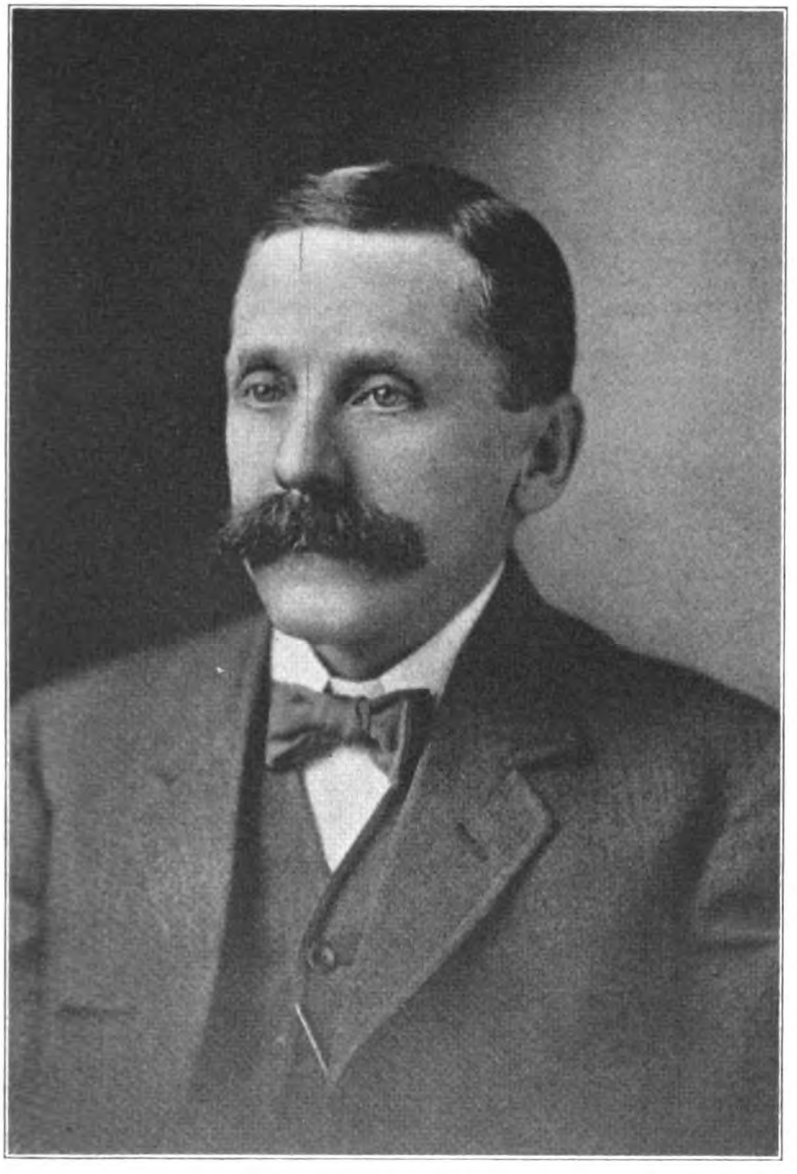

EDWIN T. HART

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Watauga Avenue Presbyterian church, having charge of the services. Interment was made in Monte Vista cemetery.

While residing in McMinnville, Tennessee, Edwin T. Hart was married to Miss Florence Smith, a daughter of Judge James Power and Julia (Brown) Smith. Judge Smith studied law with Congressman William Guy Brown, an uncle of his wife, of West Virginia, becoming his law partner. He afterward served several terms as judge of the twelfth judicial district of West Virginia. Mrs. Hart is descended from families noted in American history. Her great-grandfather was instrumental in founding Princeton College and a great-uncle, Dr. James Power Smith, was one of three who founded Washington and Jefferson College of Pennsylvania. To Mr. and Mrs. Hart two children were born: Grace, who is now Mrs. W. A. McCain of Butler, Tennessee; and James. The latter has taken his father's place in the store. He has inherited the business and executive ability of his father and no man stands higher in this community for integrity and sterling worth.

The political allegiance of Mr. Hart was always given to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church, and he was an active and prominent member of the Watauga Avenue Presbyterian church. In the campaign a few years ago to enlarge the church, he was not only a generous contributor but solicited aid from friends in behalf of the worthy work. He was an honorary member of the Rotary Club. As a neighbor, as a friend, as a merchant, as a citizen and as a churchman, Edwin T. Hart ranked very high and scores of men and women have paid tribute to his remarkable character and have expressed deep regret at his death. He was one of the most energetic and resourceful promoters of the city's advancement, and the beauty of his home and the grounds surrounding it won universal admiration. He gathered choice flowers and shrubs from everywhere and as a producer of plants he was unexcelled. In fact, that was his hobby and he was never so happy as when in consultation with well known flower and shrub growers throughout the state. His flower garden was often visited and his flowers, exhibited in his store, were lavishly and rightly praised. He was a man of much culture and refinement, a student of arts and literature. His home is filled with many beautiful works of art purchased by him on his trips to New York city. Unselfish to a marked degree, his public spirit was a stimulus and inspiration; his patriotism was at all times genuine, practical and intense, and he was liberal to all worthy agencies at work for the good of his community.

HUGH MICHAEL MAGEVNEY.

Hugh Michael Magevney, a native son of Memphis and a member of an honored pioneer family, has made the profession of law his life work and for twenty-one years has engaged in practice in this city, winning that success which is the reward of industry, ability and laudable ambition. He was born May 28, 1878, and is the only living son of Michael Magevney, who was a native of County Farmanagh, Ireland, and had three brothers, Eugene, John and Phillip Magevney, all of whom immigrated to the United States. Eugene Magevney was highly educated, being trained for the priesthood, but he never entered upon religious work. He was the first of the brothers to leave the Emerald isle and after reaching this country he became connected with educational interests in Maryland and later in Tennessee. He was the first public school teacher in Memphis and the primitive structure of logs in which he taught the children of the early residents of the city originally stood in Court Square but has since been moved to another locality. It is still in a good state of preservation and is one of the most interesting landmarks of Memphis. An illustration of the schoolhouse appears elsewhere in this work. The other three brothers were tailors by trade and at one time they were employed in the tailor shop of Andrew Johnson, then a resident of Greeneville, Tennessee, and afterward president of the United States. Michael Magevney was a very capable business man, becoming the possessor of a substantial competence, and he also figured conspicuously in public affairs of Memphis, serving as police and fire commissioner. He married Miss Elizabeth O'Driscoll, a native of Pennsylvania, and she is still living in this city, but Mr. Magevney passed away in 1886. Of the children born to their

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union but two survive: Hugh Michael; and Ellen, who is now mother superior in a convent at St. Martin, Ohio.

Reared in Memphis, Hugh M. Magevney attended the public and parochial schools of the city, after which he became a student at Georgetown University of Washington, D. C., and later at Cincinnati University of Cincinnati, Ohio. He next entered Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1901, winning the LL. B. degree, and he has since followed the legal profession in this city, practicing in all of the courts. For ten years prior to 1918 he was a partner of the late Robert H. Prescott, one of the greatest criminal lawyers of West Tennessee, and since his death, which occurred in 1918, Mr. Magevney has practiced alone. As the years have passed his business in the courts has constantly increased in volume and importance and he now controls a large and representative clientele. He is well versed in the principles of jurisprudence, prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, and the ability with which he presents his cause has won for him many favorable verdicts.

On the 6th of January, 1901, Mr. Magevney was married to Miss Alice Andrews, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and they have become the parents of three sons: Hugh Michael, Jr., and William Andrews, aged respectively twenty and eighteen years, both of whom are attending Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana; and Philip Clifford, who has reached the age of sixteen.

During the World war Mr. Magevney served as one of the Four Minute speakers and also aided his country in many other ways. He is a communicant of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church and is also identified with the Knights of Columbus, while his professional relations are with the Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee State and American Bar Associations. Dominated by the spirit of progress, he has steadily advanced until he now occupies a position of distinction in a profession which calls for the highest ability and requires ceaseless application, good judgment and a constantly widening comprehension of the relations and responsibilities which go to make up civilized society.

DAVID HENRY EVANS.

David Henry Evans, county court clerk of Roane county, is a most popular and efficient public official, with residence in Kingston. He was born in that county on the 24th of March, 1876, a son of Patrick William and Mary E. (Bowers) Evans. The paternal grandfather was Patrick Henry Evans of Virginia, while the maternal grandparents were G. D. and Eliza Bowers of Tennessee. Patrick William Evans, born in 1844, is now a retired farmer and is a veteran of the Civil war, having served throughout that struggle in the Federal army. From 1891 to 1897 he was clerk and master of the chancery court of Roane county; was mayor of Kingston several terms; and was a member of the state legislature in 1885.

In the acquirement of his education David Henry Evans attended the public schools of his native county and subsequently enrolled in Rittenhouse Academy at Kingston. After putting his textbooks aside he engaged in farming for a time and subsequently made his initial step into public life. He was a court clerk in the master's office for a time and then deputy county court clerk. For two years he had a rural mail route and in 1909 was elected county court clerk, which important position he has since filled. He believes every public office to be a public trust and is discharging the many duties devolving upon him to the best of his ability. From 1902 to 1904 he was a member of the state legislature. At various times he has served on the board of aldermen, on the school board and on the election commission of the republican party of Roane county. He has attended all state conventions of that party and is an active worker in its behalf. When the First National Bank of Kingston was granted a charter in January, 1923, he was elected president and is now serving in that capacity.

In Kingston, on the 28th of February, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of David Henry Evans and Miss Mary McNutt Pope, a daughter of James C. and Caroline (Mathis) Pope, natives of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have four children: James Patrick, whose birth occurred in 1904; David Henry, Jr., born in 1905; John R., born in 1907; and McNutt Pope, born in 1912. Mrs. Evans is a woman of much

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culture and refinement and is prominent in the club and social circles of the community.

Fraternally David Henry Evans is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is active in church work, being a deacon of the Baptist church and superintendent of the Sunday school.

RICHARD SAMPSON DONELSON.

Richard Sampson Donelson, a successful planter and merchant of Shelby county, where he passed away August 6, 1918, was a representative of a pioneer Tennessee family that became one of the most distinguished and influential in the south. It was his great-grandfather, Colonel John S. Donelson, who founded the family in this state. The great-great-grandfather, John Donelson, immigrated to America in 1716 and settled in Delaware Bay. He married Miss Katherine Davis, a sister of the first president of Princeton College. Their son, Colonel John S. Donelson, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, in 1720, and achieved prominence in the Old Dominion before he concluded to make his home west of the mountains, being probably one of the best educated men of his day. He was a surveyor by profession and was associated at one time or another with the leading men on the American side in the Revolutionary war, numbering among his personal friends George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry. In Tennessee he was associated with John Sevier, James Robertson, Isaac Shelby, the two Bledsoes, Colonel Richard Henderson and other leaders of the trans-mountain movement. He served in the house of burgesses in Virginia prior to the Declaration of Independence in 1771-72-73-74, and in 1771 he was made colonel of the Pittsylvania county militia. He was appointed surveyor of Pittsylvania county by the colonial government. On leaving the Old Dominion he settled in the Watauga region of Tennessee. A contemporary biographer said: "Just how long he remained in Tennessee before he conceived the idea of his marvelous journey by water from Fort Patrick Henry to Nashville is not quite clear, but we learn from the journal he kept that he started on the journey December 22, 1779. This journey involved the distance from Fort Patrick Henry to Knoxville, which is one hundred and forty-two miles; thence by the Tennessee river to the Ohio, six hundred and thirty-five miles; thence by the Ohio to the mouth of the Cumberland, fifteen miles; and thence by the Cumberland to Nashville, one hundred and ninety-three miles, or a total of nine hundred and eighty-five miles. Considering the craft in which this water journey was taken, the ever present danger from Indians on both sides of all the rivers traversed, the danger from navigation, the escape from which seems miraculous, the drastic labor of poling boats upstream—on the Ohio for fifteen miles and up the Cumberland one hundred and ninety-three miles—and the suffering from the extreme cold of the weather, which was one of the severest seasons ever known in Tennessee, this journey becomes one of the marvels of history. One of the most precious documents in all the records of Tennessee is Colonel Donelson's journal of that voyage, which happily has been preserved and is among the effects of the Tennessee Historical Society at Nashville, where it is available as history. Colonel Donelson selected as his home Clover Bottom, which is a short distance west of the bridge across Stone river, on the present Lebanon Pike, and there erected some rude temporary structures to live in until he and his servants could clear land and plant a crop. Later they were attacked by the Indians with disastrous results and his land was overflowed. He then determined to move into the state of Kentucky, where he remained until 1785, when he went to Virginia, where he had interests, but with the determination to return and move his family back to the Cumberland settlement. He was mysteriously shot on the return trip from Virginia to Kentucky."

Colonel John S. Donelson wedded Rachel Stockley of Maryland and they became the parents of eleven children, as follows: Alexander; Elizabeth, the wife of Colonel Thomas Hutchins; Captain John, who with his bride, Mary (Purnel) Donelson of Snow Hill, Virginia, endured the hardships and deprivations incident to his father's voyage to Tennessee in the boat Adventure; Mary, who gave her hand in marriage to Captain John Caffrey and whose descendants are prominent in Louisiana and Mississippi; Jane, the wife of Colonel Robert Hayes; William, who wedded Charity

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Dickinson and had a number of children; Stockley, who married Miss Elizabeth Glascow; Samuel, who wedded Mary Smith and was the father of Major Andrew J. Donelson and General Daniel S. Donelson; Severn, who married Elizabeth Rucker and had twin sons, Andrew and Thomas; Alexander, the father of R. S. Donelson of this review; Levin; and Rachel, who first gave her hand in marriage to Captain Lewis Robards and afterward became the wife of Andrew Jackson. Having no children of their own, the Jacksons on the birth of twin boys to Mr. and Mrs. Severn Donelson asked the parents for one of the babies. The child was legally adopted by the Jacksons by a special act of the legislature then in session and christened Andrew Jackson, Jr. All of the children of Colonel John S. Donelson were born in Virginia and he brought them all to the Watauga region when he came to Tennessee. Limitations will not permit detailed statements in reference to all members of the Donelson family. The late Mrs. Rachel (Jackson) Lawrence, granddaughter of General Andrew Jackson, was a Donelson.

Alexander Donelson, son of Severn Donelson and father of Richard Sampson Donelson, was one of the first settlers of Shelby county. The Donelson plantation at Arlington, cultivated one hundred years ago, when the nearest other habitation was miles away, is a historic landmark. He was born in Davidson county, this state, and in young manhood wedded Sarah Catherine Royster of North Carolina. Their son, Richard S. Donelson, whose name introduces this review, was born at Orion Hill, near Arlington, Shelby county, August 1, 1844. He entered Center College of Danville, Kentucky, in 1860, but came home as soon as war seemed inevitable, intending to enlist. At the solicitation of his parents, however, he resumed his studies at the La Grange Synodical College until the fall of Fort Donelson, an event which so appealed to his pride in the name he bore that he made haste to enlist, and in April, 1862, became a private in Company C of the Yancey Riflemen, Thirteenth Regiment of Tennessee Infantry, under the command of Colonel A. J. Vaughan. His first trying experience as a soldier was with an attack of mumps that kept him out of the fight at Shiloh, but after that he did good service about Corinth, at Richmond, Kentucky, Perrysville, Murfreesboro, in the Tullahoma campaign and at Chickamauga. In the latter battle he received a severe wound in the left leg which terminated his career as a soldier and restricted him for several years to the use of crutches. He was paroled in May, 1865, in Memphis, and spent his remaining days in Shelby county. After the war he attended the University of Mississippi, located at Oxford, and subsequently became a successful planter, while later he also carried on merchandising, making his home at Arlington.

In 1874 Richard S. Donelson was united in marriage to Miss Fannie Cuthbert Bragg, daughter of Henry A. and Frances Ann (Armistead) Bragg, whose wedding was celebrated on the 15th of February, 1832, and who lived at Florence, Alabama, until 1849, when they came to Memphis. Their family numbered ten children. Mrs. Fannie Cuthbert (Bragg) Donelson passed away in 1889 and is still survived by three of her children, a son, R. S. Donelson, and two daughters, the Misses Mary and Kate Donelson. Her son, Francis Armistead Donelson, was called to his final rest on the 14th of October, 1922, at the age of forty-one years. He had spent his entire life in Shelby county with the exception of a period of fifteen years devoted to agricultural pursuits in Arizona. About two years prior to his death he returned to this state to resume personal management of the large plantation at Arlington, and in his demise the community lost a prosperous, influential and valued citizen. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Margaret (Sanders) Donelson. No history of the state would be complete without extended reference to the Donelson family, distinguished in the Revolution, the war with Mexico and the war of the Confederacy and now represented in many parts of Tennessee, at all times maintaining its prestige as one of the highest character, refinement, ability and patriotism.

WILLIAM BURR SMITHSON.

William Burr Smithson, who has been actively engaged in law practice at Pulaski for the past forty-three years, enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the prominent and successful attorneys of Giles county and has also been a factor in the public life of the community, having represented his district in the state senate. His birth occurred at Lexington, Lauderdale county, Alabama, on the 29th of April, 1857,

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his parents being John Greene and Ann Vaughn (Ladd) Smithson, the former a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and an extensive agriculturist. Both parents were people of strong character and intellect. Their family numbered fifteen children, six daughters and nine sons, all of whom lived to be more than twenty-one years of age and were perfect both physically and mentally.

William B. Smithson obtained his education in the common schools of Giles county, Tennessee, and in Giles College of Pulaski, this state. He spent the period of his minority as a farmer boy, but on reaching man's estate took up the study of law and in December, 1879, obtained a license to practice. Through the intervening period to the present time, covering approximately forty-three years, he has continuously followed his profession in Pulaski and has built up a most gratifying clientage. He has always depended solely upon his merits, observing and applying the Golden Rule in all business transactions, and as a member of the bar has gained not only material prosperity but also the respect and confidence of the general public and of the profession as well. His accumulations consist principally of real estate in Pulaski and Giles county, Tennessee, including a very handsome residence on Third street in Pulaski.

On the 21st of November, 1882, at Spring Hill, Maury county, Tennessee, Mr. Smithson was united in marriage to Miss Sallie Reese McLemore, daughter of Colonel Robert W. and Harriett Susan (Figuers) McLemore. Mrs. Smithson, a representative of one of the oldest, wealthiest and most prominent families of this state, is a woman of great intelligence and executive ability. She was very beautiful and attractive as a young lady and is still remarkably well preserved.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Smithson has supported the democratic party. From the 1st of January, 1897, to the 1st of January, 1899, he served as state senator of the twenty-second senatorial district of Tennessee, composed of Giles, Lawrence and Wayne counties, and made a most creditable record in the general assembly, giving thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which came up for settlement. Fraternally he is prominent as a Knight of Pythias. He has held every office in Stonewall Lodge, No. 12, K. P., of Pulaski, Tennessee, and has filled practically every office in the grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Tennessee, serving as grand chancellor from May, 1896, until May, 1897. He has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, South, since his early youth and for many years has held membership on the official boards of the church at Pulaski. In the community in which practically his entire life has been spent he is accorded distinction as a foremost attorney and influential citizen.

THOMAS EDWARDS ABERNATHY.

Dr. Thomas Edwards Abernathy, one of the most prominent members of the medical profession in Chattanooga, was born and reared near Pulaski in Giles county, Tennessee, where he received his early education. He later attended the University of Louisville and received his degree from the medical department in 1893. In May of the same year he located in Chattanooga and has engaged in practice here continuously since that time. In 1904 he took a post-graduate course at the New York Polyclinic. During his career as a practicing physician he has held a number of positions of responsibility and honor. From 1896 to 1904 he was chairman of the Hamilton county board of health, and from 1904 to 1912 was a member of the Tennessee state board of health, and at one time president of the latter organization. He is a member of the leading medical societies of the country, and in 1908 was president of the Chattanooga Academy of Medicine. For a number of years he has been a consultant of the medical staff of the Baroness Erlanger Hospital, and at one time chief of staff; is one of the local surgeons of the Southern Railway Company. He is president of the local United States pension board, and during the world war was a member of the medical advisory board and served as physician for a number of charitable institutions during this period. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South; is a Mason, Knight Templar and a Shriner.

The doctor is of Scotch ancestry and descended from the Burwells and Abernathys of Virginia. His father, Burwell Abernathy, was a native of Giles county and was one of its leading citizens. He was an extensive cotton planter and prominent in the religious and civil affairs of the county. The grandfather of Dr. Abernathy,

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Thomas Edwards Abernathy, was born in Virginia but moved to Tennessee in pioneer days and here spent the remainder of his life. He was known as a prosperous and influential citizen.

On the maternal side Dr. Abernathy is descended from Lieutenant Josiah Tannehill and Captain John Wilkins, both of whom fought in the Revolution. His mother, Samuella D. Abernathy, was born in Lexington, Kentucky. She was the daughter of Wilkins Tannehill, who came from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to Nashville when a young man to market the product of the large salt works of southern Illinois owned by his uncle, Hon. William Wilkins, who was United States senator in 1831-1834; secretary of war, 1844-1845; and minister to Russia. Wilkins Tannehill was the author of "Tannehill's Masonic Manual," and editor in 1831 of the Nashville Herald. On April 22, 1851, he laid the cornerstone of the first public school in South Nashville. He was prominent in Masonry, and was for seven times chosen as grand master of the Grand Jurisdiction of Tennessee, and was eminent commander of the first commandery of Knights Templars of the state. He was the orator on the occasion of laying the cornerstone of the state capitol. On June 9, 1819, he delivered the address of welcome to President Monroe, who was on that day a visitor to Nashville. On May 5, 1825, he welcomed General LaFayette in behalf of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee. He has four grandsons now living, namely: Admiral Albert G. Berry, U. S. N.; Admiral Albert Gleaves, U. S. N.; Farmer D. Bayless, a prominent business man of Nashville; and Dr. Thomas E. Abernathy of this review.

Dr. Abernathy had three sisters: Helen A., deceased, who was the wife of Dr. George D. Butler; Mrs. Robert D. Abernathy; and Miss Fannie Abernathy of Pulaski. In 1900 Dr. Abernathy was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Selman, of Crystal Springs, Georgia, a daughter of Dr. W. L. Selman, a prominent physician of that state. Dr. and Mrs. Abernathy have one child, a son, Edwards Selman Abernathy, who is now a student in the University of Virginia.

AUGUSTUS H. ROBINSON.

In the banking circles of Nashville the name of Augustus H. Robinson was formerly a potent force, for through a number of years he was vice president of the American National Bank and active in shaping its policy and directing its business connections. In business affairs he displayed broad vision and unfaltering progressiveness and his labors therefore constituted a forceful element in the continuous growth and business development of the city.

Mr. Robinson was a native of the state of Ohio, born May 23, 1844, his parents being John C. and Marguerite (Kelly) Robinson, whose family numbered six children. The father was extensively engaged in farming in Ohio following his removal to that state from Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred. Both he and his wife have now passed away.

While spending his youthful days under the parental roof in his native state Augustus H. Robinson attended the public and high schools, thus qualifying for life's practical and responsible duties. In young manhood he started out in the business world as a clerk and when in his nineteenth year he arrived in Nashville, where he obtained employment as a bookkeeper. He was ever watchful of his opportunities for advancement and step by step he worked his way upward. His second connection with business affairs in Nashville was that of a bond salesman and he afterward became interested in the railroad business, being made ticket agent at the Union ticket office, conducting the business on a commission basis. From that field of activity he stepped into banking circles as one of the directors and the vice president of the American National Bank and continued as second executive officer until his demise. He closely studied every phase of the banking business and so directed his efforts that his labors constituted a strong force in the constant expansion and steady growth of the bank.

In November, 1871, Mr. Robinson was united in marriage to Miss Delia Baxter, a daughter of the Hon. John Baxter, at one time circuit judge of the Nashville district and recognized as one of the prominent members of the Knoxville bar.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were consistent and faithful members of Christ Episcopal church, and Mr. Robinson gave his political allegiance to the democratic party, which he always supported at local elections, although at national elections

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AUGUSTUS H. ROBINSON

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he nearly always voted an independent ticket. He was interested in all that pertained to municipal progress and civic welfare and his cooperation was generously given to many movements for the public good. He remained an honored and valued resident of Nashville until his demise, which occurred January 28, 1918. Mrs. Robinson has continued to reside in Nashville, making her home at the present time in the Polk apartments. She is a representative of one of the old southern families, widely known here, having a circle of friends almost coextensive with the circle of her acquaintance. She has reason to cherish the memory of her husband, who was a noble, upright man and valued citizen, enjoying the confidence and goodwill of all with whom he came into contact.

N. HARRISON TIPTON.

One of Maryville's most popular citizens is N. Harrison Tipton, registrar of deeds. A native of Blount county, his birth occurred at Cades Cove on the 26th of June, 1891, and he is a son of Noah and Nancy Tipton.

In the acquirement of his early education he attended the common schools of his native county and later enrolled in the Maryville Polytechnic School, from which institution he was graduated in 1912. At the age of nineteen years Mr. Tipton engaged in teaching, the money he received for his services in that connection being used to put him through school. For one year he was employed in a wholesale grocery house in Kentucky and subsequently returned home, where for five years he was engaged in a clerical capacity with a large concern. In 1921 he entered public life, having been appointed to fill out the unexpired term of E. A. Walker, registrar of deeds. He discharged the duties of that office to the complete satisfaction of all, and in 1922 was elected to the same position, in which he is now serving. He is one of the most popular officials of Blount county and well merits the confidence and esteem accorded him by his fellowmen.

On the 22d of February, 1916, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Tipton and Miss Ila Lowe, and to their union three children have been born: Edwin, Lorene and Ray. Mrs. Tipton is a woman of much culture and refinement and she takes an active and prominent part in the social life of the community.

Mr. Tipton has always been a strict adherent of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Junior Order United American Mechanics, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor.

JAMES HAMPTON KIRKLAND.

James Hampton Kirkland, chancellor of Vanderbilt University and one of the eminent educators of Tennessee, was born in Spartanburg, South Carolina, September 9, 1859, being the youngest child of the Rev. William Clarke and Virginia (Galluchat) Kirkland. After completing the course of study in the schools of his native city he continued his education in Wofford College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877, while in the following year his Alma Mater conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. In 1879 he became an instructor in Wofford College, with which he was thus connected until 1881 and was then made professor of Greek and German in the college, so continuing until 1883. He then went abroad, traveling and studying in foreign lands until 1886. He won the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Leipzig, Germany, in 1885, and received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of North Carolina, the University of Missouri, Wesleyan University and the University of Pittsburgh, while the University of the South conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Civil Law in 1902. Practically his entire life has been devoted to educational work and no man has labored more earnestly to maintain the highest standards in this connection. He was professor of Latin in Vanderbilt University from 1886 until 1893 and in June of the latter year he was elected chancellor. He has since continued in this connection with the school, and his increasing power and ability have made him one of the eminent educators of the south.

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Mr. Kirkland is also widely known throughout the country by reason of his authorship. He has edited Satires and Epistles of Horace in 1893 and is the author of review articles and monographs that have appeared in various philological journals. He was also prominent in the organization of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States in 1895 and for fourteen years served as secretary of that society. In 1912 he was elected to the presidency of the association and was reelected as its chief executive officer in 1921. At one time he was president of the Classical Association of the Mid-west and South and for a period was a member of the Tennessee state board of education and of the first state textbook commission. He served as the vice president of the Religious Education Association and was elected to the presidency of the same body in 1912. At various times he has been a member of the national conference committee on college standards and was chairman of the national commission on college standards, reporting in 1921. At all times he keeps abreast with the trend of modern professional thought and progress and is constantly seeking out new methods which will be of practical utility and benefit to the students who come under his guidance. At the present writing he is a member of the Slater board, is also a member and the chairman of the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and is president of the Tennessee Society of Mental Hygiene. These connections indicate most clearly the nature and breadth of his interests, his identification with those movements which mark the world's progress in the field of enlightenment and practical research work.

On the 21st of November, 1895, Dr. Kirkland was united in marriage to Miss Mary Henderson, a daughter of Colonel W. A. Henderson of Knoxville, Tennessee, and they have become parents of a daughter, Mary Elizabeth. They are widely known in the social circles of Nashville, particularly where intellectual progress is an attribute to agreeableness, and in Nashville their friends are many, while professional capability has gained for Dr. Kirkland wide respect and honor.

HORACE P. CONLEY, M.D.

On the roster of Memphis' professional men appears the name of Dr. Horace P. Conley, who for fifteen years has been prominently identified with the medical fraternity. He was born in Crockett county, Tennessee, August 28, 1881. His parents were Talbot Fanning and Cordelia Jane Conley, both deceased, the former passing away in 1890 and the latter in 1896. Dr. Conley was the youngest of seven children, five of whom survive.

Dr. Conley was reared in his native county to the age of eleven and attended school in Alamo. In 1892 his family moved to Lexington, Kentucky, where he entered the preparatory department of Hamilton College. Two years later Dr. Conley entered the Academy of Transylvania University at Lexington, graduating from the same university in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he became a student in the medical department of Kentucky University at Louisville, now the University of Louisville Medical College, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1905.

Dr. Conley began his professional career at Alamo, Crockett county, Tennessee, where he remained for three and a half years. In 1908 he went to Memphis, where he was engaged in the general practice of medicine until 1918, since which time all of his attention has been devoted to X-Ray. He is at the present time engaged in the practice of his specialty and is instructor in the department of roentgenology of the University of Tennessee and associate visiting roentgenologist to the Memphis General Hospital.

Professional bodies of which Dr. Conley is a member are: the Radiological Society of North America; the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society; the Tennessee State and Tri-State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

On August 28, 1909, Dr. Conley was married to Miss Mary Taylor, a native of Brownsville, Tennessee, but a resident of Memphis at the time of their marriage. They have one child, Marguerite, born March 27, 1911.

In July, 1918, Dr. Conley volunteered for service in the world war, becoming a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the United States army. His first station was at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Georgia. Later stations were the United States Army General Hospital No. 21, Denver, Colorado, and the United States Army

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Base Hospital, Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas. He received his discharge from the service in October, 1919.

In choosing the medical profession he seems to have selected the field best suited for the development of his talent, and as a practitioner and educator his work places him with the leading specialists in his line.

JESSE JEROME REAVIS, D.D.S.

An active and successful representative of the dental fraternity in southern Tennessee is Dr. Jesse Jerome Reavis, who has practiced his profession at Lawrenceburg for the past eight years. His birth occurred in Henderson county, Kentucky, on the 18th of July, 1887, his parents being William L. and Laura (Broadwell) Reavis, the former born in Indiana in 1850, while the latter was born in the year 1852 and passed away in 1918. William L. Reavis, who devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits throughout his active life, is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest. The paternal grandparents of Dr. Reavis of this review were Captain William and Sarah (Burton) Reavis of Indiana, the former a soldier of the Civil war, while his grandparents in the maternal line were Jerome and Sallie (Baskett) Broadwell of Kentucky.

Jesse J. Reavis obtained his education in the public schools of Evansville, Indiana, and later in preparation for a professional career entered the University of Tennessee, from which he received the degree of D. D. S. in 1908. He then began practice in Texas, remaining in that state for six years, on the expiration of which period he returned to Tennessee and opened an office at Lawrenceburg, where he has since continued in the work of his profession. An extensive practice has been accorded him in recognition of his pronounced skill in the field of his chosen calling and he enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the prominent and proficient dentists of Lawrence county. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the United States Dental Reserve Corps on the 23d of July, 1917, but was never called for service. He belongs to both the state and national dental associations, and aside from his professional activity is identified with business interests as the president of the Middle Tennessee Oil & Gas Company, and agricultural interests, being a director in the Lawrence County Farm Bureau.

On the 22d of February, 1910, at Waynesboro, Tennessee, Dr. Reavis was united in marriage to Miss Wilton Smith, a daughter of Dr. Sam and Laura (Craig) Smith and granddaughter of the late Captain P. H. Craig. They have become parents of four children, as follows: Terrell, who was born in 1910 and passed away in 1912; Craig, whose birth occurred in 1912; Jesse, born in 1917; and Joe Meadors, whose natal year was 1920.

In his political views Dr. Reavis is a stanch democrat and fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. His interest in community welfare and progress is indicated by his membership in the Civitan Club, of which he is serving as secretary for the second term. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his life has ever been guided by high and honorable principles, so that he has won the respect and warm regard of all with whom he has been associated.

ROBERT ALLEN GOOCH.

Robert Allen Gooch, who is making an excellent record in the office of circuit court clerk in Williamson county, was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, on the 1st of August, 1862, his parents being Dr. Allen and Elizabeth (Smith) Gooch, who were also natives of this state, the former born in Davidson county and the latter in Rutherford county. On leaving Davidson the father took up his abode in Rutherford county, and the farm on which he lived was situated in three counties.

Robert A. Gooch pursued his more advanced education in Burritt College at Spencer, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1883. He then took up the profession of teaching, which he followed in the public schools of

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Rutherford county, proving a most capable and efficient instructor. Subsequently, however, he abandoned educational work in order to devote his attention to farming and he was engaged in tilling the soil for a number of years. Later he became circuit court clerk in Williamson county, the duties of which position he is still discharging in a most creditable and highly satisfactory manner. He is a democrat in his political views, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. He has spent his entire life in Middle Tennessee, now making his home in the town of Franklin, and he enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the competent public officials as well as representative and esteemed citizens of Williamson county.

CARL S. KINCAID.

Carl S. Kincaid, who is numbered among the prominent and prosperous young business men of Clinton, occupies the responsible position of secretary and treasurer of the Magnet Knitting Mills, of which he is a director and one-fourth owner. He was born on the 14th of August, 1889, and is one of a family of eight children whose parents were Rufus S. and Minnie (Cullom) Kincaid, the latter a daughter of General William and Mary Cullom. General Cullom was a prominent attorney and jurist and also served as a whig member of congress for twelve years. The Kincaids are of Scotch-Irish extraction. Rufus S. Kincaid, son of William Ritchie and Margaret (Maupin) Kincaid, is a prominent banker and business man who has reached the age of seventy years. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and is a consistent member of the Methodist church, South, in the work of which he takes an active and leading part. To him and his wife were born five sons and three daughters, of whom the following survive: Carl S., of this review; E. M., a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Mrs. K. T. Thomas, living in Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. L. R. Eager, of Pruden, Tennessee; and Mrs. L. B. Cross, who makes her home in Miami, Texas.

In the acquirement of an education Carl S. Kincaid attended the Clinton high school of Clinton, Tennessee, and following his graduation therefrom entered Knoxville Commercial College of Knoxville, this state, while subsequently he took a correspondence course in higher accounting with the La Salle Extension University of Chicago, Illinois. He was a youth of eighteen years when in 1907 he secured the position of secretary to the manager of the Magnet Knitting Mills of Clinton, but this was not his initial experience in the business world, for during his school days he had been associated with his father in the banking business in Clinton. In 1912, in conjunction with Garnett Andrews of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and J. P. Voorhees of the city of New York, he purchased control of the Magnet Knitting Mills, of which he was made secretary and treasurer and in the steady growth of which his efforts have been a large contributing factor. The daily production of the mills has been increased from two hundred dozen to twenty-five hundred dozen, while the capitalization has been increased from forty-five thousand dollars to three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Kincaid is also identified with financial interests as a director and stockholder in the Union Bank of Clinton, the First National Bank of Coal Creek, Tennessee, the National Bank of Lafollette, this state, and the First Trust & Savings Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee. Enterprise, ambition and energy characterize all of his undertakings and he has already won an enviable reputation as a progressive and successful young representative of business activity in his community.

At Dossett, Tennessee, on the 12th of June, 1912, Mr. Kincaid was united in marriage to Miss Shollie Offutt Cross, daughter of Joe B. and Mattie (McClellan) Cross of that place. The Cross family is one of the sturdiest and most highly respected in East Tennessee, its members having been prominent farmers and stock merchants for generations.

Politically Mr. Kincaid is a democrat but advocates protective tariff. In exercising his right of franchise he has at all times weighed the qualifications of the candidates seeking office, considering capability and efficiency as more important than party affiliation. His public-spirited citizenship has been manifest in many tangible ways. He has served as secretary and treasurer of the board of education of Clinton for ten years, is the president of the Anderson County Good Roads Asso-

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ciation and a most active representative of the Anderson County Fair & Stock Association, of which he has been president for three years and a director for eight years. He is likewise chairman of the Summer Chautauqua Committee and a member of the advisory committee of the Clinton High Y Club, as well as a member of the C. H. S. Alumni Association. His name is also on the membership rolls of the Literary Club, the Epworth League and the Woman's Improvement Association, and he is a non-resident member of the Mountain City Club of Chattanooga and the Whittle Springs Golf & Country Club of Knoxville. Fraternally he is well known as a worthy exemplar of the Masonic order, being a past master of Alpha Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M. He has attained the Knight Templar degree and has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which he is a trustee and chairman of the board of stewards. He is also teacher of a Sunday school class of that church. Along business lines he has membership relations with the Tennessee Manufacturers' Association and the National Association of Hosiery & Underwear Manufacturers. He likewise belongs to the Navy League. At the time of the World war he volunteered for service but was disqualified on account of defective eyesight. In every way possible, however, he aided in the successful prosecution of the war, acting as vice chairman of the Anderson County Liberty Loan Committee, as chairman of the War Savings Stamp Committee, as chairman of the Anderson County Red Cross Chapter and as a member of the County Fuel Administration and of the American Protective League. His life is exemplary in all respects and he has ever supported those interests which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of the highest commendation.

JOHN W. GAINES, M. D.

A life of great usefulness was ended when in 1900 Dr. John W. Gaines was called to his final rest at his home on Mill creek, in Davidson county, where for more than a half century he had engaged in the practice of medicine. His professional activities brought him into close contact with many and his life was unselfishly devoted to the welfare of his fellowmen, so that his memory is enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him.

A native of Kentucky, Dr. Gaines was born in April, 1824, and was a son of Thomas Lewis Gaines, whose birth occurred in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1777. His parents were Francis and Elizabeth (Lewis) Gaines, the former a son of James and Mary (Pendleton) Gaines and the latter a daughter of Edward and Ann Lewis, all of whom were natives of Virginia.

Choosing a professional career, John W. Gaines qualified for the practice of medicine and afterward engaged in practice near Antioch, White's creek and Wrencoe, in Davidson county, Tennessee, becoming one of the pioneer physicians of those sections. He was a lover of his profession, deeply interested in its scientific and humanitarian phases, and was very successful in his efforts to restore health and prolong life, being most conscientious and thorough in the discharge of his professional duties.

On the 28th of March, 1853, Dr. Gaines was married to Miss Maria Frances Wair, the ceremony being performed at the home of her parents, William King and Amelia (Taylor) Wair, located two miles south of Antioch. Her father was a son of George Tucker and Nancy Slade (King) Wair, and her mother's parents were Thomas and Martha (Branch) Taylor, the latter a daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Branch, of Virginia, who came to Tennessee about 1795, settling on Whites creek, four miles north of Nashville. Mrs. Maria F. (Wair) Gaines was there born August 11, 1834, and by her marriage she became the mother of seven children: Dr. Thomas Henderson, Mattie Pendleton and Dr. William Taylor, all of whom are deceased; John W., a resident of Nashville; Lucy Albermarle and Frank Asbury, who have passed away; and Maria Adelaide Mitchell, of Antioch, Tennessee.

Dr. Gaines never lost the attitude of a student toward his profession and through constant reading and close study of the cases that came under his care was constantly broadening his knowledge and promoting his skill. He was a loyal friend, a devoted husband and father, a patriotic, public-spirited citizen and a man of generous, kindly nature, ever ready to render assistance to the needy. His life was

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ever upright and honorable, the expression of worthy purposes and high ideals, and the success which he won in his profession was the result of marked ability and earnest, indefatigable effort.

The doctor is survived by Mrs. Gaines, who has reached the age of seventy-nine years and retains full possession of her mental faculties. Possessing a retentive memory, she recalls many incidents of her childhood, her statements being borne out by records, and devotes much time to the reading of her Testament, which she keeps sewed together. She is also an interested reader of the daily papers and keeps well informed on current events, which she enjoys discussing with friends. Although a sufferer from asthma for the past twenty-five years, she is always cheerful and uncomplaining and is never so happy as when she is engaged in some useful work. She has made clothing for the soldiers of the Civil, Spanish-American and World wars, and during the last named conflict plied her knitting needles so constantly that her arms and hands became swollen and she was obliged to abandon the work, much to her regret. At the age of five she joined the Baptist church at Antioch, but when her husband in later years became a member of the Methodist church she also united with that church.

CHARLES STUART MARTIN.

Charles Stuart Martin was born July 6, 1862, at Norwood, Nelson county, Virginia, on one of the estates owned by his maternal grandfather, Mayo Cabell, Esq., being a part of the original grant of land made to his ancestor, Dr. William Cabell, in 1724. He is the son of the late Rev. Thomas Ferdinand and Cornelia Mayo (Cabell) Martin. His childhood was spent in Berryville, Virginia, where his father was rector of the Episcopal church, but in 1876 he returned to Norwood, where he was a student at Norwood College. In 1879 his father received a call as rector of St. Ann's church at East Nashville, Tennessee, which change of residence brought the future president of the Spurlock-Neal Company to Nashville. His intention was to enter the law department of Vanderbilt University, having been promised a position in the law office of his cousin, Senator John W. Daniel of Virginia, but a long vacation was ahead of him and he was one of a family of nine, so with characteristic energy he went out to look for a job. He found one in a retail grocery store and went to work with such vim that he attracted the attention of the manager of Berry DeMoville & Company, who offered him a position which he accepted. This proved a turning point in his career and led to the position which has been his life work, for in 1882 he became bill clerk for William Litterer & Company, who were succeeded in 1883 by Spurlock, Page & Company and subsequently by Spurlock-Neal & Company.

In 1893 Henry C. Spurlock, who had been in full charge of Spurlock-Neal & Company, died suddenly. His death occurred at the height of the great panic of 1893, and the remaining members of the firm, feeling the necessity of securing a manager thoroughly familiar with the business, enabled young Mr. Martin to purchase the interest of Mr. Spurlock in the business, so that in September of that year he assumed management of the drug end of that business. It is largely due to Mr. Martin's splendid executive ability that the affairs of the firm were successfully conducted and guided through one of the most disastrous panics in the history of this country, when many other firms of larger capital and on stronger foundations were forced to the wall.

Mr. Martin married Miss Marion, the second daughter of A. M. Tenison, in 1883, and has one daughter of this union, Marion, who is now the wife of R. D. T. Hollowell of Chicago, who is secretary and general manager of the American Face Brick Association at Chicago. They have one son, Dallam Hollowell, Jr. Mr. Martin's first wife died in September, 1895. By his second marriage, to the only daughter of Dr. John H. Callender, there were born four children: Della Callender Martin, Charles S. Martin, Jr., Cornelia M. and Margaret W.

Mr. Martin stands in the forefront of Nashville's progressive citizens, a man of broad ideas, clear conceptions and strong conclusions. Once having mastered the subject he is ready for action. His level head and strong personality, with his unswerving integrity, make him easily a leader among men. Those sterling qualities were discovered by the national body of wholesale druggists, which for the first

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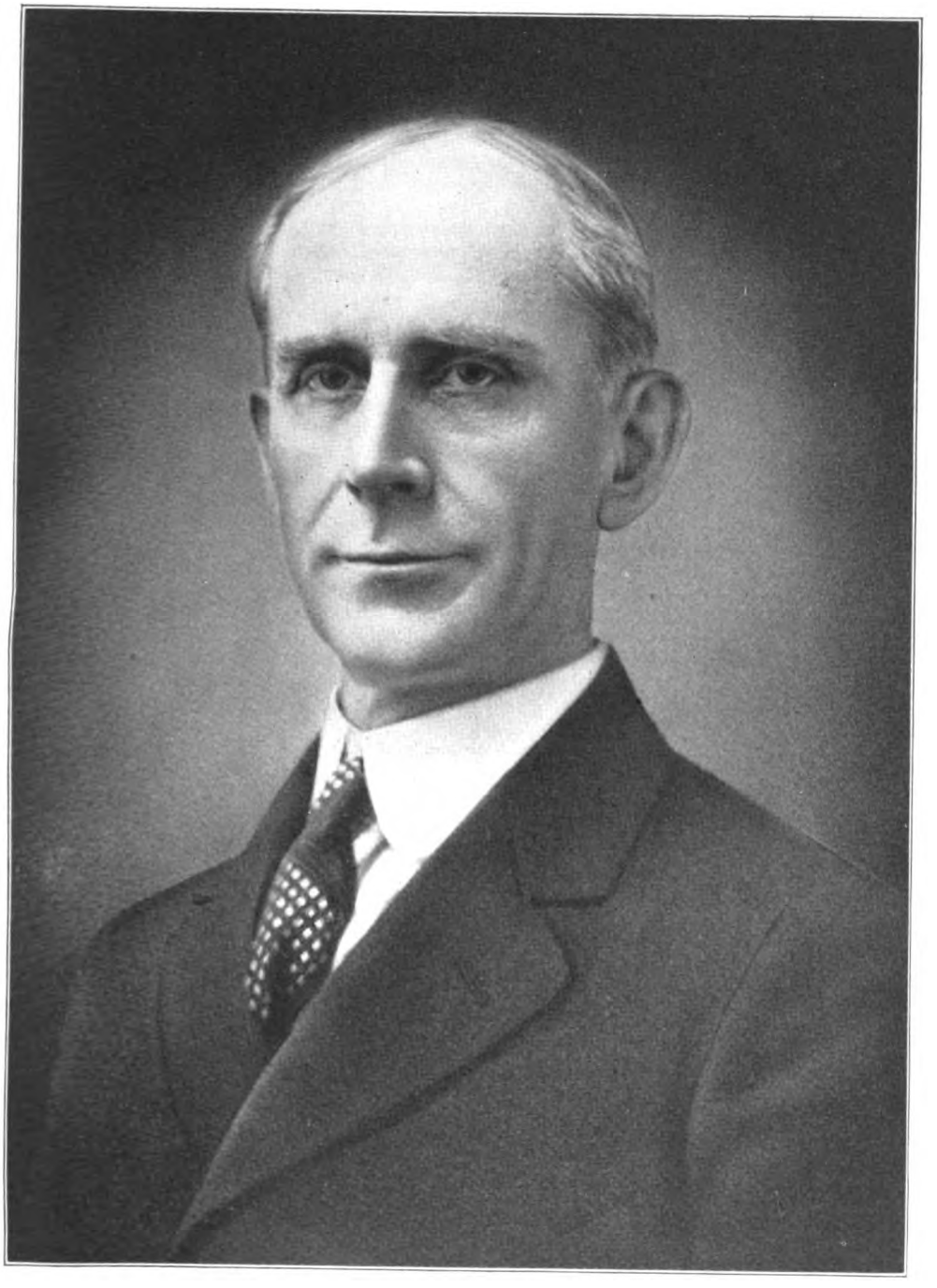

CHARLES S. MARTIN

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time in its long history came south of the Ohio river to choose its chief executive, when in 1909 Mr. Martin was elected its president. He has been an active member of this body since 1893 and has served the association in the capacity of a member on the committee on proprietaries and committee on legislation, chairman of committee on local associations and other important committees. He has been a continuous member of the Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association since its organization, in which he has been able to be of material benefit to the retail druggists throughout the state. He is one of the organizers of the Southern Drug Club and was made chairman of the executive committee, which office he has held up to the present time. In local activities the influence of no man of Nashville has probably been more felt than that of Charles S. Martin. He has been for many years senior warden of Christ Episcopal church and has always been active in church work. He was for twenty-five years a member of the national council of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, is a past chancellor of the order of the Knights of Pythias and was for some years a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a past director of the Chamber of Commerce, subsequently the Board of Trade, is the organizer and only president of the Traffic Bureau of Nashville and is also a member of the Rotary Club of Nashville and chairman of its committee on public welfare.

Mr. Martin is on the board of civil service and pensions, police, fire, health and waterworks; a member of the board of commissioners for the improvement of the Cumberland river by appointment of the governor of Tennessee; member of the board of transportation trustees for Nashville, appointed by the legislature, and chairman of its executive committee for the past four years. He is also a member of the board of directors and executive committee of the Fourth & First National Bank; on the board of trustees for the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee; lastly (an honor Mr. Martin prizes highly) deputy to the general convention in 1922 at Portland, Oregon, from the diocese of Tennessee.

Mr. Martin's business success is remarkable. Starting as a boy and holding the most insignificant positions, he has worked himself through every stage of the business of his adoption until he has reached the position of general manager and large stockholder in one of Nashville's most extensive enterprises—probably the largest wholesale drug house in Dixie.

FRANK WASHINGTON TAYLOR, JR.

Frank Washington Taylor, Jr., who made an excellent record with the American forces in France during the World war, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, August 11, 1897, being the youngest child and son of Frank Washington and Florence (Goyer) Taylor, who are mentioned at considerable length on other pages of this work. His preliminary education was supplemented by a year's study in the Bolton College at Brunswick, this state; also a course at the California Polytechnic School at San Luis Obispo, California; and the West Tennessee State Normal. The great outdoors has always made strong appeal to him, and he was a youth of about sixteen when on the 20th of May, 1913, he left home for southern California to "rough it" on a ranch. He traveled alone, changing cars at Los Angeles and going on to Goshen Junction and thence to Lemoore, where he was met by friends, Mr. and Mrs. Van Wagenen, with whom he lived on their ranch seven miles from the village. Here in the valley, between high, snow-covered mountains, he learned to ride horses and milk cows and also gained considerable knowledge of gardening and the operation of a ranch. In the fine climate of California he benefited both in mind and body. While in the west he had the good fortune to visit the Yosemite valley on a camping trip with a party who traveled in automobiles, experiencing the keenest delight in viewing this natural wonderland which the government preserves in all its beauty and magnificence. He remained on the Van Wagenen ranch altogether for four months.

When the United States entered the World war Frank W. Taylor answered his country's call with all the enthusiasm and courage born of patriotic devotion to her highest ideals. He has given us the following most interesting, concise and graphic account of his military service: "Enlisted at Albany, Georgia, November 13, 1917. Examined at Atlanta, Georgia, November 15, 1917. Arrived at Chattanooga, Tennessee, 11 P. M. and went immediately to Fort Oglethorpe. Issue of three blankets

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and quartered in tent on parade ground. Slept in all of civilian clothes. Sworn into army 16th day of November, 1917. Issue of clothes following day except hat and shoes. Wore civilian hat and shoes with khaki uniform. Remained in Fort Oglethorpe for two weeks and drilled infantry drill. Was sent to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, and drilled there for three weeks, where I received shoes, hat and mess kit. Left Fort Sam Houston for Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, and arrived there December 18, 1917. Was acting sergeant of Twenty-seventh Receiving Company under command of Lieutenant Daigle. Field Remount Squadron No. 301 was here organized and I was transferred to said unit. Received cavalry training and a cavalry outfit of clothes and equipment. Moved to Auxiliary Remount Depot and was issued a mount. The following constitutes equipment: one campaign hat, two o. d. shirts, three suits underwear, four pairs socks, two pairs shoes—hobnails and russets—two o. d. uniforms, one overcoat, one slicker, one pair mittens, one pair riding gloves, one rifle, one pair gum boots, one canteen, one ammunition belt, one saddle, one bridle, one halter, one picket pin, one currycomb and brush, one lariat, one saddle blanket, three bed blankets, one shelter half and pins and pole, one bedtick, one saddlebag, two pairs leggings, one belt, one surcingle, one feed bag, one nosebag, one pair hip boots, one first aid packet and other things, besides personal requirements such as toilet articles. Remained in Camp Johnston, doing the following: guard duty, cavalry drill, rifle drill, target practice, first aid, semaphore signaling, animal husbandry relating to horses, long hikes on foot only, and other things. This organization (the first of its kind ever organized in the United States army) was under the command of Captain John Hunt, First Lieutenant John B. Shelton, First Lieutenant Hall, Second Lieutenant Haley, Second Lieutenant (veterinary) D. Michael, and First Sergeant Dominge. Left Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, April 21, 1918, arrived Camp Merritt, New Jersey, April 23d. Received helmet and one picket pin here and also new clothes when we needed them. Left Camp Merritt April 29th and arrived at docks, where we spent night on second floor. Boarded U. S. S. Finland 30th of April and sailed that night for France. Were not allowed on deck while leaving port. Matches and flashlights taken away the next day and were not allowed to smoke on upper deck. Some wrist watches were also taken but fellows refused to let theirs go and kept them in pockets. Had lectures on board ship regarding A. E. F. rules in France and also lessons in French. I did not take to this readily. Six ships in our convoy and one battle cruiser. Four days before we reached the war zone twelve destroyers took convoy and battle cruiser returned to United States for another ship convoy. Target practice with guns of ships on this trip.

"Arrived at St. Nazaire, France, May 12, 1918, and left U. S. S. Finland May 13, 1918. Went to camp formerly used by Canadians. Left St. Nazaire on the 19th and arrived at Camp Coetquidan same day. Took over Remount Depot May 25th and issued artillery horses to artillery before they left for front. A great number of horses suffering with distemper and pneumonia were taken care of on farms away from Camp Coetquidan. Received spiral leggings and overseas cap here, also gas mask July 27th. Received gas mask drill. Happy bunch of fellows when we left Camp Coetquidan at 12:00 M., August 28, 1918, for front. Took benches out of box cars marked 'forty men or eight horses' and got straw or hay from car on siding and made a bed on floor of car two feet thick. Passed through Rennes, Laval, Le Mans, Chartres, Le Rainey, twenty kilometers from Paris, Dijon, Is-sur-Tille, Neufchateau and unloaded at Coussey, September 2, 1918. Visited Domremy, home of Joan of Arc, and saw her bed, knife, fork and spoon and the china she used. Also saw where she was imprisoned and where she attended church. Walked upon the same pastures on which grazed the sheep and cattle over which she watched—the pastures where she had her vision. Saw a bombardment from this place at night and could see all phases of warfare—artillery, machine guns, airplanes, ambulances going empty to front and coming back loaded, reinforcements going up and tired and worn out men coming back to rest camps. Saw first air raid September 3d on Neufchateau. Airplane dropping bombs in railroad yard. No damage done. Left Coussey and passed through Bologne, Joinville and Saint-Dizier. Arrived at Souilly September 7th. Went immediately to Heippies, where we established Army Evacuation Veterinary Hospital. Received sick, wounded and half starved horses here and went on convoy to Base Veterinary Hospitals. First convoy was to Clay Souilly, where we took five hundred sick and wounded to Base Veterinary Hospital. This is the first place the 'flu' started, I think. Turned over horses to depot and went to

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Paris that night. No money but I had a wonderful time. City dark and we were billeted in Hotel Alexander, which the A. E. F. leased for soldiers on convoy and leave. Left Paris next morning and arrived back at Heippies that night. Went on a number of other trips of this kind. Ammunition dump across the road from us and old Fritz tried to get this place several times. If he had hit this place with one shell I would not be writing this now. Troops passed here day and night the whole time we were there. Officers of passing units would telephone back when they left a sick horse tied to a pole on way to front. Mobile Veterinary Corps would bring them to us and we in turn would take them back to the Base Veterinary Hospital. Left Heippies and arrived at Aubreville October 6, 1918. American sixteen-inch naval guns, six of them, mounted on railroad, fired over us. This was the closest we were ever near the front. Quite exciting. I forgot to mention while at Souilly or Heippies German and Austrian prisoners came in by the thousands. Still doing convoy work. Had all and everything we wanted while here, because this was the great rail head for the American front and, of course, we supplied ourselves with the things we wanted or needed, because we wouldn't have had them if we had not. Captain Hunt promoted to major and Lieutenant Sheldon promoted to captain. Went on convoy to Travier, where I became deathly sick with the 'flu' and removed to hospital at Gondrecourt. Men dying by the hundreds from 'flu' and pneumonia. Before going on this convoy, while loading horses, we were attacked by airplane and narrowly missed being hit by bombs, also machine gun bullets. No one hurt. While in hospital at Gondrecourt, Red Cross nurse was supposed to make the rounds of the wards and give reading matter and cigarettes and candy to the fellows. She came around twice while I was there, the rest of the time she spent in the officers' ward. The Salvation Army girl came around every day and gave the fellows what she had and that was a lot. She donned a mask and went into the wards where the fellows were dying most, and after her entrance the death rate was decreased noticeably. She was a wonder. Left Gondrecourt and went to Neufchateau to convalescent hospital. Day before leaving read in Paris edition of New York Times death of my brother, First Lieutenant Herbert Jones Taylor. Armistice was signed while there and what a wonderful thing! Great demonstration in town that night, November 10, at 9:20 P. M., first news of armistice having been signed. November 20th ten picket lines of horses convoyed to Beveaux barracks, near Verdun. December 3d moved to Beveaux barracks from Aubreville, which is a half mile from gates of Verdun. December 20, 1918, convoyed twelve picket lines of three hundred fresh American horses to Stenay in Alsace. On this convoy left Verdun at 2:30 A. M. and arrived in Stenay at 10:00 P. M. In saddle all this time with rain, snow, sleet and wind hitting us square in the face. After turning over horses to artillery, who moved into Germany later, we slept on concrete floor in kitchen. Could not leave the next morning at daylight as per schedule because king of Italy was on way to Paris from Rome, traveling overland in auto. Twenty autos in his party left at 10:30 A. M. Arrived in Beveaux at 3:00 P. M. in trucks. Convoyed horses to a town within fourteen kilometers of Metz on April 12, 1919, in Lorraine. Busy fighting cooties while in Aubreville and Verdun. Convoyed horses to Bar-le-Duc April 5th which had been sold at auction to a Frenchman. Convoyed horses to Chalons, eighty-seven kilometers or fifty-one miles, April 22 and 23. Arrived in Beveaux on the 24th. Left Beveaux for Germany April 29th and passed through Treves and Hetzerath, April 30th. Walked to Esch, Germany, from Hetzerath, five kilometers, and were billeted there for three days in homes of Germans. Forgot to say went on furlough to Nice, France, and passed through Bar-le-Duc and Paris, where I spent a day sightseeing. Went on to Nice, passing through Lyons and Dijon, Marseilles, and arrived in Nice. Stayed in Nice seven days and had a wonderful time. While in Nice an American destroyer unit passed out of the harbor on way to United States. Wonderful sight. Went back to Verdun on soldiers' special. Arrived at Wengerohr, Germany, ninety kilometers from Coblenz on Moselle river, and took over new remount depot. While here we handled horses from First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-second, Forty-second, Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Divisions when they left for the United States, which totaled about twenty-five thousand animals. Went on furlough to Treves for one day and later went on furlough to Berncastel where my buddy and myself had a wonderful time. My buddy's name was William J. Rankin, 716 West Fifty-seventh street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Very nice fellow. Left Wengerohr, Germany, on furlough to Coblenz, and while there took trip down Rhine river to Bonn and return.

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August 26th went on furlough and visited Coblenz, Cologne, and arrived in Brussels August 27th and stayed three days sightseeing. Visited battle field of Waterloo the 28th. Visited Antwerp 30th and September 1 visited Ghent and Bruges and September 2 visited Ostend and Zeebrugge. While in Bruges could not sleep because of the church chimes which rang out day and night. While in Ostend we could not buy drinking water at any price. Took chance of visiting England while in Ostend and made it O. K., crossing channel third day of September. Landed in Dover, England, and took train to London immediately, arriving in London same day or night. Sightseeing in London at no expense whatever. Wonderful city. Left London on the 5th of September and arrived in Brussels same day. Spent night here and proceeded to camp by way of Luxemburg, where we spent several hours, then to camp at Wengerohr the same night. Went on detach service to Coblenz and while there Three Hundred and First Field Remount Squadron left for United States.

"I left for United States from Coblenz, October 14, 1919, arrived in Paris and spent the day. Visited my brother Herbert's grave, No. 538, now No. 5, at American Cemetery No. 34, located at Suresnes, on Seine river, near Paris. Had assistant caretaker P. Martin, 16 Route Charles X, Nantoose, France, plant flowers on Herbert's grave on October 15, 1919. Arrived in Brest 16th and awaited transportation to the United States. Left Brest 18th and boarded U. S. A. Transport American and sailed from Brest and France, October 19, 1919, for good old U. S. A. Arrived in United States at Hoboken, New Jersey, October 28, 1919, and Camp Dix. Stayed here a week and then sent to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia, for discharge. Visited relatives and received discharge next day—November 7, 1919. Arrived back in good old Memphis, November 8, 1919. Home Again Blues.

"Participated in the following battles and received battle clasps for same on Victory medal: St. Mihiel, September 12-September 16, 1918; Meuse-Argonne, September 20-November 11, 1918; defensive sector, Paragraph 2, General Order 48, War Department; Army of Occupation, April 30, 1919-October 14, 1919."

GOVERNOR ALFRED ALEXANDER TAYLOR.

Alfred Alexander Taylor was born in Happy Valley, Tennessee, August 6, 1848. His father was the noted Nathaniel Greene Taylor and his mother Emma Haynes Taylor, a sister of the celebrated Landon C. Haynes. He was educated at Edge Hill School, Princeton, New Jersey, at Pennington (N. J.) Seminary and Kelsey's School, Clinton, New Jersey. He was admimtted to the bar in 1870. He was a member of congress 1875-1876; republican candidate for governor against his brother, Robert L. Taylor, in the so-called "War of the Roses," in 1886, and was defeated. He was again a member of congress from 1889 to 1895; and although a republican was elected governor of Tennessee over Governor A. H. Roberts, in November, 1920. He served as governor from 1921 to 1923. He is a noted Chautauqua and lyceum lecturer and is a pleasing orator. He is a Methodist, a Mason and an Elk.

A. PLEASANT BUSH, M. D.

Dr. A. Pleasant Bush, physician and surgeon of Memphis and owner of the Bush Hospital, located at No. 473 McLemore avenue, is a native of Buffalo, West Virginia. He was born January 9, 1882, of the marriage of Andrew M. and Mary Elizabeth (Jordan) Bush. The father, who devoted his life to the occupation of farming, is now deceased, but the mother still makes her home in West Virginia.

A. Pleasant Bush was one of a family of six children, five of whom are living. He was reared and educated in his native state and there attended the public schools until he had mastered the preliminary branches of learning, after which he became a student in the Winfield Academy of West Virginia. Later he took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for four years, but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor and turned his attention to the study of medicine under the direction of Dr. James Rowsey of Buffalo, West

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Virginia. He also pursued his preparation for the profession at the George Washington University in Washington, D. C., and completed his course in the Chicago-Jenner Medical College, which conferred upon him his M. D. degree in 1911. He then served as an interne in the American Hospital and in the Cook County Hospital, both of Chicago, his experience in those connections covering eighteen months and proving of the utmost value to him. He afterward practiced in Chicago for a year and in 1912 came to Memphis, where he has remained. Desirous at all times to make his professional activities of the greatest possible benefit to his fellowmen, he has enhanced his skill and power in medical and surgical practice by pursuing five postgraduate courses—one in Chicago and four in New York city, finishing an eight months' course in surgery on June 15, 1923. While he continues in general practice, he largely specializes in surgery and in 1920 he built the Bush Hospital, which he expects to enlarge this fall. It is splendidly equipped and he has gained for the institution a very liberal patronage. Dr. Bush is connected with the Memphis Medical Society, the Shelby County Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is a constant student of his profession and through the proceedings of these bodies keeps in close touch with the trend of modern professional thought and practice. Dr. Bush devotes a third of his time to the alleviation of suffering among those who are financially unable to recompense him for his services, being much interested in charitable work. He takes part in every way possible in the upbuilding—professionally, socially and morally—of his beloved Southland, where he contends ethics, sociability, hospitality and good fellowship reign supreme.

Dr. Bush has been married twice. In 1901 he wedded Miss Ada Parkins, who passed away in 1907. In 1914 he married Miss Lenora Roberts of Mississippi. By his first marriage he had two daughters, Jewel and Pansy, aged, respectively, sixteen and eighteen years, and now students in a girls' college of music in Connecticut.

Dr. Bush finds his chief recreation and diversion in horseback riding and fox-hunting, and he greatly enjoys riding after the hounds. He is well known in fraternal circles, having attained the thirty-second degree in Scottish Rite Masonry, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men, while his religious faith is evidenced in his connection with the Christian church, which finds in him a faithful member.

BYRON FRANCIS JOHNSON.

One of the largest tobacco planters of Robertson county is Byron Francis Johnson of Orlinda, who was born in Marshall county, Kentucky, on the 11th of August, 1878, a son of Dr. Andrew Walker and Elizabeth (Vannerson) Johnson. The father is a native of Kentucky and is residing in that state where he is a well known dentist. He was too young for active service in the Civil war but had a brother, Samuel L. Johnson, who served throughout the war in defense of the Confederacy. The mother is a native of Tennessee and is likewise living.

Byron Francis Johnson attended the public schools of Princeton, Kentucky, and after putting his textbooks aside entered the drug business in Calvert, that state, remaining there several years. He then accepted a position as traveling salesman out of New York for a large wholesale drug house and was active in that connection for ten years. At the end of that time he began raising tobacco in Robertson county, Tennessee, and is today one of the county's largest tobacco growers.

Mr. Johnson has been twice married. His first marriage was celebrated in Robertson county in 1908, when Miss Ruby Crocker became his wife. Her demise occurred in May, 1920, and in addition to her husband, she left to survive her one child, Vera, a beautiful girl. In June, 1922, at Nashville, Mr. Johnson married Miss Elizabeth Chrittenden Cody, who is the daughter of James W. and Sarah (Chrittenden) Cody, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Alabama. They are residing in Nashville, where Mr. Cody is a paint contractor. Mrs. Johnson is a young woman of much culture and refinement. She was gradu-

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ated from Vanderbilt University in 1918 and for the past three years has been principal of the Orlinda high school. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. During the World war she was very active in Red Cross work and is now treasurer of the Red Cross chapter at Orlinda.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Johnson has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. For ten years he was active in the office of magistrate and for eight years he has been school director of the Orlinda district. He is now county judge of Robertson county, going into office February 1, 1923. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Shriner. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church.

WILLIAM McDONALD VAUGHT.

William McDonald Vaught, educator and business man, now in charge of the Elizabethton office of the Watauga Power Company, was born in Johnson county, Tennessee, a son of Joseph L. and Louise (Mast) Vaught. His ancestral line can be traced back through several generations to John Vaught, who emigrated from Virginia and settled on Roane Creek, a tributary of the Watauga, in Johnson county, then Washington county, North Carolina. In the land office in Virginia is a record of a land survey to John Vaught for three hundred and ninety acres on the south fork of Holston river, dated February 28, 1775. There are also deeds in Jonesboro, dated July 17, 1792, conveying to John Vaught from Thomas Payne a tract of four hundred and fifty acres on Roane Creek and another of four hundred acres located on Flannery's Fork of Roane Creek, since known as Vaught's Creek. These lands were granted to Thomas Payne in November, 1784. John Vaught also purchased other lands adjacent from Reuben Stringer. He built and operated the first mill in this section and the forge on his place was one of the first to be established in the county. He donated land for the first schoolhouse in the community and assisted in erecting a log school building, which became known as Vaught's schoolhouse and in which the Pleasant Grove Baptist church was organized. John Vaught was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and his great-grandson, John L. Vaught, at the time of his death in 1907, had a part of the uniform which John Vaught had worn in the service in the Continental Line. He was a justice of the peace and member of the first county court of Carter county, which he had assisted in organizing July 4, 1796. His wife's name was Esther and they had two daughters, Elizabeth Heaton and Barbara Howard. His will, dated June 6, 1806, is on file in the courthouse in Elizabethton.

Joseph Vaught, son of John and Esther Vaught, was born in what is now Smythe county, Virginia, in 1773, and went to Tennessee with his father, from whom he inherited a large tract of farm land and a number of slaves. He successfully cultivated his land and operated a mill, becoming one of the wealthy men of his day and giving to each of his children a large farm. He married Nancy Goodwin and they had two sons and three daughters. The father died November 22, 1830, aged fifty-seven years, and was buried in the Roane Creek Baptist churchyard at Shouns, Tennessee. This church was organized April 20, 1794—the first established in Johnson county.

John S. Vaught, son of Joseph and Nancy (Goodwin) Vaught, was born in Johnson county, June 16, 1810, and became a large landowner and slave owner, while he and his son, Joseph L., operated a forge, manufacturing "hammered" iron. A public-spirited man, he donated the land for the Pleasant Grove Baptist church, organized January 20, 1845, in Vaught's schoolhouse. He was a prominent member of the church and provided most of the funds for the erection of a new brick church in 1853. This building was torn down in 1912 to clear the site for a larger and more modern building which was erected that year, the material in the old building being used in the new. While he owned many slaves, John S. Vaught believed in emancipation and used his influence in that direction. He married Rebecca Shoun, who was born June 4, 1813, a daughter of Leonard and Barbara (Schlemp) Shoun, the former born November 10, 1773, in Loudoun county, Virginia, and the latter in Washington county, Virginia, May 3, 1775. The descendants of Leonard Shoun have erected a monument to his memory at Shouns, Tennessee, which town was named in his honor. John S. and Rebecca Vaught had three sons and five daughters, all of

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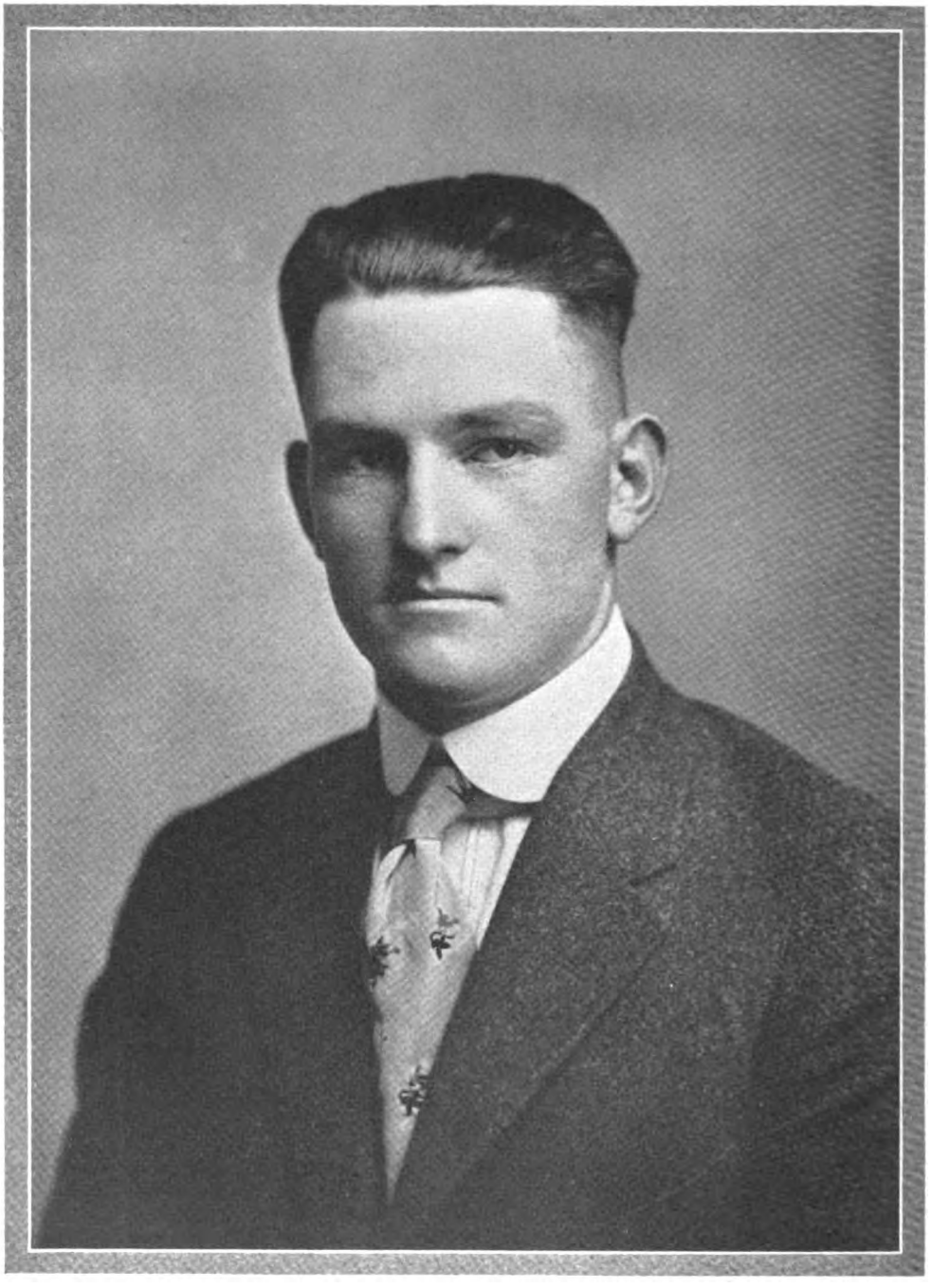

M. C. Vaught

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MRS. LOUISE VAUGHT

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whom married and reared families save a daughter who died at the age of twelve. John S. Vaught passed away May 18, 1885.

Joseph L. Vaught, son of John S. and Rebecca (Shoun) Vaught, was born in Johnson county, Tennessee, March 4, 1838. At the outbreak of the Civil war he joined the Federal army, serving as sergeant in Company M, Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and when victory had crowned the Union arms he resumed his agricultural pursuits in Johnson county. He also manufactured wagons, farming tools and implements, supplying the people of his community and surrounding districts. He served as justice of the peace and was on the school board for a number of years. He belonged to the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and he took an active interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the community, while of the Pleasant Grove Baptist church he was a faithful and devoted member from December 24, 1853, until his death. He is survived by his widow, who is living, at the age of eighty-five years, in Vaughtsville, Tennessee, a place named in his honor. It was on the 29th of December, 1855, that he wedded Louise Mast, who was born in Johnson county, January 20, 1838, a daughter of Joseph C. and Celia (Campbell) Mast. She traces her ancestry in direct line back to John and Barbara Mast. The former was born in Switzerland in 1740 and came to America with his uncle, four sisters and his elder brother, Jacob Mast, who later became a bishop in the Amish Mennonite church. The party sailed from Rotterdam in the ship "Brotherhood," John Thompson, captain, and landed at Philadelphia, March 3, 1750. Soon after reaching the age of twenty John Mast left his brother Jacob, then married and living near Elverson, Pennsylvania, and started out to find a suitable location. He wandered as a pedestrian through lonely forests and at length settled in Randolph county, North Carolina, in 1764. Tradition says that he never communicated with his relatives and it was not until 1898 that the relationship between the Masts of Pennsylvania and North Carolina was established. The North Carolina branch constitutes a large, substantial and progressive citizenship in that state and this is equally true of the Pennsylvania and Ohio branches.

Joseph Mast, son of John and Barbara Mast, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, March 25, 1764, and was married May 30, 1783, to Eve Bowers, who was born between the Saluda and Broad rivers in South Carolina, December 30, 1758, a daughter of George and Margaret Bowers.

Adam Mast, son of Joseph and Eve (Bowers) Mast, was born in Randolph county, North Carolina, March 6, 1784, and in 1807 married Elizabeth Cable, who was born March 15, 1785, a daughter of Casper Cable, who was a Hessian soldier and was captured by Washington's forces at Trenton, New Jersey, on Christmas day of 1776. On taking the oath of allegiance he was released and went to Pennsylvania, where he married a Miss Baker, and with his wife and her brother, John Baker, he emigrated to North Carolina, making a settlement on the Blue Ridge. Later they removed to the present site of Boone, where a number of their children were born, and in 1800 they took up their abode on a tract of land in what is now Johnson county, Tennessee. Cable was a leading citizen.

Joseph C. Mast, son of Adam and Elizabeth (Cable) Mast, was born May 10, 1808, devoted his life to farming and was a devout Christian man of the Baptist faith. He married Celia Campbell, a granddaughter of Zachariah Campbell, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated from County Tipperary, near Cork, Ireland, settling first in Virginia, where he married before removing to Carter county, Tennessee, where he was very prominent in early days, being a member of the county court when the county was organized July 4, 1796. He was one of the commissioners appointed to locate the county seat of justice. He was present and participated in the organization of the court of pleas and quarter sessions, July 4, 1796. Previous to his removal to Carter county he had served in the Revolutionary war. Two of his sons, Isaac and Jeremiah Campbell, were also soldiers of the Revolution and Isaac likewise participated in the War of 1812. Isaac Campbell enjoyed the well merited reputation of being a good citizen and just man. He married Susie Smith, daughter of Edward and Catherine Smith and they settled on the Watauga in Carter county, Tennessee. It was his daughter Celia who became the wife of Joseph C. Mast and the latter's daughter, Louise Mast, became the wife of Joseph L. Vaught. They had a family of thirteen children, William McDonald being the seventh in order of birth. Those who reached adult age were Jacob S., Sarah C., Cordelia A., Celia Ella, William M., Nannie I., John M. and Edward J. Mrs. Louise (Mast) Vaught united with the Pleasant Grove Baptist church, January 2, 1854, and

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has lived a consistent Christian life. She had one sister and six brothers and two of the latter were Confederate soldiers of the Civil war. While her husband was giving the best years of his young manhood to the Federal cause Mrs. Vaught underwent many hardships. She had three small children to protect, feed and clothe. She personally carried on the farm work and she raised flax and wool, from which were made the garments that clothed her little family. She still lives on a part of the original tract of land secured in 1792 by John Vaught, the pioneer of Johnson county. The post office of Vaughtsville was named in honor of the family and her husband was postmaster from the time of the establishment of the post office in 1886 until his death, which occurred May 16, 1897, since which time the daughter Ella has acted as postmistress. One son, Jacob S., is a prominent farmer and stockman, interested in sheep and cattle. He is also active in religious affairs, serving as treasurer of the church to which his father and grandfather belonged. John M. was also a successful farmer and business man, but met an untimely death June 16, 1912, having been kicked by a horse. His funeral was conducted on the day he would have been forty years of age. Another son, Edward J., attended the public schools of Johnson county, also Holly Springs College and Carson and Newman College, graduating from the last named with honors in May, 1897. After completing a course in the Lebanon Law School he began practice in Johnson City, Tennessee, and has a large clientele. He is also United States commissioner and he was presidential elector in 1916, supporting Charles E. Hughes for the presidency.

As stated, the seventh child of the family was William McDonald Vaught, who after attending the public schools of Johnson county entered Holly Springs College at Butler, Tennessee, and was graduated A. B. in 1891, having the distinction of delivering the first graduating address for the first graduating class of that college. He was afterward professor of mathematics at his alma mater from 1891 until 1892, after which he spent two years in the state of Washington, teaching and attending the State Normal. Following his return to Tennessee in 1894 he taught in the schools of Watauga valley for four or five years and afterward at Elizabethton. In 1902 he was elected county superintendent of education for Carter county and served most acceptably and satisfactorily in that position for three years. He was then again teacher at Elizabethton from 1905 until 1907, after which he withdrew from educational work, taking up bookkeeping and office work. Since 1910 he has been connected with the Watauga Power Company at Elizabethton, first as bookkeeper and since 1912 as manager of the local office. This company owns and operates a hydro-electric power plant on the Watauga river, seven miles above Elizabethton, and furnishes electric current for lights and power for Elizabethton, Bristol and Bluff City. Mr. Vaught has proven a man of keen executive ability and his close application to the thing at hand has been a dominant factor in his continued success.

Mr. Vaught gives his political allegiance to the republican party, and although he has never sought nor desired political preferment, he is always interested in party affairs and never too busy to give his aid in furthering any movement for the benefit of the community. He served as a member of the board of aldermen from 1917 until 1919. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows and represented the local lodge in the grand lodge of Tennessee for two years. He also belongs to the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Patriotic Order of Sons of America. In September, 1887, he united with the Baptist church and he has served as clerk of the Watauga Baptist Association. For a number of years he has filled the position of church treasurer and always takes an active interest in the various lines of church work.

On the 16th of June, 1896, Mr. Vaught wedded Elizabeth C. Carriger, daughter of Jackson and Edna Carriger and a descendant of Gotfried Kercher (Godfrey Carriger, Sr.). The name was originally Gotfried Von Kaercher, but afterward the "Von" was dropped and later Godfrey Carriger, Sr., dropped the "a" from the name. The German pronunciation of "Kaercher" is "Carriger" and all deeds and other written documents, including his will, bearing date March 30, 1808, are signed in his own handwriting "Gotfried Kercher," while in the body of all said deeds, documents and will his name is written "Godfrey Carriger, Sr." He was born March 7, 1732, in Stuttgart, Germany, and in his seventh year came with his parents, brothers and sisters to Burks county, Pennsylvania, sailing on the vessel "Friendship," Henry Beech, commander. They landed at Philadelphia, September

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20, 1738, and at that time the father, Michael Kercher, was forty-six years of age. He took the oath of allegiance to the province of Pennsylvania and he left his native land on account of religious persecution, being a Lutheran. His son, Gotfried Kercher, signed a memorial in 1779 against calling a convention for the purpose of aiding British rule, he being strongly in favor of American independence. His wife was Margaret Hanchpaugh, or Anspaugh, a very devout Christian woman. Their children were: Johan Nicholas, who was born February 28, 1761, and married a Miss Millard and emigrated to Middle Tennessee; Johan Michael, who was born April 26, 1764, and wedded Elizabeth Worley; Johan Lenhart, who was born January 3, 1766, and who was killed by the Indians in 1780; Gotfried, whose birth occurred May 13, 1767 or 1769, and who married Elizabeth Lovelace Crawley; Elizabeth, whose natal day was May 12, 1771, and who became the wife of John Nave; Johan Henrich, who was born February 26, 1774, and died in early life; Johan, who was born February 24, 1777, and wedded Margaret Elliott; and Christian, whose natal day was July 28, 1779, and who married Levisa Ward. Gotfried Kercher bought land in Brunswick township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1760 and also in 1765. In 1779 he sold his eight hundred and twenty-five acres and the following year removed to the Watauga settlement in Tennessee, traveling with four six-horse covered wagons, bringing his family and ten negro men and their families, together with thirty-two thousand dollars in money. He brought also the first cook stove ever used in the Watauga settlement, and it was such a great curiosity that the settlers came for many miles to see it. His son Leonard, while the family were en route to Tennessee, left the camp with his gun to hunt game and was killed by the Indians. Gotfried Kercher became the owner of much land on the Watauga and built and operated the first mill in the eastern part of the settlement. Legal documents show that he and his sons owned and operated a number of forges in upper East Tennessee. The Carrigers were leaders in church and school work and after coming to Tennessee united with the Baptists.

Godfrey Carriger, Jr., a son of Gotfried Kercher, was born May 13, 1767 or 1769. (The old German record is very dim and it is difficult to tell whether it is 67 or 69.) He was about thirteen years of age when the family home was established in Carter county, Tennessee. A soldier of the Revolution, he received a grant of land issued on a military warrant. He held the rank of major and was always known as Major Carriger. He acted as register of his county from July 4, 1796, to May 6, 1827, the date of his death, a period of thirty-one years, having the distinction of serving his county in this capacity longer than any other man. He was justice of the peace and member of the school board and took great interest in educational affairs. He and his brother Christian built the first schoolhouse east of Elizabethton in the territory including Johnson county and extending to the Virginia and North Carolina lines. This was built for school purposes and as a meeting house, according to the deed conveying the land which was donated by Godfrey Carriger, Jr. Five generations of his descendants have attended school here. The original building of brick was torn down in the year 1912 to give place to a new and larger building, but some of the material of the first building was used in the foundation of the new. Godfrey Carriger, Jr., married Mrs. Elizabeth Lovelace Crawley on the 27th of October, 1803, and they had seven sons and three daughters, all reaching adult age and marrying, save one daughter who died when young. The two-story log house which Godfrey Carriger, Jr., built in 1796 and in which he reared his family is still in good state of preservation. It was considered a mansion in that day, being the best residence in the Watauga settlement. His wife departed this life February 27, 1826.

Jackson D. Carriger, son of Godfrey Carriger, Jr., was born March 8, 1821, and at the age of five years was left an orphan. He supplemented his public school education by study in the Duffield Academy and at the age of seventeen years took charge of the property which he inherited and afterward managed his own affairs in a very successful manner. He was sworn into a company in the secret service of the United States known as the East Tennessee Bridge Burners during the Civil war, under the order of Colonel Dan Stover, and assisted in burning the bridge at Bluff City, Tennessee, November 8, 1861. He was suspicioned as a bridge burner and had to seek refuge in the mountains, there suffering many hardships and exposure, from which he never fully recovered. He was finally captured and taken to Taylorsville, now Mountain City, Tennessee, for trial and would have been hanged but for the fact that one of the men before whom he was tried was a brother Mason

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who interceded and saved his life. He was a trustee of the county, was gauger under federal appointment, justice of the peace for ten years and a member of the school board for many years. He took an active interest in public affairs, especially everything relating to the advancement of education and Christianity. He married Edna G. Dugger, who was born in Carter county, near the present site of Butler, April 8, 1838. She was a member of the Baptist church and her Christian spirit found frequent expression in her aid of those in distress. Her favorite passage of scripture was: "Open thy mouth, judge righteously, and plead the cause of the poor and needy." Edna G. Dugger was a daughter of Samuel Dugger, who was born January 16, 1806, and died June 12, 1890. He married Hannah Potter, a descendant of John Potter, who was born and reared on the Catawba river in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, and by grant received hundreds of acres of land in both Tennessee and North Carolina. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war and according to the records the land came to him in recognition of his services. The ancestry in the Dugger line can be traced back to Julius Dugger, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, and there is a strongly supported tradition that the first American ancestor of the family was Hackney McDuggen. The prefix "Mc" was dropped and the final "n" was changed to "r." Julius Dugger had a brother Ben and one of his descendants, William Dugger, had in his possession a book printed in the Scottish dialect, upon the fly leaf of which appeared the name of the owner, Hackney McDuggen. The Dugger family was established near Petersburg, Virginia, and Julius Dugger emigrated to Tennessee with four brothers, and possibly others, and one sister who became Mrs. Mary Smith. Julius Dugger settled near what was later known as Dugger's Bridge and afterward removed to Wilkes county, North Carolina, but later returned to Tennessee. His brother Ben settled in western North Carolina, while Daniel went on to Kentucky and William took up his abode below Dugger's Bridge. Julius Dugger arrived about 1766 in company with Andrew Greer and they are believed to be the first white men who settled south of what was afterward the Virginia line. Family tradition has it that he served in the Revolutionary war and he was also in the War of 1812, serving two different times. He married Mary Hall of Rockbridge county, Virginia, believed to be an only daughter, but she had a brother Sam who left descendants (the Daugherty family) and a brother George, who was killed by the Indians. Julius Dugger owned slaves and land at the foot of Dugger's mountain, in Caldwell county, North Carolina, the mountain and creek there being named for him and his kindred because they hunted in that locality. He seems to have been alone loyal to the country in the midst of a Tory neighborhood and to avoid trouble he returned with his family to Tennessee and helped to clear the land where Elizabethton now stands. He and his descendants are spoken of as men of intelligence and of notable foresight.

John Dugger, son of Julius Dugger, was married February 1, 1801, to Mary Ingle and they became parents of twenty well developed, strong minded children. The twin sons died in youth and Elizabeth at the age of twenty-five, leaving nine sons and eight daughters, who married and reared families. It is conceded by all that the Dugger family has ever been characterized by energy and integrity, always an asset and a credit to the community. John Dugger and his father, Julius, and his uncle Abel were with General Jackson in the battle against the Creek Indians at the Horshoe Bend in Alabama, March 27, 1814. John Dugger, Sr., was an ensign, a rank equivalent to that of second lieutenant. After the battle he was on the picket line with a squad when Wetherford, the half-breed chief, presented himself for surrender. Dugger received him with the courtesy becoming a chief and conducted him to Jackson's headquarters, where he signed the peace treaty. John Dugger, Sr., was discharged May 18, 1814, and again entered the service November 13, 1814, and engaged with Jackson in the great battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. On account of his distinguished service he was saluted by General Sherman, who passed by Dugger's home on his march to the sea, the band playing in front of his home. While the Duggers were helping subdue the hostile Creeks and fought the battle of New Orleans, John Asher was building the third iron forge east of the Mississippi and in the course of years the Duggers acquired ownership of this forge and also of large tracts of land previously owned by the Ashers in this locality. William Dugger, his brother, Dr. John Dugger, soldier and physician, and the latter's son, Abel N., became owners of the entire forge property, which was then called Dugger's Forge. They also acquired fine land and rich ore

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deposits and were the Carnegies of their day. At length Abel N. Dugger and his uncle William purchased the Cranberry district when it was an undeveloped prospect but which under their ownership became an inexhaustible magnetite mine. Later Abel N. traded his interest in Dugger's Forge for his uncle William's interest in Cranberry and thus became sole owner of what were destined to be the most famous magnetite mines of America. Unfortunately, however, he died at the early age of forty-one and through some mismanagement this valuable property passed into other hands. The Dugger family has produced many distinguished representatives in other lines outside of business. Shepherd M. Dugger, a grandson of Abel N. Dugger, is an author of some note, having written "Balsam Groves of North Carolina," while Professor John Frederick Dugger is at the head of the agriculture department of the A. and M. College of Auburn, Alabama, and his brother, Dr. B. M. Dugger, is botanist of the Missouri Botanical Garden of St. Louis and the author of a number of textbooks on botany.

The line of descent comes down from Julius Dugger through John Dugger to Samuel Dugger, who, as previously stated, married Hannah Potter, and they in turn were the parents of Edna G. Dugger, who became the wife of Jackson D. Carriger; and thus two other old and honored families of Tennessee were united. She had six sisters and one brother, Alexander, who lost his life in the Civil war, his death occurring January 23, 1863. To the marriage of Jackson D. Carriger and Edna G. Dugger were born two sons, Godfrey, who served in the Spanish-American war, in the Philippine islands, as quartermaster sergeant in Company I, First Tennessee Regiment; and Samuel, who died young; and four daughters, Elizabeth, Ida (Mrs. H. E. McQueen), Eliza and Lula. Elizabeth became the wife of W. M. Vaught. Mrs. Vaught has in her possession a solid black walnut desk which was the property of her grandfather, Godfrey Carriger, Jr., which he acquired in the year 1794. She also has a very fine old hackle bearing the date 1766, given by her great-grandfather, Gotfried Kercher, to his son, Godfrey, Jr. It was his custom to give to each of his children a hackle bearing the date of birth of the recipient. This hackle was intended for his son Leonard, who was killed by the Indians and therefore it was given to the next child, Godfrey, Jr., the hackle being used in those days to comb the coarser fiber out of the flax. Mrs. Vaught also has the iron mortar used by her ancestor, Godfrey Carriger, Sr., to beat coffee and everything in the way of spices. It was brought by the family from Pennsylvania and used by them en route to the Watauga settlement.

To the marriage of W. M. Vaught and Elizabeth Carriger there was born one child, McDonald Carriger Vaught, who was a veteran of the World war, serving in the United States navy, and called upon to make the supreme sacrifice just as much as if he had fallen before a German bullet. He was born in the Watauga valley, April 2, 1897, and was six years of age when his parents moved to Elizabethton, where he entered school, making good progress until graduated from the high school in May, 1914. He afterward attended the East Tennessee State Normal School at Johnson City and Carson and Newman College at Jefferson City. When a youth of fifteen he united with the Elizabethton Baptist church and his Christian faith guided him in all the relations of life. He was always an industrious and ingenious lad and was a very strong boy from his childhood. Among his associates, both in and out of school, he was a leader and exerted a widely felt influence. When not in school he always had a job of some kind and was making every year of his life count in the accomplishment of his purposes and in character building. While in the United States navy he had a very hard place to fill, being assigned to a tug boat on which the work was such as only the strongest young men could perform. Even then the exposures and hardships were beyond the endurance of many, for they had to work on twenty-four hour shifts in wet clothes most of the time. By reason of this exposure McDonald C. Vaught contracted pulmonary tuberculosis and thus broke down in health in November, 1919, a few months after his discharge. He put up a bold fight for his life and through his illness always maintained a cheerful and hopeful disposition. In addition to his literary education he had acquired considerable general knowledge, having traveled quite largely for a young man of his age. He always looked on the bright side, was optimistic as to the future and anticipated a successful business career, but little by little the terrible disease fastened its hold and little by little he lost in health. He was cared for in different hospitals and at home and the attending physicians at length advised a change of climate, whereupon his parents took him to El Paso, Texas, in June,

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1922, and placed him in the Baptist Sanatorium, while later he was taken to the Hendricks-Laws Sanatorium. After being located in that hospital his father returned to Elizabethton to look after business affairs, while the mother remained with her son until the end came on the 3d of November, 1922. She then brought the body back to Elizabethton, where interment was made with military honors on the 8th of November. Despite the fact that everything possible was done to save him, his strong, young, bouyant life went out and as surely as though he had fallen before the enemy's bullets on the battle fields of France he gave his life for his country, leaving to his family the priceless memory of a cheerful, hopeful disposition, with promises of a brilliant career in business, of faithfulness in comradeship and friendship and undaunted loyalty to country. Countless friends, as well as his immediate family, mourn his loss, but reviewing his life and what he accomplished one must feel that this is not the end but must say with the poet: "He is not dead; he is just away."

JOHN W. HILLDROP.

John W. Hilldrop, an able representative of the Nashville bar, has been dependent upon his own resources from the age of fourteen years and his present success is well deserved, for it has been won through persistency of purpose, determination and the wise utilization of his time, talents and opportunities. He was born in Campbell county, Virginia, March 18, 1881, a son of the Rev. John W. and Virginia S. (Guerant) Hilldrop, both of whom were natives of that state. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, enlisting in the army of the Confederacy when but seventeen years of age and becoming a member of Armistead's brigade, which was a part of Pickett's division. He served for four years and participated in many of the principal engagements of the war, from the first battle of Manassas to Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, passing away in 1895 from the effects of injuries which he had received at the battle of Gettysburg. After the cessation of hostilities between the north and the south he became a minister of the Methodist church and continued to preach the gospel during the remainder of his life, his religious instruction proving a tangible force for good in the communities in which he labored. He was fifty-five years of age at the time of his death and is survived by our subject's mother, who still resides in Virginia. Her ancestors were French Huguenots who left Rochelle, France, in order to escape religious persecution and came to America, settling in Buckingham county, Virginia, on the banks of the James river.

John W. Hilldrop, of this review, was reared and educated at home, receiving instruction from his father, who passed away when the son was a lad of fourteen years of age, since which time he has been dependent upon his own efforts for a livelihood. He obtained employment in the office of the county treasurer of Campbell county, Virginia, and being desirous of entering upon a professional career, he began reading law under Judge Frank Nelson, whose office was in the courthouse at Campbell, Virginia. When twenty-one years of age the supreme court of appeals granted him a license to practice in the courts of that state and he was identified with the bar there until 1908, when he went to Arizona and there engaged in the cattle business until 1913. In that year he came to Nashville, where he has since followed his profession, now having a large practice. He specializes in criminal law, of which he has an expert knowledge, and has been very successful in the conduct of cases of this nature, having won many verdicts favorable to the interests of his clients. He is well versed in all branches of jurisprudence, is most thorough and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and his logic carries conviction to the minds of court and jury. He is also interested in agricultural pursuits, owning farm land in Davidson county.

In December, 1914, Mr. Hilldrop was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Lee Overton, a daughter of Porter and Catherine Youree, natives of Sumner county, Tennessee. Her grandfather was a contemporary of Andrew Jackson and a successful planter of Sumner county, devoting his life to that occupation. He died about 1892 but Mrs. Youree is still living. Mr. Hilldrop has a stepdaughter, Mary Lytton Overton, who is seventeen years of age and is attending the Ward-Belmont College.

In religious faith Mr. Hilldrop is an Episcopalian, and his political tenets are

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JOHN W. HILLDROP

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those of the democratic party. His public spirit is shown by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and professionally he is identified with the Nashville Bar & Library Association. He resides at Madison, Davidson county, but maintains his offices in the Noel block, Nashville. He is a self-made man who has fought life's battles unaided, and industry and ability have brought him success and prominence in his profession, while his genuine personal worth has won for him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

ZELLA ARMSTRONG.

In literary circles Miss Zella Armstrong is well known by reason of her work as editor, writer of fiction, and compiler of historical and genealogical records. A native of Chattanooga, she is a daughter of John MacMillan and Martha (Turnley) Armstrong. The father was born near Knoxville in Knox county, Tennessee, and lived for many years in Chattanooga. He was a son of Addison Wear and Nancy (MacMillan) Armstrong and the ancestral line is traced back to the great-great-grandfather, Colonel Samuel Wear, who served in four different wars of the nation, including the early colonial struggles, the Revolutionary war, the Indian wars and the War of 1812. The great-great-grandfather, Thomas Isbell, and also Livingston Isbell, were two of six brothers in the battle of King's Mountain. Other Revolutionary ancestors were George Turnley and Alexander MacMillan. In fact the ancestors of Miss Armstrong have appeared in every American war and every male ancestor served in the Revolution and all participated in the battle of King's Mountain. Her father served as a captain of artillery in the Confederate army during the war between the states. He married Martha Turnley, a daughter of Judge Mathew J. and Miriam (Isbell) Turnley, who lived in Alabama.

Miss Armstrong has spent her entire life in Chattanooga and is an outstanding figure in literary circles of the city. She has written largely for publications and she is the author of two volumes, which have been published under the name of Notable Southern Families. She is the owner and publisher of The Lookout, a southern weekly magazine. Her religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and she belongs to the Kosmos Club. She is chairman of historical research of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, is a member of the executive committee of the Tennessee Historical Commission and was formerly president of the Tennessee Press and Authors Club. She is likewise president of the Chattanooga Press Club and vice president for Tennessee of the Confederate Memorial Association. During the World war she was chairman of the entertainment committee of the National League for Women's Service, under whose auspices nearly one hundred entertainments were given for the Officers Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. Her life has reached out along many lines of helpfulness and uplift and constitutes a most interesting chapter in the annals of the distinguished southern families, of which she is a representative.

ALBERT VIRGIL GOODPASTURE.

Lawyer and lawmaker, clerk of the state supreme court, a book merchant of Nashville, an importer of fine stock and now living retired upon his farm near Clarksville—such is the life record of Albert Virgil Goodpasture, whose activities have been a forceful feature in the progress and upbuilding of the community and of the state. He was born in Livingston, Overton county, Tennessee, November 19, 1855, and is a son of Jefferson Dillard and Sarah Jane (Dillen) Goodpasture. The ancestral line is traced back through four generations to Abraham Goodpasture, who built the first courthouse and prison for Washington county, Virginia, at Abingdon. The great-grandparents of Albert Virgil Goodpasture in the paternal line were James and Martha (Hamilton) Goodpasture. The latter was a sister of Mary Hamilton, who became the wife of Judge David Campbell, founder of Campbell's Station, and their daughter Anne married Governor Archibald Roane of Tennessee. A half sister of Martha Hamilton was Jane Cunningham, who became the wife of Governor David Campbell of Virginia. The grandparents of Albert V. Good-

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pasture in the paternal line were John and Margery (Bryan) Goodpasture, the latter a daughter of William Bryan. Their son, Jefferson Dillard Goodpasture, was born in 1824 and wedded for his first wife Sarah Jane Dillen, who was born in 1835, her parents being Jacob and Jane Caroline (Marchbanks) Dillen, the latter a sister of Judge Andrew J. Marchbanks. The former was a son of Henry Dillen, a Revolutionary war soldier of Virginia, who is buried at Olympus, in Pickett county, Tennessee. The death of Jefferson Dillard Goodpasture occurred in 1896, while his first wife departed this life in 1868.

Having pursued his preliminary studies in the schools of Cookeville and of New Middleton, Tennessee, Albert V. Goodpasture afterward matriculated in the East Tennessee University, now the University of Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1875, while in 1882 his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. In early manhood he began preparation for the legal profession and in 1877 was graduated from the law department of Vanderbilt University. In July of the same year he located for practice at Clarksville, Tennessee, where he formed a partnership with his brother, J. R. Goodpasture, this relation being maintained until 1879, when his brother abandoned the bar for the pulpit. At the latter date Albert V. Goodpasture became associated in law practice with General William A. Quarles and Hon. William M. Daniel in the well known law firm of Quarles, Daniel & Goodpasture and since that time he has never ceased to feel a deep interest in the bar and the progress made by the leading members of the profession. In 1884, in connection with his brother, W. H. Goodpasture, he made two importations of Holstein-Friesian cattle from Holland, this being the first importation of Holstein cattle made direct to Tennessee.

In the meantime Mr. Goodpasture had become actively interested in politics and in 1888 was elected a member of the house of representatives of the general assembly of the state. Two years later he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate and in both bodies served on the important ways and means committee, while in various other ways he aided in shaping the legislative enactments of the assembly during his connection therewith. In 1891 he resigned his position in the senate to become clerk of the supreme court at Nashville and continued to act in that capacity until 1897. In the latter year he established a book store in Nashville and continued successfully in the business for sixteen years, or until 1913, when he put aside commercial interests and returned to the farm whereon he has since made his home.

On the 16th of November, 1880, Mr. Goodpasture was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Wilson, a daughter of Stephen W. and Martha L. (Wilson) Dawson. Her father was born in 1822 and departed this life in 1887, while her mother's birth occurred in 1825 and she was therefore but thirty-nine years of age when she passed away in 1864. She was a daughter of Charles and Sarah (Clark) Wilson, the latter a sister of the Baltimore merchant princes, John and Nelson Clark.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodpasture have become parents of six children: Mattie Madge, born June 2, 1882; William Dillard, who was born May 21, 1884, and died on the 24th of the same month; Ridley Rose, a twin of William D.; Ernest William, who was born October 17, 1886, and married Sarah Catlett of Clarksville; Sarah Jane, born September 15, 1890; and Albert Virgil, born April 2, 1893. The son Ridley was graduated from Cumberland University with the LL. B. degree in 1905 and practiced law in Clarksville for a time while in 1921 and 1922 he served as a member of the state legislature. He is now living on the farm. Ernest W., who won his A. B. degree upon graduation from Vanderbilt University in 1907, afterward took up the study of medicine in the Johns Hopkins University and gained his M. D. degree in 1911. He was assistant professor of pathology in Harvard University from 1918 until 1921 and professor of pathology in the University of the Philippines in 1922. He is now director of the Singer Research Laboratory at Pittsburgh. He was a lieutenant in the navy, stationed at Chelsea Hospital in Massachusetts during the war. Albert V. Goodpasture, Jr., was educated at the Bowen school and Vanderbilt University and is now a reporter for the Chattanooga News. The religious faith of Mr. Goodpasture is that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and his entire life has been characterized by high and honorable principles that have commended him to the confidence and goodwill of all. He has served as secretary of the Tennessee Historical Society and as editor of the American Historical Magazine and has always been keenly interested in the

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subject of historical research. He has written many interesting articles thereon for different magazines and is the joint author of a history of Tennessee. He represents one of the old and honored families of the state and is not only fortunate in that he has back of him an ancestry honorable and distinguished but is also happy in that his lines of life have been cast in harmony therewith. He has ever held to progressive measures in relation to the state and its upbuilding and over the record of his public and private career alike there falls no shadow of wrong nor suspicion of evil.

CLARENCE C. OGILVIE.

Clarence C. Ogilvie has been a prominent representative of the legal profession in Memphis for the past seventeen years and since 1907 has also served as superintendent of Goodwyn Institute of this city. He was born at Bellbuckle, Bedford county, Tennessee, on the 20th of March, 1874, a son of Jasper and Josephine S. Ogilvie. Liberal educational advantages were accorded him, for he pursued courses of study in the Webb School of his native town, also in Vanderbilt University of Nashville, Tennessee, and at the University of Chicago in Illinois. The period from 1896 until 1899 was spent as an English instructor in the high school at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and following his admission to the bar in Shelby county, Tennessee, in 1901 he acted as law agent of the Illinois Central Railroad Company until 1905. In the ensuing year he began the practice of law in Memphis and has here followed his profession continuously to the present time. He has been accorded a liberal clientage by reason of the ability and resourcefulness which he has displayed in the handling of his cases and in his ready solution of the intricate and involved legal problems that have been presented to him. With the Memphis Bank & Trust Company he is identified as director and attorney. In the educational field, also, his efforts have been exerted as superintendent or executive officer of Goodwyn Institute of Memphis during the past sixteen years. Goodwyn Institute, which was founded in 1907, is an educational institution and maintains a free reference library and free lecture courses. It is the largest institution of its kind in the south and has an endowment of about one million dollars.

On the 26th of July, 1899, in Memphis, Mr. Ogilvie was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Clay Wright, daughter of Captain Jesse C. Wright of Mississippi, a distinguished Confederate soldier and officer. They are parents of a daughter, Fay, who is now the wife of A. Boyd Wade of Memphis.

Mr. Ogilvie gives his political support to the democratic party and is widely recognized as a most loyal and public-spirited citizen whose cooperation can be counted upon to further any plan or movement for the general good. He was a member of the board of education of Memphis from 1906 until 1910 and served as its president during the year of 1908. Through the period of the World war he ably championed the cause of democracy as a Four-Minute man. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Odd Fellows and in college was a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He acts as attorney for the Odd Fellows Hall and Library Association of Memphis. He also belongs to the Rotary Club and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. His interests are broad and varied, touching those things which have to do with the material, intellectual, social and moral progress of city and state, and his influence has always been on the side of advancement and upbuilding.

HON. TIMOTHY W. WADE.

Long interested in the questions which are vital to the state, its welfare, growth and development, Timothy W. Wade, in recognition of his public-spirited devotion to the general good, has been called to public office and is now serving as state auditor of Tennessee, making his home in Nashville. He is a native son of Smithville, Tennessee, born February 25, 1855, his parents being William M. and Caroline V. (Eastham) Wade. The father was a native of Virginia and a son

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of Milton Wade, who removed from the Old Dominion to Tennessee when William M. Wade was but a young lad. The latter wedded Caroline V. Eastham, who was born in this state, a daughter of Dr. George W. Eastham, and who came to Tennessee from the Carolinas and practiced medicine in Smithville for many years. After his retirement he was elected to the office of county court clerk and proved a faithful and competent official. The grandfather in the paternal line was a farmer and merchant, owning land in Dekalb county and also conducting a mercantile business in Smithville. One of his sons, P. M. Wade, was the first county clerk of Dekalb county, and the family has figured prominently there for many years. William M. Wade became a member of the Dekalb county bar and practiced law in Smithville until his death, which occurred when he was yet a comparatively young man, being but thirty-two years of age.

Timothy W. Wade is indebted to the public school system of his native county for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed, and later he attended school in Nashville for a short time. Subsequently he entered Burritt College at Spencer, Van Buren county, Tennessee, and after he had completed his more specifically literary education he took up the study of law, reading under the direction of an older brother, William W. Wade, in Smithville. He was then admitted to the bar in November, 1875, and began practice in his native city, forming a partnership with his brother, which continuued up to the time his brother was elected chancellor. Timothy W. Wade continued the active practice of his profession for a period of forty-seven years. The brother, William W. Wade, was elected chancellor of the fifth division of the chancery court of Tennessee in 1886 and soon after his election lost his health, passing away in 1890. As he was unable to perform the duties of the office much of the time Timothy W. Wade was appointed special chancellor by Governor Bate to hold court in his brother's stead. Subsequently he was six times appointed to serve as special chancellor of the fifth division of the chancery court under Governor R. L. Taylor. He continued to conduct his extensive law practice in Smithville until January 15, 1921, on the day when A. A. Taylor became governor of the state, at which time Mr. Wade entered upon the duties of state auditor and has since served in this capacity. He has devoted much time and effort to public service and has always been most faithful to the trust and responsibilities given into his care.

In 1878 Mr. Wade was married to Miss Jannie Hayes of Smithville, a daughter of James T. Hayes, a wagon maker of that place. Her grandfather Hayes came to Tennessee from Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Wade have been born eleven children, two sons and nine daughters. Both of the sons and one daughter are deceased. The surviving children are: Carrie, the wife of William Potter of Nashville; Luella, the wife of B. B. Potter of Smithville; Aileen, the wife of D. W. Floyd of Nashville; Lelia, the wife of J. Alva Jones of Smithville; Inez, the wife of W. E. Wood of Brush Creek, Tennessee; Eva, the wife of W. H. Bond of Smithville; Elizabeth, at home; and Lucy Dell, also under the parental roof.

Mr. Wade and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, with the exception of the daughters, Luella and Eva, who hold membership in the Christian church. Mr. Wade belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is most loyal to any cause which he espouses, and this quality of fidelity characterizes his official service and indicates his relation to his clients in the practice of law. His devotion to the interests of those whom he represents is proverbial, and his prominence as a successful lawyer is due in no small degree to this fact as well as to his comprehensive familiarity with the principles of jurisprudence.

EDWARD EVERETT ESLICK.

For many years Edward Everett Eslick has been known and regarded as one of the strong lawyers of Tennessee, and especially as an advocate and trial lawyer. He was born in Giles county, April 19, 1872, the fourth son of Merritt and Martha Virginia (Abernathy) Eslick. His paternal grandfather was Levi Eslick, a native of North Carolina, and Daniel Abernathy was his maternal grandfather. Merritt Eslick, his father, was born in Lincoln county, Tennessee, in 1830, and moved to Giles county in 1856, where he died July 10, 1904. Martha Virginia Eslick was

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born in 1840 and died March 26, 1900. Edward Everett Eslick has one deceased and three living brothers: John M., deceased; Dan L. Eslick, for many years county court clerk of Giles county; W. S. Eslick, now in the United States mail service; and Mark Eslick, assistant cashier of the Peoples Bank of Pulaski.

Mr. Eslick's early education was obtained in the county schools, and later he attended Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky, for three years. He was deputy county court clerk under his brother for two and a half years. Meanwhile he read law under one of the truly great lawyers of Tennessee, William H. McCallum, and was admitted to the bar on his twenty-first birthday, and immediately after being sworn in as a practicing attorney began the trial of a hard fought lawsuit, and for thirty years has been one of the busiest men in Middle Tennessee.

In politics Mr. Eslick is a democrat and a firm believer in loyalty to party organization. For many years he took an active part in public affairs and was looked to as one of the leaders of his party. At the age of twenty-four he was district elector, and four years later, in 1900, as well as in 1904, he was an elector for the state at large on the democratic ticket. For twenty years in every campaign he was on the stump for his party nominees wherever his services were demanded, but his business interests made such demands upon his time that in recent years he has taken but little interest in matters political, except to put aside business long enough to make a fight for some friend in whose success he was interested. In addition to his professional work he has extensive business interests —farming, banking, etc. He is president of the Peoples' Bank of Pulaski. Fraternally, Mr. Eslick belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Junior Order of American Mechanics.

In Birmingham, Alabama, June 6, 1906, Mr. Eslick was married to Miss Willa McCord Blake, daughter of Dr. George W. and Eliza McCord Blake, formerly of Fayetteville, Tennessee, but then residing in New York city. Mrs. Eslick is a woman of much charm, culture and refinement. She is a leader among women; intellectually capable and a student of books and affairs; she has long been identified with the Women's Federated Clubs, and was of the small band of determined women who made the fight for woman's suffrage, and saw Tennessee ratify the amendment making woman legally the equal of man.

FRANK WASHINGTON TAYLOR, SR.

Although more than two decades have passed since Frank Washington Taylor was called to his final rest, he is still remembered as one of the representative and successful business men of Memphis, in which city practically his entire life was spent. He was forty-three years of age when he passed away on the 19th of December, 1902, his birth having occurred near Holly Springs, Marshall county, Mississippi, in 1859. His parents were Washington Sanders and Ann Elizabeth (Park) Taylor, the latter a daughter of David Park and a granddaughter of John Park, representing a very prominent family of Memphis. At one time David Park served as mayor of the city. In 1861 Washington S. Taylor removed from Marshall county, Mississippi, where he owned an extensive plantation, to Memphis, Tennessee. He was successfully engaged in the cotton commission business as senior member of the firm of Taylor, Radford & Company and became the owner of a large plantation in the vicinity of Memphis, also retaining his two property holdings in Mississippi. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1873 his two eldest sons and his wife, who was a very beautiful woman and as a girl the belle of Memphis, died of the dread disease.

Frank W. Taylor, who was but two years of age when brought to Memphis by his parents, here obtained his education in the public schools and also pursued a commercial course, receiving a diploma from Leddins Business College, one of the early institutions of this character. His initial experience in the business world was gained in the service of the saddlery firm of Sproule & McGowan and soon afterward he entered the employ of C. W. Goyer & Company, who conducted a wholesale grocery establishment at No. 226 Front street. Invited to the home of his employer, he there formed the acquaintance of the latter's daughter Florence, who gave him her hand in marriage in January, 1882. Mr. Taylor remained with the firm of C. W. Goyer & Company until its dissolution, after which

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he became active in the control and management of the wholesale grocery house conducted under the name of Herron, Taylor & Company, in which he retained his interest until the business was discontinued. He then embarked in the brokerage business independently and carried on an extensive and profitable enterprise of this nature under the name of F. W. Taylor & Company until his death. He was considered an expert accountant before he gave up that part of his work to others. He possessed untiring energy, was quick of perception, formed his plans readily and was determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management brought to him a high degree of prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Taylor became the parents of seven children, as follows: Agnes, who is deceased; Flossie Goyer; Herbert Jones, deceased, of whom extended mention is made on another page of this work; Edith; Maury Goyer; Charlotte Virginia, who is the wife of Herbert S. Esch of Memphis; and Frank Washington, who served with the American forces in France during the World war.

As a citizen Mr. Taylor was public spirited and loyal, supporting the best interests of the municipality at all times. He belonged to the Business Men's Club and the Chickasaw Club and was greatly esteemed by a large circle of business and social acquaintances as a man of lofty principles and worthy motives. As a youth he held membership in the First Baptist church but at the time of his marriage joined the First Methodist church, in which he was an untiring worker, serving as steward and also as a Sunday school teacher. All who knew him recognized in him the qualities of a fine Christian gentleman worthy of their highest esteem and regard. He was a member of the Hatchie Coon Fishing Club, loved the great outdoors and was much interested in all manly athletic sports, being an especially enthusiastic baseball fan. His widow, who makes her home at No. 739 Jefferson avenue in Memphis, is a woman of many estimable characteristics and charming personality who is well known and highly esteemed throughout the city.

AUGUST WILLIAM OSTERLOH.

August William Osterloh, well known in business circles of Memphis for two decades as the proprietor of the Osterloh Grocery at the corner of Dunlap and Jefferson streets, passed away on the 22d of October, 1908, when but forty-six years of age. His birth occurred in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, May 17, 1862, his parents being August W. and Annie Wilhelmina Osterloh. The father was a successful crockery merchant who handled queensware.

In the acquirement of his education August William Osterloh attended the schools of his home locality and subsequently became a student in St. Vincent's College. When a youth of sixteen he made his initial venture in the business world by going to Cairo, Illinois, where he entered the employ of Dan Hartman, a dealer in queensware, with whom he remained for five years. On the expiration of that period, having attained his majority, he came to Memphis and here entered the grocery establishment of H. W. Bauman, while later he became an employe of John J. Duffy, thoroughly acquainting himself with every phase of the grocery trade. When he felt that his capital and experience justified him in embarking in business on his own account he sought a favorable location and eventually purchased the store of an Italian at the corner of Dunlap and Jefferson streets. This became known as the Osterloh Grocery and here Mr. Osterloh successfully carried on the business for twenty years, or until failing health obliged him to discontinue his activities. A grocery store still occupies the site. With the passing years Mr. Osterloh augmented his space, constantly expanded the scope of his business by adding new lines and developed a trade of extensive and gratifying proportions, making deliveries to all parts of the city. He was a member of the Memphis Retail Grocery Association and other trade organizations and long enjoyed an enviable reputation as one of the representative, progressive and reliable merchants of Memphis.

On the 9th of October, 1888, Mr. Osterloh was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Fransioli, a daughter of Stephen A. and Mary A. (Gerschir) Fransioli, both of whom were born in Switzerland. The parents of Mrs. Osterloh were married in Memphis and established their home on Mississippi boulevard. Her father had

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AUGUST W. OSTERLOH

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arrived in this city when twenty-two years of age and carried on merchandising here until his retirement from business about 1888. Mr. and Mrs. Osterloh became the parents of three children, namely: August William, who wedded Miss Lois Traubaugh and has a son, Gilford; Mildred, who is the wife of Norman J. Lippi and the mother of one daughter, Mary Margaret; and Frederick J., who married Miss Freda Butler and has a daughter, Emily Virginia. Norman J. Lippi enlisted for service in the World war on the 4th of July, 1917, and was made sergeant of Battery A, One Hundred and Fourteenth Field Artillery. He bore the identification number of 1325121. The splendid record of his regiment in France is a matter of history. Sergeant Lippi was in the thick of the fight in the Woevre sector, the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel and also participated in various other important engagements. Returning to the United States after the signing of the armistice, he was honorably discharged at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, April 7, 1919. He resides with his family in Memphis.

At local elections Mr. Osterloh supported the men and measures of the democratic party and his aid and influence were ever given on the side of progress, reform and improvement in municipal affairs. Where national questions were involved he voted the republican ticket. He attended the Washington Street Lutheran church and fraternally was identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He held the rank of sergeant in the Memphis Zouaves, a crack organization which went out of existence some time ago. The period of his residence in this city covered a quarter of a century and his demise was sincerely mourned by an extensive circle of friends. Mrs. Osterloh, who still survives her husband, is also widely and favorably known in Memphis, where her entire life has been spent.

MATHEW HOUSTON EDMONDSON.

One of the most popular and efficient public officials of Maryville is Mathew Houston Edmondson, who is sheriff of Blount county. A native of that county, he was born four miles west of Maryville on the 29th of December, 1850, a son of John and Margaret (Dunlap) Edmondson. The paternal grandfather, William Edmondson, was one of the first settlers in the county, locating near Big Springs, now the second district of Blount county. He was a great hunter in the early days and lived to a good old age. John Edmondson married Margaret Dunlap, likewise a native of Blount county, and to their union seven children were born: J. C., deceased, who served throughout the Civil war in the Union army; William H., now living in retirement in Maryville, who was in the Federal army throughout the Civil war and after the conflict took up farming, along which line he was active until his retirement; Perry, who was likewise in the Union army during the Civil war and died in March, 1922, being for some years a prominent resident of Knoxville; Mathew Houston, whose name introduces this review; Mary, who died at the age of twenty years; and Sarah, wife of Dr. John Blankenship, who was a surgeon in the Federal army. Throughout his life John Edmondson engaged in farming and achieved a substantial success in that connection. He was a very strong Union man and did much to further the interests of his section of the country at the close of the war. He died at the age of eighty-three years, while his wife died in her seventy-third year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Edmondson were consistent members of the Presbyterian church, in which faith their family was reared.

In the acquirement of his education Mathew Houston Edmondson attended the common schools in the vicinity of the home farm and was but twenty years of age when he was married. Soon afterward he engaged in farming on his own account, first renting a portion of his father's farm, and later buying a part of the place. His brother Perry was elected sheriff of Blount county and for one year Mr. Edmondson kept the jail for him. At the end of that time he returned to the farm but later served as deputy sheriff for four years. He was so successful in discharging the duties of that office that in 1882 he was elected sheriff and served three terms or six years. He was then out of office for a time but in August, 1922, was reelected to that position, making a total of fourteen years that Mr. Edmondson has been connected with that office.

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On the 13th of October, 1870, occurred the marriage of Mr. Edmondson to Miss Susan E. Cocker and to their union six children have been born: Luella, who is now the wife of Arthur L. Ruble, cashier of a bank in Pawhuska, Oklahoma; George, who is residing on the home farm; Charley, who is associated with his father; Harry, a mail carrier in Maryville; Clyde, who is engaged in farming near Maryville; Nellie, the widow of Captain Emerson Louis, who was killed in service overseas; J. P., who died at the age of twenty years; and Samuel, who was but fourteen years of age when his demise occurred.

Since age conferred upon Mr. Edmondson the right of franchise he has given his stanch support to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Mr. Edmondson has achieved well merited success in life. He owns some forty acres of valuable land outside the city limits of Maryville and is interested in some important business enterprises. He is essentially a public-spirited citizen and Blount county is indeed proud to number him among her native sons.

JAMES GRAY CARSON.

A busy, wide-awake and progressive business man of Knoxville is James Gray Carson, assistant secretary treasurer and manager of Hope Brothers, Incorporated, and president of the Gray Eagle Marble Company. A native of this state, he was born July 25, 1883, in Monroe county, on the paternal farm adjoining the old McGhee home, which is known as the Tuskegee farm. His father, James Burch Carson, was born in Bradley county, this state, November 16, 1849, and died on the 16th of May, 1919. He was in early life with the Chamberlain-Johnson Company, a large department store of Atlanta, Georgia, and later he was connected with the axe-handle business. He likewise owned a farm in Monroe county, which was the site of Fort Loudon. James Burch Carson's father, the grandfather of James Gray Carson, was Dr. James Carson, one of the skilled physicians of his day. James Burch Carson was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Callaway, who was born at Cleveland, Bradley county, and who is now living in Monroe county, Tennessee. Her father was Thomas H. Callaway, who was one of the first men interested in the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad.

James Gray Carson received his early educational training in the common schools of his native county and later received private instruction, his tutor being Benjamin H. Hutchison. After putting his textbooks aside he entered the employ of Hope Brothers, Jewelers, as office boy, and by close application to the thing at hand, laudable ambition and innate ability, worked his way upward. He learned the trades of engraver and watchmaker and the science of optometry, working and studying in each capacity. He was graduated from the Philadelphia Optical College with the degree of Master Optician and in 1911, upon the incorporation of Hope Brothers, he acquired an interest in the business, of which he was made assistant secretary and treasurer. A year or two later he was promoted to the office of manager and he is now active in all three capacities, splendidly meeting the requirements of each position. Hope Brothers was founded in 1868, by the father of D. J. and J. W. Hope, and he turned over the management to these two sons. Aside from his association with this business Mr. J. G. Carson is president of the Gray Eagle Marble Compmany, which office he has held since January, 1919. He is also now president of the Gray Eagle Marble Mills, a new one hundred thousand dollar corporation, finishing products of the Gray Eagle Marble Company. He became associated with the Gray Eagle Marble Company in 1917 and was first active in the capacity of vice president. Mr. Carson is one of the most successful business men in the state and he well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellowmen. By steady progress, not by leaps and bounds, he has reached his present position of affluence and his success indicates the wise use of every opportunity that has come to him.

On the 4th of October, 1911, occurred the marriage of Mr. Carson to Miss Sadie Boyd Monday, a daughter of William Rodgers Monday, a native of Knox county. Her father was a marble producer and a prominent and substantial

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citizen of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Carson one daughter has been born: Frances Monday, who is attending Miss Tappan's School in Knoxville.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Carson has given his political endorsement to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands, although he has never been active in party affairs. His religious faith is that of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church and for some time he has been one of its stewards. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Bright Hope Lodge, No. 557; Pearl Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Leon Commandery, Knights Templars; and Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine. As a public-spirited and liberal citizen he is identified with the Rotary Club and the Board of Commerce and socially he is connected with the Cherokee Country Club. For recreation Mr. Carson turns to the great outdoors and he is fond of hunting and various other sports. The Carson home is located at Marblehurst and affords unbounded hospitality to their many friends.

MILTON BARLOW OCHS.

Milton Barlow Ochs, well known in newspaper circles in the south, has been since 1882 almost continuously an executive of the Chattanooga Times. He was born in Cincinnati in 1864. His parents, both deceased, were Julius and Bertha (Levy) Ochs. His brothers are Adolph S. Ochs and George W. Ochs-Oakes, both residents of New York city.

Milton Ochs' early schooling was in the Knoxville public schools. Later he attended Chickering Institute at Cincinnati, and for a year attended the University of Tennessee. His active connection with newspaper interests began in the service as a newsboy in Knoxville in 1875. He removed to Chattanooga in 1879 to enter the employ of his elder brother, Adolph S. Ochs, who was then publishing the Chattanooga Times. In his earlier experience in Chattanooga, Mr. Ochs went through every department of the newspaper and printing business, remaining with his brother until 1891, when he went to Colorado and became general agent of the passenger department of the Colorado Midland Railway with offices in Colorado Springs and in Denver. He remained in Colorado a little more than a year when recalled to Chattanooga to resume his previous duties as managing editor of the Times. In 1910 he became associated with T. R. and C. M. Preston and G. H. Miller in the purchase of the Nashville American, and for eighteen months was the publisher and controlling owner of that newspaper, which was sold by Mr. Ochs and his associates to ex-Senator Luke Lea, who merged the American with the Tennessean.

From Nashville, Mr. Ochs went to Philadelphia and became associated with his two brothers in the management of the Philadelphia Public Ledger. This newspaper property, one of the most important in the east, was sold about two years later to Cyrus H. K. Curtis, the principal owner of the Saturday Evening Post, the Ladies Home Journal, The Country Gentleman and a number of Philadelphia newspaper properties.

Following the sale of the Ledger to Mr. Curtis, Mr. Ochs remained with that newspaper for six months and then returned to Chattanooga to again resume his duties as managing editor of the Chattanooga Times. He is now vice president of the Times Printing Company and one of the directors of that property. In later years he trained his younger son in the details of the duties of managing editor, but he continues to exercise an active interest in the newspaper's conduct.

In his youth, Mr. Ochs was much interested in the National Guard of Tennessee and for ten years or more was captain of the Chattanooga Cadets, which in its day and time was one of the crack military organizations of the south. During the World war he was commissioned captain in the Fifth Tennessee Infantry and a few months later was advanced by appointment of Governor Rye to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and yet later in the same year, 1918, Governor Roberts commissioned him colonel of the Fourth Tennessee Infantry, in which capacity he served until the armistice, when he resigned.

Mr. Ochs was married on the 26th of April, 1893, to Fannie Van Dyke, a daughter of the late William D. and Anna (Deadrick) Van Dyke. Three children blessed the union. The elder son is Captain William Van Dyke Ochs of the United States army. The second son is Adolph Shelby Ochs, managing editor of the

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Chattanooga Times. The third child and only daughter is Margaret Elizabeth Ochs. Captain Van Dyke Ochs married Miss Alice Myles of El Paso, Texas, in 1921. Adolph Shelby Ochs married Miss Rose Patty Martin of Chattanooga in 1921.

J. T. HINTON.

J. T. Hinton, who passed away at Memphis, Tennessee, May 15, 1922, was the dean of the undertaking profession in this city, being at the time of his death senior partner in the firm of J. T. Hinton & Son. As a business man he enjoyed the highest reputation and as a citizen he manifested the utmost loyalty to all that made for the best interests of the community and the commonwealth. His entire life was characterized by high ideals and at his passing he left behind him hundreds of friends in Memphis. He was born at Poplar Plains, Kentucky, March 24, 1865, and was a son of Thomas Jefferson Hinton, a pioneer bridge builder of that state who lived at Flemingsburg. The mother was Sarah Ann Fitch, a daughter of Hezekiah Fitch, a member of the Fitch family of Kentucky.

J. T. Hinton attended the public schools of Kentucky and when his textbooks were put aside assisted his father in the undertaking business. He was twenty years of age when he was induced to come to Memphis by an old friend, Frank Woodall, who traveled out of Cincinnati for a casket concern and who had learned that P. M. Stanley, leading Memphis undertaker, needed a first-class assistant. Mr. Hinton eagerly accepted the opportunity and made good from the start. That he soon won the confidence and respect of his employer and proved his ability is indicated in the fact that at the end of two years the firm name was Stanley & Hinton. Later he was offered a partnership in the business of J. F. Holst & Brother and this he accepted. In 1902 the firm became Holst Brothers & Hinton and so remained until 1913, when Mr. Holst sold his interest to Mr. Hinton, and when the following year the latter's son was graduated from college he was admitted to a partnership under the firm style of J. T. Hinton & Son. The business has been built up to extensive proportions, no undertaking establishment of the city having a more liberal or more deserved patronage.

On the 30th of December, 1891, Mr. Hinton was married to Miss Lida Bazelle Burgess and they became the parents of two children: Captain Frayser Hinton and Mary Louise. The son organized the first complete war strength company at the time the United States entered the World war in April, 1917. He was only twenty-four years of age at the time but was made captain of the company, which became a part of the Thirtieth Division, A. E. F. He took an active part in many hotly contested engagements. He became captain of Company G of the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry and with his command went overseas in September, 1918. Still later he was captain of Company M of the famous Rainbow Division and after the armistice served with the army of occupation in Germany for several months. He also organized the Tennessee Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States and was made its first commander, in which position he is still serving.

The religious faith of J. T. Hinton was indicated in his membership in the Linden Avenue Christian church, of which he served as deacon. He was also a Knight Templar Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and he belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and was also a charter member of the Rotary Club, of which he was once treasurer. He likewise had membership in the Colonial Country Club. At the time of his death one of the local papers gave a review of his business record and then said: "Thus, in a paragraph or so, runs the story of his thirty-five years as a business man in Memphis. Into those thirty-five years are crowded a life that was as gentle as a woman, a heart that was generous to a fault, a character that was without blemish. Wherever he happened to be, whiling away an hour at the club, in the circle of his splendid family, in the office or in the home where death walked and which he so often entered, he was the same kindly, gentle man. He was absolutely devoted to his family. He and his wife were devoted to each other. From such a tender devotion radiated a charm which went to make a happy and delightful home. Mr. Hinton used often to say that four walls with Mrs. Hinton was home for him. It was so on Eastmoreland, where they lived so long, or at the hotel where they generally spent their winters.

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It was in the day's work, of course, that Mr. Hinton came to know and to be known and loved by thousands of people in Memphis and hereabouts. He conducted most of the important funerals in Memphis during the last thirty years. Not only was his infinite tact and kindly manner a softening influence in every home where the shadow had fallen, but there was a personal touch which can never be forgotten. He entered a home to direct a funeral more as a neighbor and friend than as a man of business. In so sad an hour families relied on him and confided in him. This was true whether in the mansion or the hovel. Often he was the last to leave, always he was a comforter. He never overlooked the minutest detail. Not long ago, while in charge of a funeral, a member of the family asked him not to disturb a handsome rose which lay in the casket. 'I believe I would not leave it there,' said Mr. Hinton; 'it will decay too soon and spread.' Little more was thought of it, but an hour later, when earth had claimed its own, Mr. Hinton gently laid the rose on the grave. He had carried it to the cemetery. Mr. Hinton was a man of great public spirit. He was a charter member of the Memphis Rotary Club. He was a charter member of Al Chymia Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was a Knight Templar. He was for a long time an officer in the Linden Avenue Christian church. His charitable nature found an outlet in half a dozen directions. Many a poor man has walked into Mr. Hinton's office without a cent and his wife or baby was buried without any questions being asked. J. T. Hinton & Son were always at the head of the list for any worthy charity. * * * Mr. Hinton was devoted to his children. When his son came from college he was taken into the business by his father. In the World war Memphis had no prouder father than Mr. Hinton when Frayser was commissioned a captain in the army. There was a comradeship between the two which went beyond that of father and son. This same comradeship was felt in less degree by every man J. T. Hinton came in contact with. Everybody that knew him loved him."

JOHN GILMORE CREWS.

John Gilmore Crews, who has been continuously engaged in the practice of law at Lawrenceburg since 1909, is filling the position of United States district court commissioner and has won a place of distinction among the members of the legal profession in his part of the state. He was born in Lawrence county, Tennessee, on the 27th of May, 1883, a son of D. B. and Falicia (Simms) Crews. The father, whose birth occurred in North Carolina in 1836, was a son of William and Fannie Crews of that state and devoted his attention to farming as a life work. He also served as a soldier of the Civil war. It was in 1919 that he was called to his final rest, while his wife, who was born in 1844 and was a daughter of Paris and Nancy Simms, passed away in 1921. They had three daughters and five sons, as follows: W. P.; James T.; Maggie, deceased, who was the wife of Walter Locke; Ida, wife of Thomas McArtor of Springfield, Missouri; Robert Brown, deceased; Frank, residing at Waxahachie, Texas; John G.; and Katie, deceased, who was wife of John Dugger.

John G. Crews acquired his early education in the public and high schools of Lawrence county and subsequently began preparation for a professional career as a student in Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee, which institution conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. in 1909. Returning to Lawrenceburg, he has there remained in active law practice throughout the intervening period of thirteen years and has built up an extensive and important clientage. The thoroughness and care with which he prepares his cases, the clearness and cogency with which he presents his cause and the soundness and logic of his reasoning are all elements in his success, which is manifest in the many favorable verdicts which he has won for his clients. He filled the office of United States district court commissioner from 1909 until 1918 and is the present capable incumbent, having been reappointed to the position in 1922. He is a member of the Tennessee State Bar Association and of the Commercial Law League of America.

On the 31st of October, 1912, at Columbia, Tennessee, Mr. Crews was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Thurman, a daughter of J. M. and Mary Thurman, natives of this state. They have one child, Ruby King, whose natal day was January 11, 1915.

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Mr. Crews gives his political allegiance to the republican party and in 1912 was selected as presidential elector on the Taft ticket but resigned on account of being a federal officer. His religious faith is that of the Christian church and his interest in community welfare and advancement is indicated by his membership in the Civitan Club. His record as a lawyer has won him recognition among the leading representatives of the profession in Lawrence county, his course as a citizen has been characterized by public-spirited devotion to the general good, and in social circles he has gained the warm regard and friendship of all who know him.

JUDGE J. D. B. DE BOW.

In the year 1917 J. D. B. DeBow was elected to the office of judge of the criminal court of Davidson county for an eight years' term, so that he is the present incumbent in the office. He had for many years previous successfully engaged in the practice of law, winning an enviable position in legal circles, and he is also identified with agricultural interests of Davidson county as the owner of an attractive and valuable farm of six hundred acres about nine miles from the city of Nashville.

He was born in this county, June 8, 1861, and is a son of J. D. B. and Martha (Johns) DeBow, who were natives of South Carolina and of Tennessee, respectively, his ancestors in the maternal line having been among the first settlers of this state, coming here during the period of pioneer development and aiding in the work of early progress and improvement. The judge's father filled the position of agent to secure cotton for the Southern Confederacy during the Civil war. He was proprietor and editor of DeBow's Review and was prominently known as a political economist, teaching that science in the University of South Carolina at one time. Through his publications, too, he became widely known and continued as editor thereof until his death, which occurred in 1866. His widow survived him for a half century, departing this life in 1916.

Judge DeBow was educated in the public schools of Nashville, after pursuing his preliminary education in a private school on the Granny White road. When he had completed his public school course he entered the Montgomery Bell Academy, from which he was graduated with the class of 1879, and then became a student in the Vanderbilt University, where he pursued a literary course and later took up a course in civil engineering. He next entered upon the study of law in that institution and was graduated with the law class of 1885. For four years he held the chair of medical jurisprudence in Vanderbilt and then entered upon the active practice of law in Nashville, continuing therein with notable success until 1917. For twenty-eight years he served as assistant general counsel for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad. He is recognized as a man of most scholarly attainments, thoroughly familiar with the principles of jurisprudence and ever displaying marked ability in handling the litigated interests entrusted to his care. The record which he has made in law practice recommended him for judicial service and in 1917 he was elected to the bar of the criminal court of Davidson county for an eight-year term. His course in this position has justified the confidence of his colleagues in the profession and his fellow citizens, for he has ever been fair and impartial in his rulings and has done much to promote the cause of justice here. He is likewise widely known as the author of a legal history of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad, which is still in use. It required five years for him to complete the work, which contained the legal history of the entire system giving the rights, the franchises, etc., through every county and state, in which the road operates together with the acts of the legislature under which the various rights were acquired.

In April, 1901, Judge DeBow was married to Miss Sarah Dodson, a daughter of Joe and Elizabeth (Curd) Dodson, who were natives of Tennessee and representatives of old pioneer families. Mr. Dodson served throughout the Civil war with the Confederate army and afterward devoted the remainder of his days to farming in Davidson county, where he passed away in 1901, his widow surviving until 1912. Judge and Mrs. DeBow have one child, Martha Johns, who was born December 11, 1902, and is a graduate of the Annie Allison school, also of Miss

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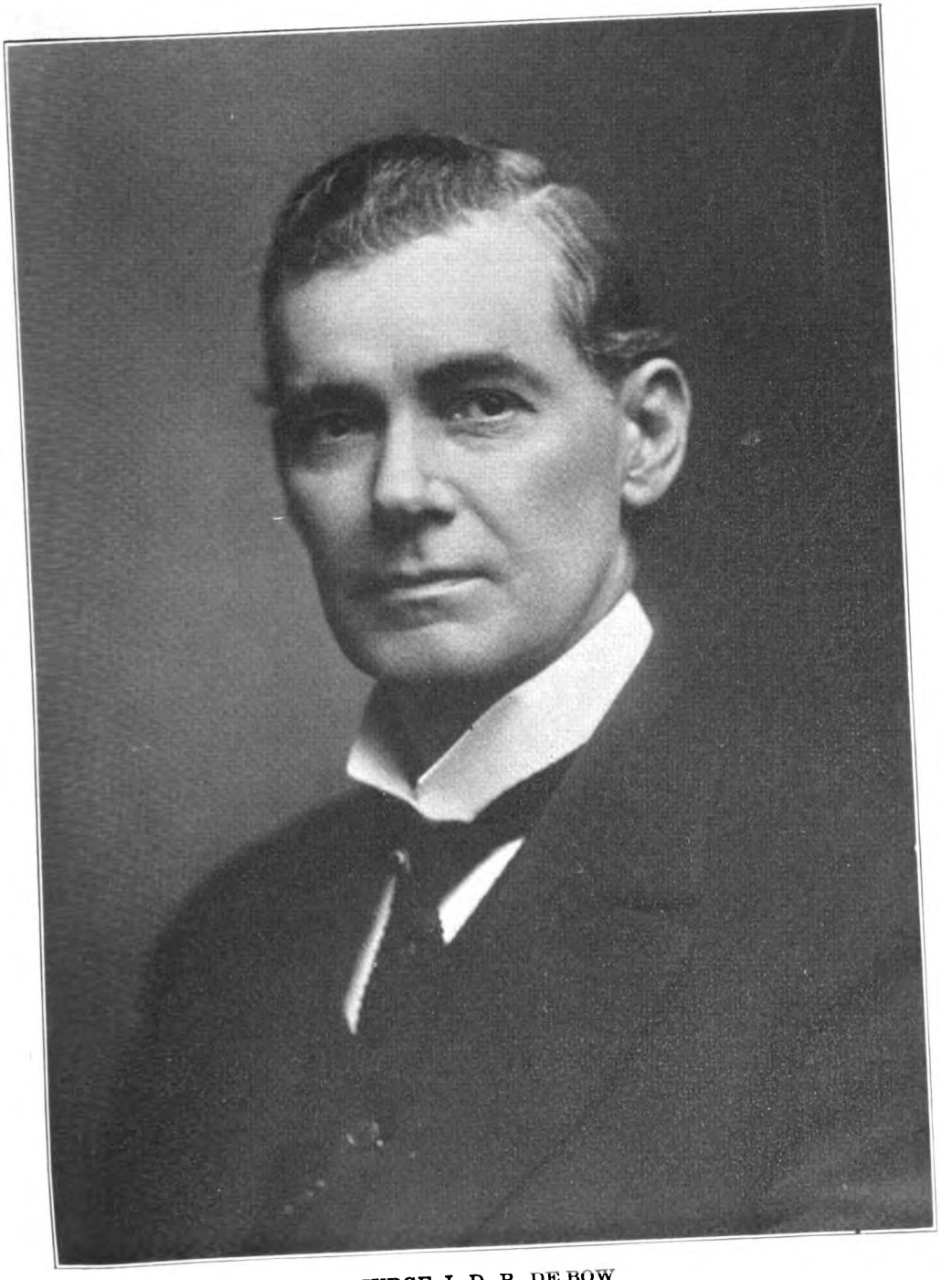

JUDGE J. D. B. DE BOW

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Deveritt's school of New York and has since traveled in Europe. Mrs. DeBow passed away in the year 1905.

The Judge owns and finds pleasure in the cultivation of a six hundred acre farm nine miles northeast of Nashville on the Lebanon pike adjoining the Hermitage. He has greatly improved his property, which was a wilderness tract when it came into his possession but has been transformed into highly productive fields and rich meadow lands. He makes a specialty of raising pure bred Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs and won the world's championship on Berkshire hogs, while he has taken first prize at every state fair in the Union. While he was shipping his stock home on one occasion his prize boar, valued at fifteen thousand dollars, was killed by railroad, for which he was awarded judgment against the road for ten thousand dollars. He has also taken prizes with his cattle and feels a justifiable pride in his fine stock.

Judge DeBow has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. Fraternally he is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and he belongs to the Nashville Golf and Country Club, the Hermitage Club and the Chamber of Commerce. This last named connection indicates his interest in the welfare and progress of the city, and his public spirit has been manifest in many tangible ways. He is a member of the board of trustees of the Tennessee State Fair. Along strictly professional lines he has membership with the Davidson County, Tennessee State and American Bar associations. While he has regarded the practice of law as his real life work and has made for himself a distinguished name in legal circles in Tennessee, he has at the same time become widely known through his stock raising interests and has done much to stimulate progress and development in the state along those lines.

HENRY MULHERIN BAUGH.

Henry Mulherin Baugh, identified with the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, is a substantial and esteemed citizen of Nashville and a worthy representative of a family that has figured prominently in the development and growth of Tennessee since its earliest settlement. He is a native son of the city in which he still makes his home, his birth having here occurred on the 31st of August, 1886, his parents being John W. and Harriette (Mulherin) Baugh. The former, who was born at Nashville, Tennessee, March 27, 1861, was a son of John and Rhoda Jane (Neely) Baugh. James Mulherin, the great-great-grandfather of Henry M. Baugh in the maternal line, left North Carolina to take up his abode in Tennessee when the work of development and improvement had scarcely been begun here and aided in the settlement of Davidson county, of which he became the first surveyor. He wedded Nancy Buchanan, sister of Major John Buchanan, and they had one son, Dr. Charles Mulherin, who was the great-grandfather of Mr. Baugh of this review.

Dr. Charles Mulherin attended medical college at Philadelphia and later graduated in medicine at Edenburg. He married Miss Abigail Ridley, youngest daughter of Captain George Ridley and sister of Mrs. Sally Buchanan. They became the parents of four sons—James, George, Charles Buchanan and Samuel Henry, all of whom were born in the vicinity of Nashville, Davidson county. Of these, James settled in Louisiana, while George took up his abode in Dyer county,, near Newbern, Tennessee, and has two sons now living on his old farm: John F., whose birth occurred August 25, 1847; and Aaron, born in 1859. To Aaron Mulherin and his wife were born six children, as follows: Dr. Charles L., whose natal day was December 25, 1886, graduated in medicine at Vanderbilt University of Nashville in 1910 and is now practicing his profession in Obion county, near Union City; Aaron Frost and Pat Brenaugh, who are engaged in farming on their father's place near Newbern; Mary Adeline; John Ridley, who was killed in France in 1918; and Vera Elsie.

Major Samuel Henry Mulherin, son of Dr. Charles and Abigail (Ridley) Mulherin and maternal grandfather of Henry Mulherin Baugh, was born February 29, 1812, while his father was at New Orleans with General Jackson as United States surgeon. For his first wife he chose Martha Elizabeth Anthony and they became the parents of four sons and four daughters, as follows: Thomas, who was born in 1848 and died in 1862; Mary Morton, who was born in 1850 and passed away

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in 1852; Fruzana, whose birth occurred in 1852 and who died the following year; Samuel Henry, Jr., who was born in 1855 and died in 1879; Charles Buchanan, whose natal year was 1857 and who departed this life in 1879; Martha Elizabeth, born in 1859, who became the wife of H. M. Steele and passed away in 1896; Harriette, who was born in 1861, gave her hand in marriage to John W. Baugh and is still living in Nashville; and Stonewall Jackson, who was born in 1862 and died in December of the same year. To the union of H. M. and Martha Elizabeth (Mulherin) Steele were born two children, a daughter Mary Harriette, who was born December 11, 1879, and died September 1, 1912; and a son, William Alexander Steele, who was born September 10, 1882, and in November, 1909 wedded Miss Genevie Lewis by whom he has four sons. Mrs. Martha Elizabeth (Anthony) Mulherin was called to her final rest in December,, 1862, and in 1865 Major Samuel Henry Mulherin was again married, his second union being with Miss Jane Taylor of Canton, Mississippi. Their son, Glenmore Mulherin, is a conductor on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and makes his home in Galveston, Texas. Major Samuel Henry Mulherin died near Franklin, in Williamson county, Tennessee, July 8, 1880, in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Martha Elizabeth Steele.

As above stated, Harriette Mulherin became the wife of John W. Baugh. She was born April 7, 1861, on her father's plantation near Canton in Madison county, Mississippi. By her marriage she became the mother of four daughters and two sons, namely: Henry Mulherin, whose name introduces this review; French, whose birth occurred June 29, 1889; Martha, born September 18, 1891; Rhoda, who was born June 11, 1896; Harriette Glenmore, whose natal day was February 11, 1901; and John W., Jr., born August 24, 1904. All are yet living.

On the 5th of September, 1912, at Richmond, Kentucky, Henry M. Baugh was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite Duncan Myers, daughter of David H. and Annie (Bourne) Myers. They have one son, Henry Mulherin Baugh, Jr., who was born June 30, 1915. Mr. Baugh is a worthy exemplar of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and his interest in community welfare is manifest in his connection with the Chamber of Commerce. He is one of the popular and representative young citizens of Nashville, where he has always resided and where his life has ever been such as to commend him to the confidence and high regard of all.

WILLIAM LANE ABERNATHY.

William Lane Abernathy, vice president and director of the Citizens National Bank of Pulaski, was born in Giles county on the 28th of February, 1859, a son of W. H. and Elizabeth (Lane) Abernathy. The paternal grandparents were John R. and Cynthia (Borne) Abernathy, natives of North Carolina, and the maternal grandparents were William and Sarah Lane, natives of Tennessee. W. H. Abernathy was born in 1822 and was a native of this state. He engaged in the mercantile business for some years, retiring prior to his death. He was justice of the peace for many years and contributed in a marked degree to the upbuilding of the community in which he resided. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in Company G, First Tennessee Cavalry, and was captain of said company until he had to retire on account of his health. His death occurred in 1901, and his wife, who was born in 1834, also died in 1901.

William Lane Abernathy received his early education in the public and private schools of Giles county and in due time enrolled in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Nashville. In 1876 he made his initial step into the business world as private clerk in the Giles National Bank and three years later was elected assistant cashier of that institution. In 1892 it was reorganized and the name changed to the Citizens National Bank, and Mr. Abernathy was elected cashier. In 1923 he became president and a director of the institution. His long and varied experience has well fitted him for the many duties devolving upon him, and he has been a dominant factor in the continued growth of the bank.

At Spring Hill, on the 13th of November, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of

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Mr. Abernathy and Miss Nora Pointer, a daughter of Captain Samuel and Cynthia Pointer, natives of Tennessee. To their union three children were born: Elise, who was born in 1886, is now the wife of Henry Quay McElwee, manager of the southern field for the Diamond Match Company and a resident of New Orleans, Louisiana; William Lane, Jr., born in 1888, is cashier of the Citizens Bank of Pulaski, Tennessee. He married Miss Lilly Reid Grigsby and they are parents of two children, Florence and W. L., III; Leon Pointer, born in 1893, is a veteran of the World war. He married Miss Virginia Wilds, and they are living in Wildsville, Louisiana.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Abernathy has given his political allegiance to the democratic party and its principles. He is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church in which he is an elder. He is essentially public spirited, and his influence is ever on the side of advancement and improvement.

JAMES WILSON CARY.

A representative business man of Cumberland City is James Wilson Cary, cashier and director of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company. He was born in Houston county, Tennessee, on the 26th of September, 1875, a son of William T. and Arcada Johnson (Parchman) Cary, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Tennessee. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Cary, was born in Virginia, while his maternal grandfather, Jesse Parchman, was a native of this state. The latter died at the age of eighty-six years. William T. Cary was born in Kentucky and his demise occurred in 1890.

The common schools of Houston county afforded James Wilson Cary his early education and subsequently he enrolled in the Cumberland City Academy. Upon the completion of his education he taught school for seven years in Houston county and was superintendent of the county schools from 1899 to 1901, at the same time operating a farm. In 1906 he entered the lumber and stave business in Cumberland City and in 1916 accepted his present position as cashier of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company of Cumberland City, being now a director of that institution, which is one of the most reliable enterprises of its kind in Stewart county.

In Houston county, in February, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cary and Miss Maggie E. Wood, a daughter of George and Nettie (Richards) Wood, natives of Ohio. To their union three children have been born: Bernice, William O. and Homer Mrs. Cary is a woman of much personal charm and she is prominent in the club and social circles of Cumberland City.

Since attaining his majority James Wilson Cary has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of good citizenship and his influence is always on the side of advancement and improvement. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, Royal Arch Masons, Eastern Star and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he holds membership in various civic organizations. For a number of years Mr. Cary has been treasurer of the Masonic bodies in Cumberland City. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and he is a generous contributor to its support. There is no man in Cumberland City who occupies a more enviable position in business and financial circles than James Wilson Cary, not alone by reason of the success he has achieved but also owing to the straightforward business policy he has followed.

GUSTAVUS HINDMAN MILLER.

Gustavus Hindman Miller, prominently known as a merchant, manufacturer and author of Chattanooga, has for more than a third of a century conducted business under the name of Miller Brothers Company, jobbers, brokers and mill agents. He was born on a ranch in the vicinity of the present site of Coryell, Texas, September 4, 1857, a son of Franklin Lafayette and Emily (McGee) Miller, who were early pioneer

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settlers of Coryell county, Texas. Interesting sketches of their experiences and accomplishments are given in "Millers of Millersburg" (1923) a family record published by Gustavus H. Miller in conjunction with J. Bailey Nicklin, Jr.

G. H. Miller obtained his education in the schools of Coryell county, Texas, and after putting aside his textbooks turned his attention to mercantile interests. He first obtained a position as clerk in a country store at Christiana, Tennessee, in 1877 and subsequently was employed at Waco, Texas. In 1879 he opened a general merchandise store at Burrustown, Tennessee, while from 1883 until 1889 he was engaged in business at Bellbuckle, Tennessee. The year 1889 witnessed his removal to Chattanooga, where he and his brother F. L. Miller, Sr., founded the Miller Brothers Company department store, adding a wholesale department in 1895. G. H. Miller was also the founder and served as the president of the Buster Brown Hosiery Mills and the United Hosiery Mills Corporation until his retirement in 1923. He is vice president of the Standard Coosa-Thatcher Company and is also vice president of the Hamilton National Bank of Chattanooga. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense, guided by resistless will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity and from the beginning had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprise. He has gained wealth, yet it was not alone the goal for which he was striving, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

On the 23d of January, 1879, at Christiana, Tennessee, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Nancy Tennessee Jameson, daughter of Thomas Hamilton and Catherine (Donnelly) Jameson. Her ancestors have been prominent in the history of both England and America. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have three children, as follows: Franklin Lubbock, who married Oscar Handly; Emily Jameson, who married George Blackwell Smith, Jr.; and Felix Grundy Miller (IV), who married Phyllis Lancaster.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Miller has supported the men and measures of the republican party, while in religious faith he is a Unitarian. His name is on the membership rolls of the Mountain City Club and the Country Club. As a writer he has won wide and favorable attention, being the author of the following books: Lucy Dalton (1883); Is Marriage a Failure? (1895); What's In a Dream? (1901); Thysparia (1909); Tribute to His Brother (1921); The Jew (1921); Millers of Millersburg, in collaboration with John Bailey Nicklin, Jr. (1923).

LUTHER LAFAYETTE FONVILLE.

Luther Lafayette Fonville, engaged in the practice of law at Jackson, was born in Yorkville, Gibson county, Tennessee, on the 27th of February, 1878, a son of Graves and Mary (Ball) Fonville, also natives of that county. The father is a successful cattle buyer and farmer and in 1896 located in Bowie, Texas. He is a highly respected and esteemed citizen of that community and is active in religious affairs as an officer in the Methodist church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons. In his family are six children, Luther Lafayette, being the third in order of birth.

In the acquirement of his early education Luther Lafayette Fonville attended the Dyer high school, graduating as valedictorian of his class. In due time he enrolled in the Southwestern Baptist University, from which institution he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1903, again as valedictorian of his class and with the highest honors. For some time thereafter he was principal of the Sharon and Neboville high schools and in 1906 the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him by Cumberland University. During his college days he became affiliated with Sigma Alpha Epsilon and he was active in all campus affairs, being a prominent athlete.

After receiving his LL.B. degree he became associated with John W. Holland for the practice of his profession and that connection was maintained until 1910, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Since that time Mr. Fonville has practiced independently and specializes in chancery and criminal law. He is enjoying an extensive and lucrative clientage and well merits the position he has attained among

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the leading members of the bar. He is also interested in farming, having extensive land interests, and he is now a director of the Bank of Commerce.

Luther Lafayette Fonville has twice answered the call of his country. In 1897 at Trenton, this state, he enlisted as private in Company K, Second Tennessee Infantry, and was soon promoted to the rank of first sergeant. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war he put all personal interests aside and entered Y. M. C. A. work, serving in France with the famous Second American Division, which division fought at Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry and Soissons. After the signing of the armistice he was engaged in refugee work and subsequently went to Paris, where he assisted in the charge of the educational and sightseeing trips for soldiers who were on leave. He is of French descent and speaks that language fluently. On the 22d of December, 1918, he returned to the United States and resumed his practice. Atlhough he has a large general practice he has won repute as a criminal lawyer and has handled some of the largest and most important criminal cases in the state.

Mr. Fonville has been twice married, first, on December 16, 1908, to Miss Annie Celeste Savage, the accomplished daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. M. Savage of Jackson, Tennessee, and she died May 17, 1909.

On the 29th of July, 1912, was celebrated the marraige of Mr. Fonville to Miss Grace Petty, who is a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory and prior to her marriage was professor of oratory at Union University. To their union two children have been born: Anna Lenore and Sarah Jeanne. Mrs. Fonville is a leader in the club and social circles of Jackson and she is a woman of culture and refinement.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Fonville has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Elks and the Masons, and he is president of the Jackson Y. M. C. A. and of the Jackson Base Ball Association. He is now holding the rank of major in the Tennessee National Guard and for two years was president of the Iota province, Kentucky and Tennessee department, Sigma Alpha Epsilon. In his early life Mr. Fonville evinced ability as an orator and he was not only valedictorian of his high school graduation class but to the classes with which he was graduated from Union and Cumberland Universities. Although he is devoted to his profession he is in every sense of the word a public-spirited and progressive citizen and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement he deems essential to the development and improvement of the public welfare. His hobby is gardening and he devotes a great deal of his spare time to the study of that subject. Mr. Fonville is a man of genial and pleasing personality, and all who know him are his friends.

JAMES CONNIE LONG.

Prominent in the financial circles of Parsons is James Connie Long, cashier of the Bank of Commerce. He was born in Decatur county, on the 16th of December, 1886, a son of William Street and Emily (Arnold) Long, natives of Tennessee. Both the paternal grandfather, Finley Long, and the maternal grandfather, James E. Arnold, were natives of North Carolina. William Street Long died in 1918. His widow survives him.

In the acquirement of his early education James Connie Long attended the public schools of Decatur county and after putting his textbooks aside taught school for three years. For several years thereafter he was engaged in the express business and in farming and subsequently made his initial step into the banking world, becoming assistant cashier of the Bank of Commerce of Parsons in 1914, and in 1917 he was made cashier. He is splendidly meeting the requirements of this position and has won for the institution many friends. For several years he has been magistrate of this county and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

On the 22d of December, 1907, in Decatur county, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Long to Miss Annie Austin, a daughter of John James and Lucy (Swift) Austin, natives of this state. Her mother is still living, but her father died in 1919. To Mr. and Mrs. Long two children have been born: James Curtis and Emma Lou.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Long has been a stanch supporter of the republican party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and fraternally he is

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a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Long is essentially public spirited, and his influence is ever on the side of advancement and improvement.

JOSEPH ISAAC REECE.

Joseph Isaac Reece, whose life has been devoted to educational work, has acted as dean of Carson and Newman College at Jefferson City since 1920 and is making a splendid record in that capacity. A native son of Tennessee, he was born in Johnson county on the 15th of October, 1883, his parents being Joseph Isaac and Sarah E. (Maples) Reece. The father, born in 1839, was a son of Frank and Anna (Eggers) Reece of this state, while the mother, whose birth occurred in 1844, was a daughter of L. L. and Amanda Maples of Tennessee. Joseph I. Reece, Sr., served as a soldier of the Civil war and was successfully engaged in general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. He was a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity and enjoyed in unqualified measure the confidence and esteem of the people of the community in which he made his home. His demise occurred in the year 1918.

Joseph I. Reece of this review obtained his early education in the public schools of his native county and continued his studies in Carson and Newman College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1908. He next matriculated in the University of North Carolina, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1910, while the following year he attended Harvard University, the latter institution conferring upon him the degree of Master of Arts, with distinction, in 1911. He then began his work as an educator, serving from 1912 until 1914 as superintendent of the city schools at Clearwater, Florida. During 1914-15 he filled the chair of mathematics in the Greeley high school and the Colorado State Teachers College and in 1916 and 1917 acted as instructor in education at the summer school of the Colorado State Teachers College. Through the summer of 1918 he studied school administration at the University of Chicago and then engaged in teaching for two years, on the expiration of which period, in 1920, he became dean of Carson and Newman College at Jefferson City, Tennessee. In this office he has since continued and through the efficient discharge of his important duties has contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the growth and success of the institution.

On the 28th of December, 1908, in South Carolina, Mr. Reece was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Hendricks, daughter of Mathew and Mary (Looper) Hendricks of that state. They are the parents of a son, Josef Reece, whose natal year was 1921. Mr. Reece is a republican in his political views and has been chosen by his fellow townsmen to the position of alderman. He is an active member of the Civitan Club and fraternally is well known as a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church. His career has been an upright and honorable one in every relation, commending him to the friendship and warm regard of all with whom he has been associated.

CAPTAIN WALTER A. BUCKLES.

Captain Walter A. Buckles is the proprietor of a well appointed electric store at Bristol and in its conduct he is meeting with substantial success, for he is energetic and determined and his close application and progressive business methods are bringing him most desirable results. Mr. Buckles was born about seven miles south of Bristol, on the Bluff City Pike, in Sullivan county, in 1888, and is a son of F. O. and Delilah (Carr) Buckles. The father was born in Illinois, his parents being George and Amanda (Hopkins) Buckles. The grandfather, George Buckles, and his brother John, who now lives in Holston Valley, came to Tennessee with their parents in early life, so that five generations of the Buckles family have resided in this section of the state. George Buckles served with the Confederate army during the Civil war. F. O. Buckles, reared in Sullivan county, was mar-

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CAPTAIN WALTER A. BUCKLES

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ried after attaining his majority, to Delilah Carr and they have become parents of six children: Sallie, who is now the wife of G. H. Easley; Ella, the deceased wife of O. J. Fields; Walter A.; Jennie, who has departed this life; Nancy; and Howard.

The public schools of Bristol accorded to Captain Walter A. Buckles the educational advantages which he enjoyed in his youthful days. He became a member of the National Guard of Tennessee on the 28th of December, 1904, and served with that command for a number of years, winning promotion to the captaincy of Company H, Third Tennessee Infantry. With this command he served on the Mexican border and following the declaration of war with Germany he was mustered into the Federal army as captain of Company H, One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, on duty at Camp Sevier. On the 10th of May, 1918, he sailed overseas with Calais, France, as his destination. After six weeks of intensive training he was sent into combat at Ypres on the 8th of July and his company held a part of this line until the 12th of September, thus participating in some of the most hotly contested engagements along the western front. Captain Buckles contracted influenza while abroad and recuperated in the Ypres hospital, while later he was sent to the Fourth British Corps at Le Cateau, where he was in combat service, being on duty there from the 24th of September until the 19th of October. His company emerged with only sixteen men and no officers had escaped casualties. Captain Buckles was gassed and incapacitated for further active duty at the front, after which he was sent to London, where he recovered, spending six weeks in that city. He then rejoined Company F of the Third Division at Antenoch, Germany. On the 29th of September, 1918, he had charge of the company that held the canal at Bellicourt and with Company E, under Captain Brummert, went forward beyond the canal, breaking the Hindenburg line. His company lost six men killed and thirty-six wounded, while one hundred and eighty-four men of the company were wounded between the 24th of September and the 19th of October and thirty-one were killed. However, they captured two hundred and ninety-eight prisoners, twenty-eight machine guns, one field piece and thirty-five other guns, making a most brilliant record. With every phase of modern warfare Captain Buckles became familiar, at all times doing his full duty in support of the high ideals which caused the American forces to enter the war.

With his return to his native land Captain Buckles entered the electrical contracting business at Bristol and has thus engaged to the present time, building up a business of substantial proportions and having a well appointed establishment.

In 1914 Captain Buckles was united in marriage to Miss Hattie M. Cornelius, a daughter of George T. and Mary (Richards) Cornelius. Their children are: Mary Delilah, Ruth Ellen and Walter A. Their social position in the town is an enviable one and Captain Buckles has a host of friends throughout this section of the state, in which practically his entire life has been passed.

WILLIAM WILEY MONTGOMERY.

William Wiley Montgomery was a representative in the second generation of the Montgomery family connected with the furniture trade in Nashville and remained throughout his active business life a prominent merchant of the city, honored by reason of his enterprise, his progressiveness and his thorough reliability. His entire life was passed in this state and he represented the best elements in southern manhood and chivalry. His birth occurred in Granville, Tennessee, in August, 1882, his parents being Robert J. and Amanda (Warren) Montgomery. The father became a well known furniture dealer of Nashville, organizing the business conducted under the name of the Montgomery Furniture Company, and taking prominent part in developing this enterprise until it reached extensive proportions. To him and his wife were born but two children.

In the public schools William W. Montgomery began his education, mastering the work of successive grades until he had completed his high school course. He afterward entered Burritt College at Spencer, Tennessee, and thus acquired his more specifically literary education. In young manhood he received his initial business training through identification with the firm known as Montgomery, Moore & Company, later the Montgomery Furniture Company, and continued with the house throughout his remaining days. After the business was reorganized under the name

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of the Montgomery Furniture Company William W. Montgomery became the vice president, continuing to act as the second executive officer until his demise. One of the salient features of his success was that he never dissipated his energies over a broad field but concentrated his efforts upon the line in which he embarked in young manhood. He thus thoroughly mastered every phase of the furnture trade through the market and was able to make advantageous purchases and profitable sales. Progressive in all that he undertook he embodied in his career the salient elements of progressive merchandising, and success in substantial measure crowned his labors.

On the 18th of October, 1904, Mr. Montgomery was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Alice Hickman, a daughter of James J. and Anna (Fulcher) Hickman and a granddaughter of General James Hickman, all natives of Nashville. Her mother has passed away but her father is still living. To Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery were born three children: Willabeth, whose birth occurred December 9, 1905; William Wiley, Jr., born August 30, 1908; and James Warren, born April 1, 1917.

Mr. Montgomery was a member of the Beaumont Church of Christ, manifesting keen interest in the church work and its extension. His political endorsement was given to the democratic party, and he belonged to the Boosters Club of Nashville, an association that indicated his deep interest in the welfare and upbuilding of the city. His loyal support of Masonry showed him a close follower of the teachings of the craft, in which he attained the Knights Templar degree, and he became also a Mystic Shriner. He passed away October 20, 1918, at the comparatively early age of thirty-six years, his remains being interred in Mount Olivet cemetery. He had a host of warm friends who cherish his memory as he occupied an enviable position in the commercial circles of the city and was most highly esteemed through his social relations. Mrs. Montogmery and her family maintain their residence in the Marguerite apartments and Mrs. Montgomery is well known in the club circles of Nashville.

ENOCH W. TIPTON, M. D.

Dr. Enoch W. Tipton has practiced in Kingsport since 1905. He was born in Churchill, on the 23d of September, 1873, a son of George A. and Anna (Bachman) Tipton. The father who is now living at the age of eighty-two years, was born in Blountville and for many years resided in Sullivan county, later removing to Hawkins County, then again to Sullivan county, where he now resides. He is a direct descendant of General John Tipton, who was one of the pioneer settlers of East Tennessee. George A. Tipton is one of the few surviving veterans of the Civil war. He served throughout the four years in defense of the Confederacy as private in Company G, Nineteenth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment. At the close of the war he engaged in farming and is now living retired. Mrs. Tipton, who is deceased, was a member of one of the pioneer families of East Tennessee. Her brother, N. D. Bachman, served throughout the war in the Nineteenth Tennessee Cavalry Regiment, belonging to the same company as Mr. Tipton. He was for eight years county court clerk of Sullivan county and trustee of the county for a like period. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Tipton was celebrated in Blountville in 1867 and to their union nine children were born, six daughters and three sons, Dr. Tipton, whose name initiates this review, being the third in order of birth. The sons and five of the daughters are living.

In the acquirement of his early education Enoch W. Tipton attended the public schools of his birthplace and the Holston Institute; also Tusculum College at Greeneville, Tennessee. Upon the completion of his college work he took up the study of medicine, first in the Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, and subsequently in the medical department of the University of Nashville. The latter institution conferred the M. D. degree upon him in 1899. Upon receiving his diploma he located in Fall Branch, Tennessee, for the practice of his profession and remained there from 1899 until 1903, in which latter year he removed to Silver City, Mexico, where he practiced until 1905. In that year he came to Kingsport and has since practiced here. The Doctor brought to the profession thorough training and innate ability and he won success from the start. He is enjoying an extensive and important patronage in Kingsport and is readily conceded to be one of the foremost physicians in this section of the county. His practice is of a general nature. Since 1918 Dr. Tipton has been a

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member of the staff of the Riverview Hospital in Kingsport. He has remained a constant student of his profession and through membership in the Tri-County Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, keeps in touch with the advancement ever being made by eminent physicians and surgeons throughout the country. Aside from his profession Dr. Tipton is prominent in financial circles being vice president of the bank of Kingsport and a director of the First National Bank of Kingsport.

In Kingsport, in 1911, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Tipton and Miss Kate Nelms, a daughter of T. L. Nelms of Kingsport. To their union three sons have been born: George Thomas, nine years of age; Enoch W., Jr., seven years of age; and Joe Nelms, five years of age.

The political allegiance of Dr. Tipton is given to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has never sought nor desired public preferment, he is interested in civic affairs, and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being a member of Lyman Bachman Chapter, R. A. M., at Kingsport. He is likewise affiliated with the Benevolent Protectice Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias. Personally the Doctor is characterized by uniform courtesy, a kindly spirit and a ready sympathy, and these qualities have made him popular socially as well as professionally.

OSCAR K. HOLLADAY.

A representative member of the Putnam county bar is Oscar K. Holladay, a resident of Cookeville. He was born in Putnam county, on the 6th of November, 1876, a son of William Alexander and Martha Jane (Jared) Holladay, both natives of Tennessee. The Holladays are an old English family who located in America at an early day, taking up land grants in Massachusetts and Virginia. The father is an extensive farmer.

The public schools of Putnam county afforded Oscar K. Holladay his early education and subsequently he entered Washington College and the Dickson Normal School, where he completed his literary education. In early life he decided to enter the legal profession and therefore matriculated in the law department of Cumberland University and was graduated in 1898, with the LL. B. degree. He immediately entered the practice of his profession and won a prominent place among the foremost attorneys in the state. He enjoys an extensive private practice and is local legal representative for the Tennessee Central Railway Company, the City of Cookeville and the Citizens and First National Banks. In 1921 he reorganized the Putnam County Herald and was instrumental in the publication of that paper in the interests of the democratic party, of which he is an influential member. Mr. Holladay has been very active in public life. In 1907 he was elected to the state senate and served in that body until 1913. During that time he was the author of the state-wide prohibition law, known as the Holladay Bill, and he was majority leader of the senate in 1909. In 1913 he was elected mayor of Cookeville and he was active in that capacity until 1917, giving to his community a businesslike and progressive administration. He was chairman of the Tennessee Tax Commission under Governor Rye in 1915 and was chairman of the committee on platform and resolutions, which committee wrote prohibition into the democratic platform for the first time in 1914. During 1915 he drew the bill that was instrumental in locating the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute in Cookeville. He has been chairman of the county and city boards of education for a number of years, actively supporting all moves for the betterment of educational facilities and educational progress. Mr. Holladay represents that type of citizen who is indispensable to any community, forwarding its development by his diligence and enterprise and promoting its general progress by maintaining a high standard of citizenship and cooperating in every commendable public movement.

On the 17th of September, 1902 occurred the marriage of Mr. Holladay and Miss Margaret Denny, a daughter of Judge T. L. Denny, who for many years was one of the most prominent attorneys in Cookeville. To their union three children have been born: Mabel, John and Nan.

Fraternally Mr. Holladay is identified with the Masons, being a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Al Menah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and he is likewise affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His

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religious faith is that of the Methodist church and he is chairman of the board of stewards. He is frequently sent as a lay delegate to conferences of the church and he was the first lay delegate from Tennessee to sit on a committee of Episcopacy. He was lay delegate from the Tennessee conference to the General Conference held in Asheville, North Carolina in 1912, and to the one held in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, in 1916.

SAMUEL LUTHER GIPSON.

A prominent educator of Tennessee is Samuel Luther Gipson, superintendent of the city schools of Cookeville. He was born in Grove Oak, DeKalb county, Alabama, a son of John Calvin and Alpha L. (Laird) Gipson, the former a native of South Carolina, in which state he was a prominent farmer, and the latter born in Georgia.

In the acquirement of his early education Samuel Luther Gipson attended the public schools of his native county and after graduating from high school enrolled in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, from which institution he was graduated in 1905 with the degrees B. S. in electrical and mechanical engineering. In the summer of 1911 he did resident work at the University of Chicago. From 1905 to 1906 he was superintendent of the schools at Midway, Alabama, and he was instructor in mathematics and physics in the Alabama Secondary School at Blountsville, from 1906 to 1911. From 1911 until 1913 he was instructor in mathematics in the Alabama Secondary Agricultural School at Albertville and from 1913 to 1918 he was president of this institution. He was with the Federal Board for Vocational Education in Atlanta, Georgia, and Cookeville, Tennessee, from 1918 to the close of the year 1922. Since January, 1923, he has been superintendent of the city schools of Cookeville and he has won universal confidence and esteem for the efficient manner in which he is discharging the many duties devolving upon him. He is a man of wide culture and is progressive in his ideas. Cookeville is indeed fortunate in having him at the head of her school system.

On the 2d of June, 1908, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gipson and Miss Flora Ethel Wyatt of Lincoln county, Tennessee. To their union three children have been born: Muriel, Kathleen and Ruth.

Fraternally Mr. Gipson is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Yarab Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Atlanta, Georgia. He has many friends in this community and is highly esteemed for his integrity and sterling worth.

SAMUEL LOGAN PENNINGTON, M. D.

Dr. Samuel Logan Pennington, a well known specialist of Tennessee and a resident of Bulls Gap, was born in 1859, in Pennington Gap, Virginia, which place was named in honor of his ancestors. His father, John B. Pennington, was born in Lee county, Virginia, and served throughout the Civil war as a corporal in the Infantry, Confederate army. At the close of the war he engaged in farming and is now deceased. The mother of Dr. Pennington, Mary Gillan-Waters, was born in Scott county, Virginia. Her brother, Logan Gillan-Waters, died in the service of the Confederacy and Sylvester Gillan-Waters also served in defense of the Confederacy. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington were married at Fort Blackmore, Virginia, in 1857, and to their union one child was born, Samuel Logan. Mrs. Pennington is deceased.

Samuel Logan Pennington attended the Turkey Grove Seminary in Lee county, Virginia, and subsequently enrolled in the Mountainview College at Rosehill. While a student there he won a medal for essay writing. He was a brilliant and studious pupil and upon the completion of his literary education he determined to study medicine. As a result he enrolled in the University of Maryland at Baltimore, working his way through that institution by teaching school in the summer vacations. The M. D. degree was conferred upon him in 1888 and he immediately entered practice at Marvin, Greene county, Tennessee. He enjoyed an extensive practice there until 1909, when he came to Bulls Gap, where he has since resided. Since coming here Dr. Pennington has specialized in rectal diseases and has become prominently known in that connection throughout the United States. The "Pennington System" is coming into wide use as a treatment for hemorrhoids. The process is painless and has proven very

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successful. Aside from his profession the Doctor is a director of the Peoples Bank of Bulls Gap.

Dr. Pennington has been twice married. His first wife was Mollie Park, a daughter of David F. Park of Pilot Knob, Greene county. To their union two children were born: Francis Eugene, who married Miss Helen Hull of Limestone, and is traveling passenger agent for the Missouri and Pacific Railroad, with headquarters at Birmingham, Alabama; and Jennie Whitney, who married Worth B. Quiller of Bulls Gap. Mr. Quiller is engaged in the drug business. On the 28th of September, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Pennington and Miss Kate Lee Edmonds, a daughter of Dr. W. F. Edmonds of Gates City, Virginia.

Dr. Pennington gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the P. O. S. of A. He is also a member of the Kappa Sigma fraternity. His religious faith is evinced by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, of which he is a trustee. During the World war the Doctor was chairman of all war activities.

LEROY SAMS TILSON, M. D.

For over forty years Dr. Leroy Sams Tilson, prominent physician and surgeon of Unicoi county, has practiced in this section of the state and he is readily conceded to be one of the representative members of the medical profession in Tennessee. Since 1907 he has made his home in Erwin.

Leroy Sams Tilson was born in Clear Branch, Tennessee, on the 13th of August, 1854, a son of William E. and Catherine (Sams) Tilson, both of whom are deceased. His father was born in Washington county, now Unicoi county, belonging to one of the pioneer families of that section of the state. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war William E. Tilson was quick to put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the infantry of the Sixty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, serving with the rank of captain. At the close of the war he resumed farming and for a period of from sixteen to eighteen years was clerk and master of the chancery court in Unicoi county. He held the office of magistrate for practically his entire life. His death was deeply regretted by his family and many friends, for he was one of the most prominent men of his day and contributed in a great degree to the development and improvement of Unicoi county, His wife was born in North Carolina and came to this state with her parents, locating in Washington, now Unicoi county, when a little girl. The Sams family were prominent in educational and religious work. William E. Tilson and Catherine Sams were married on the 14th of March, 1852, near Erwin, and to their union eight children were born, five sons and three daughters, Dr. Tilson being the second in order of birth. Four sons and one daughter are living.

The public schools of Washington, now Unicoi county, afforded Leroy Sams Tilson his early education and subsequently he enrolled in the Mars Hill College, at Mars Hill, North Carolina. His medical education was acquired in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, from which institution he was graduated on the 1st of March, 1882, with the M. D. degree. Dr. Tilson worked his way through medical college, and prior to receiving his degree he taught school and engaged in tobacco planting. Since 1882, however, he has practiced medicine in Unicoi county and has been a resident of Erwin since March, 1907. The Doctor brought to the profession thorough training and innate ability and has ever held to the highest professional ethics. In addition to his extensive private practice he has been county physician of Unicoi county for the past few years and he is president of the United States pension board. For six years Dr. Tilson was president of the First National Bank, which later became the First State Bank of which he acted as president for one year, and he is now a member of the board of directors. He has been for the past twenty years one of the revenue commissioners to examine the books of the county officials.

On the 3d of January, 1884, at Erwin, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Tilson and Miss Eliza J. Parks, a daughter of William E. Parks, a prominent resident of Unicoi county. To their union six children have been born: Lora, who died on the 1st of October, 1922, at the age of thirty-seven years. She was the wife of J. B. Higginbotham of Bluefield, West Virginia, and had resided in Erwin for six years prior to her demise; William E. Tilson, who is engaged in railroad work, married Bobbie

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Evans of Bluefield, West Virginia; Jennie Kate Tilson, who is the wife of O. E. Bogart of Erwin; Lela Parks, who is residing at home; and two daughters who died in infancy.

The religious faith of Dr. Tilson is evinced in his membership in the First Baptist church. He was clerk of the church for eight or ten years, resigning that position on the 1st of January, 1922. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and is readily conceded to be an exemplary member of the craft. He holds membership in Centennial Lodge, No. 491, F. & A. M. of Erwin; Erwin Chapter, No. 164, R. A. M.; Erwin Council, No. 97; and Watauga Commandery, No. 25, K. T., of Johnson City. He is past master of the Centennial Lodge, past high priest of Erwin Chapter, past illustrious master of Erwin Council and has served as representative of the three bodies in Masonry at the Grand Lodge at Nashville at different times. He is likewise affiliated with Erwin Lodge, No. 299, I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand and he has been representative at the Grand Lodge meetings since 1907. He also holds membership in Erwin Chapter, No. 29, O. E. S. at Erwin. The Doctor has remained a constant student of his profession and he is connected with the Unicoi County Medical Society and the Tennessee State Medical Society. For some time he has been president of the medical board of Unicoi county. During the world war he put all personal interests aside and gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. He was a member of the medical advisory board for Unicoi county. Dr. Tilson, during the many years of his practice in Erwin and Unicoi county, has won the confidence and esteem of all, for he is a man whom to know is to honor and Tennessee is indeed proud to number him among her native sons.

THOMAS NELSON BROWN.

Thomas N. Brown, attorney and president of the First National Bank of Maryville, was born at Spring Place, Murray county, Georgia, on the 14th of June, 1857, a son of Rev. W. B. Brown and Mary E. Brown, both natives of Tennessee. In early life the father began preparation for the ministry and he served the Presbyterian church in various places throughout the south until his demise. He was one of the most prominent and highly respected ministers of his day. In his family were nine children: Dr. J. M. Brown, deceased, who was for some twenty-five years surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; W. B. Brown, Jr., a minister of the Presbyterian church, living in Colorado Springs, Colorado; Thomas N. Brown, whose name introduces this review; Ella, the widow of Rev. R. H. Coulter, D. D.; Emma, the widow of Rev. T. T. Alexander, D. D., and both missionaries to Japan for twenty-five years, where his demise occurred; Lizzie, the wife of H. H. Hewitt, a merchant of Pennsylvania; Erie J., the wife of Rev. M. M. Rankin of Akron, Ohio; John F. Brown, residing on the old home place; and Ethel, the youngest, living with her brother Thomas N. Brown. Mrs. Mary E. Brown lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, while Rev. W. B. Brown, Sr., was sixty-one years of age at the time of his demise.

In 1867 Thomas N. Brown came to Blount county with his parents and he was reared on the old home farm, still owned by the family, on the edge of Maryville. In the acquirement of his early education he attended the public schools in the vicinity of the home farm and subsequently enrolled in Maryville College, where he completed his academic education. In early life he formed a penchant for the legal profession and he read law in the office of Captain Samuel P. Rowan of Maryville. In 1879 he was admitted to the bar and was then associated with Captain Rowan in the practice of his chosen profession for two years. At the end of that time he practiced independently for several years and then, in 1890, formed a partnership with J. W. Culton, which connection lasted for six years. Then Mr. Brown practiced alone until 1913. In that year he and Judge Sam Johnson entered into partnership and they are now practicing under the name of Brown & Johnson. They enjoy an extensive and lucrative clientele, handling much important litigation before the courts and representing many large corporations. Aside from the success Mr. Brown has achieved in professional circles, he has become one of the most popular public officials of Blount county. He was a member of the state senate in 1893; has been alderman of Maryville; was a member of the state legislature in 1886; was an alternate delegate to the convention that nominated President McKinley; was also a delegate to the convention that nominated Hughes

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THOMAS N. BROWN

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for the presidency; was a member of the congressional committee for four years; and was elector from this district for President Taft. He is a director of Maryville College and likewise a member of the executive committee, and he was one of the organizers and has been the only president of the First National Bank of Maryville.

On the 13th of October, 1879, at Maryville, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brown to Miss Luella M. Small. Mrs. Brown was a lady of much culture and refinement and was prominent in the clubs, social circles and missions of the city. She passed away on the 20th of April, 1921, loved and honored by all. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown were members of the Presbyterian church.

Mr. Brown is very greatly interested in the education of poor but worthy boys and girls and has contributed largely of his means for this purpose. He is a close student of the living issues of the day and his opinions, publicly or privately expressed, carry considerable weight and influence. Added to the intrinsic element of character are the high professional attainments of the man—his fine mind and his power as a leader of public thought and action—and along this line there must be accorded due consideration for him and a recognition of the high prestige which he has gained.

HENRY M. SHERWOOD.

Henry M. Sherwood has been president of the board of education of Morristown for the past ten years and a member of the Board for thirty-two years. He has been a dominant factor in improving the educational facilities of this city. He was born in Hawkins county, in 1847, a son of Benjamin and Rebecca (Anderson) Sherwood. His father was a native of Schenectady, New York, and came to Tennessee in 1845, locating in Hawkins county. He engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years and later accepted a position as depot agent. Mrs. Sherwood was born and reared in Hawkins county, where her family located at an early day. She is a direct descendant of Senator Cocke, the first senator from Tennessee. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood was celebrated in Hawkins county in 1846 and to their union four children were born, one son and three daughters, of whom Henry M. was the eldest. One son and one daughter are living.

Henry M. Sherwood received his education in the public schools of Hawkins and Jefferson counties and in due time became a student at Tusculum College, Tusculum, this state. Upon the completion of his education he taught in the rural schools of Hamblen county for several years and subsequently took up the study of law. He read law privately and was admitted to the bar in 1872. For ten years he enjoyed an extensive and representative practice in Hamblen county but at the termination of that time he again turned to educational work. He was county superintendent of education of Hamblen county for eight years. For twenty-four years Mr. Sherwood was clerk and master of the chancery court and served as state senator from the second senatorial district, comprising the counties of Hamblen, Cocke, Jefferson and Sevier, during the sessions of 1883 and 1884. Mr. Sherwood has always been a stanch supporter of the republican party and was chairman of the republican committee for a number of years. He also served as a representative in the state republican convention. He is not actively engaged in business or educational work at the present time, other than discharging the duties devolving upon him as president of the local board of education. He is one of the oldest citizens of Morristown, having resided in the town since 1880. He wields a great influence for good in this community and his friends are legion.

At Russellville, in 1873, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Sherwood to Miss Lydia Fisher, a daughter of Daniel and Amelia Fisher of Pennsylvania. To their union four children have been born: Clara, who is teaching Latin and mathematics in the schools of Knoxville; Mabel, who married John R. King, who is engaged in the practice of law in Morristown; E. Clyde, who is practicing law in New York, is chief counsel for the Travelers Insurance Company for that state. He married Miss Nell J. McPheron of Missouri; and Ida Sherwood, who is the wife of E. T. Bettis, a successful electric engineer of Morristown.

Mr. Sherwood is a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and he is next to the oldest member of the Presbyterian church in Morristown. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having become a member of this craft some fifty years ago. He

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is past master of Morristown Lodge, F. & A. M. Mr. Sherwood has met every requirement of life in a manner in which to command universal confidence and respect, and Sherwood street, Sherwood Park and the Sherwood school will stand as everlasting monuments to his memory.

QUENTIN MILLER SMITH.

Quentin Miller Smith, president of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville, was born in Humphreys county, on the 11th of May, 1891, a son of Edward Jerome and Nancy Elizabeth (Miller) Smith, both natives of Tennessee. The father has engaged in farming for many years and is enjoying substantial success. Both paternal and maternal grandfathers served throughout the Civil war, the latter being with Forrest's Cavalry.

In the acquirement of his early education Quentin Miller Smith attended the public schools of Humphreys county and subsequently the Ruskin College in Dickson county. He was graduated from the Middle Tennessee Normal School in 1913 and then taught in the high school at Sparta for a year. For one year he was a student at Peabody College and from there went to Cleveland, where he was superintendent of the county and city high school for six years. During the summer sessions he attended Peabody College. He completed his postgraduate course at Peabody College in 1917, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science. A short time afterward he entered military service, enlisting in the navy, where he received an ensign's commission. He served on the New Mexico and on other coastwise transportation vessels. On the 22d of February, 1919, he received his honorable discharge and returned to Cleveland, where he was made principal of the Central high school until July, 1920. He taught in the summer school of the East Tennessee Normal School, being an instructor of psychology and education, and in 1920 he was elected to his present important position as president of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institution at Cookeville. He has proven the right man for the place and under his management the school has attained a high degree of efficiency. Mr. Smith is prominently known in educational circles of the South and was president of the State Teachers Association in 1919 and 1920.

On the 8th of May, 1919, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Esmeralda Robinson. She is a young woman of charming personality and is socially prominent.

Mr. Smith gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has never sought nor desired public preferment, he is interested in civic affairs and his aid can always be counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained Al Menah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Nashville and he is likewise affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Smith is a man of wide culture and possesses a genial personality that wins for him many friends.

ALBERT D. BROCKMAN.

Albert D. Brockman, cashier of the First National Bank of Kingsport, has been identified with banking circles since he was seventeen years of age. A native of Virginia, his birth occurred in Albemarle county, on the 25th of June, 1894, a son of J. W. and Lilly V. (Thompson) Brockman. The paternal grandfather, W. S. Brockman, enlisted in the Confederate army upon the outbreak of the Civil war, serving as a private. He was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. The father, J. W. Brockman, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and came to Tennessee in later life. He has engaged in farming here for a number of years and is enjoying substantial success. Mrs. Brockman is a native of Bland county, Virginia. Her father, A. N. Thompson, likewise served as a private in the Confederate army. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Brockman was celebrated in Bland county, Virginia, in 1891, and to their union six children have been born: Four daughters and two sons, Albert D. being the second in order of birth.

In the acquirement of his education Albert D. Brockman attended the public schools of Marion, Virginia, and subsequently graduated from high school. At the age of

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seventeen years he put his textbooks aside and made his initial step into the banking business. He accepted a minor position with the Marion National Bank and his close application to the thing at hand and innate business ability, won for him constant promotion. Subsequently he was made assistant cashier of the institution and he was active in that capacity in 1916, at the time of his resignation. In that year he came to Kingsport and accepted a position as cashier of the First National Bank here. He is holding this important office at the present time and is fully equal to the demands made upon him by his many duties. He is likewise a director of the bank which has a capital and surplus of one hundred thousand dollars and deposits of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The First National Bank is one of three banks in Kingsport and is the largest. A large part of the success of the institution may be attributed to Mr. Brockman. Aside from the banking business he is president of the Kingsport Business Men's Club and of the Kingsport Y. M. C. A.; and chairman of the Board of Education of Kingsport, which has one of the best school systems in the south.

On the 30th of June, 1920, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brockman and Miss Joyce Eckhart, a daughter of S. A. Eckhart of Kendallville, Indiana, in which city the ceremony was performed. To their union one daughter has been born: Phyllis Anne.

Fraternally Mr. Brockman is a York Rite Mason and a noble of Karbila Temple of the Mystic Shrine of Knoxville. He is likewise affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the board of stewards. During the World war Mr. Brockman was chairman of all war activities for Kingsport and gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests.

ERNEST HOUSTON BOYD.

Ernest Houston Boyd, prominent attorney of Cookeville, is a man of wide and varied interests. He was born in Cookeville, on the 1st of October, 1880, a son of Alvin Whitten and Mary (Goodpasture) Boyd, both natives of Tennessee. For many years his father engaged in the practice of law at Cookeville, and for several years he held the office of clerk and master of the chancery court and he represented the tenth senatorial district in the general assemblies of 1897 and 1899. His demise occurred in 1912.

In the acquirement of his early education Ernest Houston Boyd attended the schools of Cookeville and subsequently attended both the literary and law departments of Cumberland University. He was graduated from that institution in 1911, with the LL. B. degree and immediately engaged in practice at Cookeville in partnership with his father, under the firm name of Boyd & Boyd. Prior to taking up the study of law Mr. Boyd engaged in teaching school and was county superintendent of schools of Putnam county from 1903 to 1911. His law practice now takes up his time and attention, and since 1912 he has held the office of county attorney of Putnam county. Mr. Boyd brought to the profession innate ability and thorough training and he well merits the success he has achieved.

On the 21st of August, 1912, he was married to Miss Mattie Ragland and to their union five children have been born: Alvin Whitten, William Hardin Ragland, Mary Butler, Avo Dyer and Houston Goodpasture.

Mr. Boyd has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He was assistant clerk of the state senate for one term, 1907. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masons. He was grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Tennessee during 1908-09; was grand representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Seattle, Washington, in 1909, and at Atlanta in 1910; and he has been chairman of the judiciary committee of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Tennessee for several years. Mr. Boyd was formerly a member of the board of trustees of the Odd Fellows Orphanage at Clarksville and for several years he was a member of the city board of education of Cookeville. Mr. Boyd's religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is an Elder in the local church. He has frequently served as Moderator of his Presbytery and in 1916 he represented the Cumberland Mountain Presbytery in the general assembly of the Presbyterian church at Atlantic City. He has been deeply interested in Tennessee history from childhood and has written a great deal on the subject. He has frequently delivered lectures on

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Tennessee history to State Teachers' Institutes and other educational meetings. He is a member of the Tennessee Historical Commission. As may be gathered from the preceding statements, Mr. Boyd is essentially public-spirited and is highly esteemed in Cookeville for his integrity and sterling worth.

JUDGE JOSEPH BRAZIER PARKS.

A descendant of old and honored ancestry is Judge Joseph Brazier Parks, county judge of Lincoln county, with residence in Fayetteville. His birth occurred on the 25th of July, 1869, in Awalt, Franklin county, a son of Samuel Moody and Lazinka (Brazier) Parks. The paternal grandfather, Robert C. Parks, was born in North Carolina and came to Tennessee about 1820, locating in Franklin county, where he began farming and trading. His wife was Flora (Wakefield) Parks. The maternal grandfather, James Brazier, was also a successful farmer and justice of the peace of Franklin county for fifty years. His wife was Rachael Brandon, a daughter of Lemuel Brandon, a prominent Methodist minister. Samuel Moody Parks and his wife were both born in Franklin county. He was a farmer and a Methodist minister. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the four years. He joined the Methodist conference at the close of the war and for fifteen years was active in the ministry, and for ten years was a member of the board of missions of the Methodist church. He was one of the highly respected and esteemed citizens of his day, and was one of the successful business men of this section of the state as well as a minister of prominence.

The public schools of Franklin county afforded Joseph Brazier Parks his preliminary education and subsequently he entered the Webb School at Bellbuckle, Tennessee. He then attended the Winchester Normal School and later Vanderbilt University. Upon the completion of his literary education he began teaching school and while teaching at Viola, Hillsboro, and Fayetteville, a period covering five years, he studied law in his spare time. In 1906 he came to Lincoln county and began the practice of law. In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit he won immediate success and in 1910 was elected county judge of Lincoln county, and was reelected to that office in 1918. Judge Parks is one of the representative attorneys at the Lincoln county bar and he is discharging the many duties of his office with such facility and efficiency that he has won for himself the confidence and respect of all with whom he is associated.

On the 22d of January, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of the Judge and Miss Lucy Little, a daughter of Elder T. C. Little of the Church of Christ. He devoted his life to the churches of Lincoln and the surrounding counties, and he was a member of Forrest's scouts during the Civil war. His wife was Agnes Goodrich. To Judge and Mrs. Parks three children have been born: Lucille, who is twenty-one years of age and is the wife of Cecil Allen of Fayetteville and the mother of one child, R. C. Allen, Jr.; Agnes, nineteen years of age; and Lazinka, aged sixteen.

The Judge has always been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor, and fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man of wide culture and high intellectual attainments, wielding an influence for good in this community, and Fayetteville is proud to number him among her most substantial citizens.

THOMAS C. HENSLEY, M. D.

Dr. Thomas C. Hensley, prominent physician and surgeon of Erwin, was born in Flag Pond, Tennessee, on the 16th of May, 1873, a son of Starling S. and Cordelia (Smith) Hensley. The father was born in North Carolina and as a young man, in 1850, came to Tennessee and located in Unicoi county. He followed agricultural pursuits for many years, achieving substantial success in that connection, and he was justice of the peace for some time. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hensley are deceased. She was born in North Carolina and came to Unicoi county prior to the Civil war. Her

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brother, John Smith, was justice of the peace of Unicoi county for some time. The marriage of Mr. Hensley and Cordelia Smith was celebrated in Flag Pond and to their union two sons were born, Thomas C. being the eldest.

The rural schools of Unicoi county afforded Thomas C. Hensley his preliminary education and subsequently he became a student at Tusculum College, near Greeneville. He lacked but one year of receiving an A. B. degree. His medical education was pursued in the Tennessee Medical College at Knoxville and he was graduated from that institution in 1906, with the M. D. degree. Dr. Hensley acquired his college education as the result of his own efforts, working his way through school. Previous to taking up the study of medicine he taught in the Unicoi county schools and in the schools of Madison, North Carolina. He was active in educational work for a period of two years and then engaged in the mercantile business in Flag Pond for five years. In 1906 the Doctor began the practice of his chosen profession in Flag Pond and remained there until 1914, when he came to Erwin, and has been in active practice here since that time. He has remained a constant student of his profession and has taken postgraduate work at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. His practice is of a general nature, however, and he is readily conceded to be one of the foremost members of his profession in the city and county. He holds to the highest of professional ethics and well merits the confidence and esteem accorded him. For two or three years Dr. Hensley was active in the operation of the Erwin Hospital, which is now closed. Dr. Hensley, however, in association with other leading physicians and surgeons of Erwin, is planning to establish a new hospital. Although the great part of his time and attention is given to his profession, the Doctor is prominent in financial circles, having been vice president and director of the First State Bank of Erwin since 1918.

At Flag Pond, Tennessee, in 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Hensley and Miss Mary A. Briggs, a daughter of Adolphus E. Briggs, a well known resident of that place. To their union eight children have been born: Effie is the wife of Walter W. Briggs of Flag Pond and they reside in Unicoi county; Maude married Fitzhugh Salts of Bluff City and they are residing in Erwin; Holt married Estelle Blankenship of Flag Pond and they are also living in Erwin; Anna married Mont Lilly of Erwin, where they reside; Fred, thirteen years of age, is attending the Erwin public school; Mary Lee is a student in the grade school; Kate is seven years of age; and Charles Robert is five years of age.

The political allegiance of Dr. Hensley has been given to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. For some eight or nine years he served as road commissioner and he has always been prominent and active in party affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and holds membership in Centennial Lodge, No. 491, F. & A. M., of Erwin, and the Erwin Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Along strictly professional lines the Doctor is identified with the American Medical Association, the Tennessee State Medical Association and the Unicoi County Medical Association, and for some time he was secretary of the latter organization. During the World war Dr. Hensley was a member of the Unicoi county medical advisory board and is now a member of the United States pension board. Dr. Hensley is a man of genial and pleasing personality and is one of the substantial citizens of Erwin.

W. P. JACKSON.

Prominent in the real estate circles of Columbia is W. P. Jackson, who was born in Marshall county, on the 18th of January, 1890, a son of John W. and Ida (Hayes) Jackson. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Marshall county and his mother has the distinction of being the first woman in that county to be appointed county superintendent of schools. Extended mention of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson may be found on another page of this work.

W. P. Jackson was taken by his parents to Maury county in 1891, when they took up residence in Columbia. He attended the public schools of this city and spent the year 1906 as a pupil in the Columbia Military Academy. From 1907 until 1910 he was in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad as telegraph operator and during that time continued his education, attending the Maury County high school. He was

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graduated in 1910 and then took a postgraduate course in the same institution. In 1912 he was promoted to the position of manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, where he was serving when he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the United States army for service in the World war. He was promoted to the rank of sergeant, First Class Signal Corps, and in December, 1917, he took the examination for master signal electrician and passed successfully, leading his class. There were two hundred and seventy-four applicants for the position and out of this number but two passed the examination. In September, 1918, he was sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Meade, Maryland, but before his training was concluded the armistice was signed, closing hostilities. He is now an officer in the reserve corps. After his honorable discharge from the army Mr. Jackson went to Gulfport, Mississippi, and in March, 1919, he took over the management of the Western Union Telegraph Company there. He likewise taught a class in wireless at the Gulfport Military Academy. Subsequently he severed his connections with the telegraph company and the academy and returned to Tennessee. He has since resided in Columbia, where he is prominently identified with the real estate business. He is thoroughly familiar with land values throughout the county and has won an enviable reputation as a most reliable real estate man. He is enjoying an extensive and ever-increasing patronage.

Politically Mr. Jackson is a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has never sought nor desired public preferment he is active in party affairs and is now chairman of the Maury county republican primary board. His religious faith is that of the Christian church and fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

ALEXANDER S. CALDWELL.

Alexander S. Caldwell of Nashville, Tennessee, the son of Alexander S. Caldwell and Matilda Watson Sheppard, was born in Leflore county, Mississippi, September 21, 1858. His father resided in Nashville during his early manhood but later removed to Memphis, where he became a prominent factor in the business circles. His health becoming impaired, he moved to his plantation in the delta of the Yazoo river in hopes of recovery but this was a vain hope and he died just before the Civil war, leaving his young wife with three sons and three daughters. Only two sons are now living, Charles S. Caldwell, senior member of Caldwell & Chapman; and James E. Caldwell, president of the Fourth & First National Bank of Nashville.

Alexander Caldwell (affectionately called Alex by his friends) obtained his more advanced education in the Southwestern University at Clarksville, Tennessee, from which he graduated with distinction and was chosen valedictorian of his class. His first business connection was with the firm of K. J. Morris & Company, when only recently out of college, being employed as bookkeeper, but subsequently he became identified with the fire insurance business. During the last fifteen years of his life he was connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, having supervision of the loan department, a position of great responsibility.

On the 22d of May, 1884, Mr. Caldwell married Miss Margaret Winston, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Charles K. Winston, a prominent physician and one of the founders of the first medical college in Nashville and its first president.

Four sons were born of this union, Winston, William Dake, Houston Watson and Harold Pendleton, all of whom are living. Their father was spared the sorrow, but also denied the honor and pride, of sending three of these sons to serve their country in its greatest emergency. All three went to France and were with the following organizations: Private Winston Caldwell, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Field Artillery, Eighty-first Division, which unit did not see service as their equipment was not received until just before the armistice; First Lieutenant William Dake Caldwell, One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division, who received American Citation and British Military Cross for gallantry in bringing up ammunition under great artillery fire on September 29, 1918, when the Thirtieth Division cut through the Hindenburg line; First Lieutenant Harold P. Caldwell, One Hundred and Fourteenth Machine Gun Battalion, Company A, Thirtieth Division, who had the honor of conducting of his company home which was the first organization to arrive in

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ALEXANDER S. CALDWELL

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Tennessee after the war. The third son, Houston Caldwell, being a farmer and married, was in the fourth class and not called into service.

It was a strange dispensation of Providence which called Alex Caldwell away from his family, his home and his work. Just when he was needed most, when life stretched out before him as a broad field, death claimed him. On June 1, 1905, in Denver, Colorado, where he had gone accompanied by his wife, in quest of health, he passed into the great beyond. Nothing that mortal man could do was of any avail. Weeks after he had gone the following lines were found stuffed in his coat pocket:

"Slowly the tide drifts to the sea,
Haltingly, slowly but inevitably.
Slowly the human life fades out,
Though the heart may be merry and the will be stout.

"But why should man shrink from the tomb?
Why fill it with horror and wrap in gloom?
'Tis the order of nature, o'er all the earth
That life from death has its birth.

"The loveliest flower that blooms in May,
Is sprung from a seed that's gone to decay,
And the flower itself will fade again,
In mothering the seed with the dew and rain.

"The circle of life we can see is complete,
In the herbs and flowers that cling to our feet,
Life's chain is unbroken and no horrors attend,
The birth of the flowers or witness their end."

He made no attempt at poetry but loved to express his thoughts in rhyme, many times doing so for the edification of his small sons. The few verses above are a testimony of his finding hope and comfort from within, for during his long illness he never mentioned death lest it distress and terrify his loved ones.

In his religious faith Mr. Caldwell was a Presbyterian, and at the time of his death was one of the elders of Glen Leven church of Nashville and in its work he took a deep interest. He was generous and charitable and had the rare combination of being both spiritual and practical, and as a public-spirited citizen took an active part in the advancement of Nashville. He was for years treasurer of the State Y. M. C. A., and was an honored and useful member of the Chamber of Commerce. Always in sympathy with young men's needs and eager for their welfare, he was never too busy, never too weary to attend the meetings of the committees of the Y. M. C. A. or to serve in any cause in which he could help.

After his death, his friends paid him this tribute: "Alex Caldwell, as we knew him well, some of us in Association work only, some of us as fellow-citizens, also, and some of us in both of these relations and in the very close friendship, prolonged and confidential business intimacy, was more than an upright, sweet-spirited and lovable man—he was a brave and prudent, pure-minded and clear-headed man, who won, because he deserved them, the respect of all men, the esteem of all good men and the genuine brotherly love of every man who worthily sought and secured his confidence. He was a good business man, a good husband and father, a good officer and worker in his church; but he was more than all of these good things—he was a public-spirited citizen, an active and a fearless friend of the general weal, and an implacable foe of public and private vice."

THOMAS R. KEYS.

Prominent in the financial circles of Erwin is Thomas R. Keys, cashier of the Erwin National Bank, of which he is also a director. He was born in Glade Spring, Virginia, on the 25th of January, 1898, a son of A. E. and Florence (Hutchinson) Keys. His father was born in East Tennessee, in Johnson county. For some years he taught school in southwest Virginia but for some time before his demise was actively identified

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with the produce business. His widow survives him. She was likewise born in East Tennessee and their marriage was celebrated in Mountain City. To their union five sons and two daughters were born, Thomas R. being the fourth in order of birth.

In the acquirement of his education Thomas R. Keys attended the public schools of his birthplace and subsequently was graduated from the local high school. Upon putting his textbooks aside he accepted a position in the Glade Spring Bank as clerk and was active in that capacity for two years. He then removed to Bristol, Virginia, where he became connected with the Dominion National Bank in a like capacity. One year later he located in Marion and became assistant cashier of the Marion National Bank. His close application to the thing at hand and his innate ability won for him constant promotion and in a short time he was made cashier of the institution, which position he was holding at the time of his resignation. He was connected with the Marion National Bank for almost three years. In January, 1921, he came to Erwin and has since been identified with the Erwin National Bank as cashier and director. He is discharging the many duties devolving upon him to the complete satisfaction of all and his genial and pleasing personality has won for the institution many friends. The Erwin National Bank has a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, a surplus of ten thousand dollars, resources amounting to over one-half million, and deposits of four hundred thousand dollars. This bank is one of two financial institutions in Erwin, being of about equal size.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Keys has been independent in politics. He is public-spirited and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the upbuilding of the city, county and state. He is one of the substantial members of the Kiwanis Club and for some time has been secretary of this body Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to the blue lodge at Marion, Virginia, in which he has been junior warden; the chapter at Marion; the Watauga Commandery at Johnson City; and Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Knoxville. He is likewise affiliated with Bristol Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Bristol, Tennessee. The religious faith of Mr. Keys is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a zealous worker in its interests. Mr. Keys is unmarried.

JOHN W. JACKSON.

John W. Jackson is one of the most prominent agriculturists in Maury county. He was born in Marshall county, on the 10th of June, 1862, a descendant of an old and honored American family. His father, W. Alexander Jackson, was a cousin of Stonewall Jackson and a son of Colonel James J. Jackson. He came to Tennessee at the age of eighteen years and for the greater part of his life was engaged in the mercantile business, achieving gratifying success in that connection.

John W. Jackson received his education in the public schools of his native county and in 1890 moved to Columbia, Maury county, where he was connected with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for some two years. Subsequently he was elected chief of police of Columbia and was active in that capacity until about 1893, at which time he became assistant postmaster at that place. In 1906 he was appointed postmaster of Columbia and he was active in that office nine years, satisfactorily discharging the many duties devolving upon him. Upon the expiration of his term of service in that office he engaged in farming and he is one of the most successful and progressive agriculturists in Maury county.

On the 18th of May, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Jackson to Miss Ida Hayes of Marshall county. They are parents of six children, as follows: Jimmie, wife of J. W. Lane of Columbia; Waverly Hayes, of Columbia, who married Aileen Overton; Willoughby Pfifer, who married Willie A. McBride; Thomas Jefferson, who was captain in the World war, member of the Army of Occupation, and Russian Relief, and now in the army and stationed at Fort Slocum, New York, married Miss Raymond Vercouter of Tours, France; Riggs Lee of Columbia, married Helen Shelton; and John Blair, unmarried, lives on the home place.

Since age conferred upon Mr. Jackson the right of franchise he has given his allegiance to the republican party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention in 1900 and for about twenty years has been chairman of the Maury County Republican Executive committee. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent

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Protective Order of Elks and his religious faith is that of the Christian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. He is a public-spirited citizen and he has contributed in a marked degree to the upbuilding of the county, his influence being ever on the side of advancement and improvement.

GEORGE FULTON ST. JOHN, M. D.

The medical profession of Roane county numbers among its representative members Dr. George Fulton St. John. He was born in Smith county, Virginia, on the 12th of September, 1879, a son of Andrew F. and Ellen (Dulaney) St. John. The paternal grandparents were M. and Hannah (Dungan) St. John of Virginia, while the maternal grandparents were William T. and May (Taylor) Dulaney of Tennessee. The father was born in 1839 and engaged in farming for the greater part of his life. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Confederate army, serving with the rank of first lieutenant. His demise occurred in 1906. His wife was born in 1843 and survived him until 1908.

George Fulton St. John attended the public schools of Smith county, Virginia, and after graduating from high school enrolled in King College at Bristol, Tennessee. In early life he decided to enter the medical profession and subsequently became a student in the Tennessee Medical College. He was graduated from that institution with the M. D. degree in 1901. In 1903 he took postgraduate work at the New York Polyclinic. He commenced practice in Knoxville in 1902 and was active as assistant city physician for some time. Later he was appointed prison physician by ex-Governor Cox and also by ex-Governor Patterson. In 1911 he came to Harriman and has since practiced here, having built up an extensive and important patronage. Dr. St. John is intensely patriotic. He served in the United States army during the Spanish-American war and enlisted for service in the World war in March, 1918. He was commissioned a captain and was stationed at the port of embarkation at Newport News, Virginia, until receiving his honorable discharge, on the 24th of February, 1919. He immediately returned to Harriman and resumed his practice.

In Knoxville, on the 10th of July, 1902, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. St. John and Miss Emily Hayes Taylor, a daughter of Robert L. Taylor. To their union three children have been born: Bob, whose birth occurred in 1904; Sarah Ellen, born in 1908; and George Fulton, Jr., born in 1912.

In his political views the Doctor is a stanch democrat, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. Dr. St. John remains a constant student of his profession and through membership in the State and County Medical societies keeps in touch with the daily advancement being made by eminent physicians and surgeons throughout the country.

PHILIP BAYARD SMITH.

Since 1908 Philip Bayard Smith has engaged in the practice of law at Erwin. He is a Virginian and was born in Keswick, Albemarle county, on the 3d of October, 1876, a son of Andrew Jackson and Ellen (Overton) Smith. On the paternal side he is of Welsh descent, members of the Smith family having come from that country to the United States many generations ago. His father was born in Virginia and upon the outbreak of the Civil war put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Confederate army, serving throughout the conflict as a lieutenant in the infantry. At the close of the war Mr. Smith engaged in farming and was a traveling salesman for a large southern concern for several years. He achieved substantial success in life and his demise occurred in 1911, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife died in 1901, in her fifty-sixth year. She was born in Virginia, a member of an old and prominent family of Albemarle county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Smith was celebrated in Keswick, Virginia, in 1866 and to their union nine children were born, six boys and three girls, Philip Bayard being the seventh in order of birth. Three boys and three girls are living.

The public schools of Fauquier county, Virginia, afforded Philip Bayard Smith

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his early education and later he enrolled in the Hoge Military Academy at Blackstone, Virginia. He was a student at Coffman's Preparatory School, Ivy, Virginia, for a time and subsequently entered Richmond College, which is now Richmond University, from which institution he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1905. Mr. Smith acquired his higher education through his own efforts, earning money in his spare time and during the summer vacations. From 1905 to 1907 he worked as auditor of the Pocohontas Coke Company of Bluefield, West Virginia, and in the latter year entered practice at Pineville, West Virginia. He practiced there until the fall of 1908, when he came to Erwin, Tennessee, and established offices for the practice of law. He has since resided here and has always practiced independently. He brought to the profession thorough training and innate ability and has become one of the representative attorneys at the Unicoi county bar. He enjoys an extensive general practice but specializes in civil cases and corporation law, and he is attorney for the Erwin National Bank.

On the 25th of October, 1911, occurred the marriage of Mr. Smith and Miss Helen Wintzer, a daughter of Antoine Wintzer of West Grove, Pennsylvania. They have two children: Marjorie and Lewis, who are both attending the public schools of Erwin. Mrs. Smith is a woman of charming personality and she is prominent in the club and social circles of this city.

Mr. Smith votes with the democratic party. He was mayor of Erwin during the war period and gave to this community a businesslike and progressive administration, inaugurating and bringing to completion many movements for the benefit of the community at large. He was very active in war work during the World war, having served as government appeal agent of Unicoi county. He was likewise a member of the legal advisory board and was prominent in the success of all Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. Mr. Smith is past chancellor of Unaka Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Erwin, and is a member and a trustee of the Kiwanis Club. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church, and is highly esteemed in this community for his professional integrity and sterling personal worth.

CHARLES HOYLE JARNAGIN.

Charles Hoyle Jarnagin is one of the enterprising citizens of Knoxville, where he is treasurer of the Bewley-Darst Coal Company and identified with other important enterprises. He was born near Lee Springs, Grainger county, on his father's farm, on the 22d of November, 1882, a son of Samuel W. and Mary L. (Gill) Jarnagin. The father was born in Clinton, Tennessee, and died in 1894. He was a farmer, traveling salesman and merchant and achieved substantial success in life, being held in high confidence and esteem by all who knew him. He served throughout the Civil war in defense of the Confederacy and was severely wounded while in active service. Mrs. Jarnagin was born at Tate Springs, Hamblen county. She is making her home in Knoxville.

Charles Hoyle Jarnagin received his early education in the public schools of Knoxville and after graduating from high school entered the Knoxville Business College. His initial step into business circles was made as messenger of the Mechanics National Bank. He was rapidly promoted and was holding the position of exchange clerk at the time of his resignation some two and one-half years later. For the following two and one-half years he was teller of the City National Bank and for three years was connected with the Holston National Bank in a like capacity. He was assistant cashier of the Knoxville Banking & Trust Company for five years and after the failure of that institution in 1912, he remained with the bank and assisted in winding up the business. In 1916 he became associated with the Bewley-Darst Coal Company as treasurer, a position he has since held. The Bewley-Darst Coal Company is a wholesale jobber and sales agent of coal. Its business is extensive, covering the state from Florida to the Great Lakes and west to the Mississippi. Aside from his duties as treasurer of this concern Mr. Jarnagin is proprietor of the Western Heights Motor Inn, on Asylum avenue. The success that he has won has not come to him by chance, but it is the result of proven efficiency and definite aim.

Mr. Jarnagin votes with the democratic party but has never sought nor desired political preferment. His religious faith is evidenced in his membership in the Deadrick avenue Baptist church and he is a generous contributor to its support. He belongs to the National Credit Men's Association and fraternally is identified with the Woodmen

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of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is fond of hunting and fishing and is a particularly enthusiastic baseball fan. He has played semi-professionally. Mr. Jarnagin was active in war work. He had received a lieutenant's commission and was ready to enter the Officers' Training Camp when the armistice was signed.

GARLAND URBAN EDMONDSON.

Prof. Garland Urban Edmondson is principal of the Algood high school and a highly esteemed citizen of this community. He was born at Lynnville, on the 29th of May, 1879, a son of James Minor and Amanda (Bryant) Edmondson, both natives of Tennessee. The father served throughout the Civil war as a first lieutenant in Forrest's Cavalry, Confederate army.

In the acquirement of his education Garland Urban Edmondson attended the rural schools of Marshall county and attended Union University from 1898 to 1900. He was a student at the Baptist University at Jackson for two years and then engaged in teaching school in Marshall, Maury and Wilson counties. He taught in the city schools of Lebanon for a number of years and at the Smithville high school, DeKalb county, for eight years. Professor Edmondson came to Algood in 1922, and has since been principal of the high school here, achieving well-merited success in this position.

On the 28th of December, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Professor Edmondson and Miss Florence Tate and to their union one child has been born: Ruth Garland. Mr. Tate, the father of Mrs. Edmondson, was also a member of Forrest's Calvary throughout the Civil war.

Professor Edmondson has always given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and he was superintendent of the Sunday school at Smithville for a number of years. Along the lines of his profession Professor Edmondson is a member of the Middle Tennessee Teachers Association. During the World war he engaged in all Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives and gave generously of his time and money in the promotion of other worthy causes.

EDWARD E. BUTLER.

A well known citizen of Tennessee is Edward E. Butler, mayor of Mountain City and a member of the law firm of Butler & Grayson. He was born in Mountain City, on the 6th of February, 1864, a son of R. R. and Emiline (Donnelly) Butler. His father was born in Virginia and came to Johnson county, Tennessee, in 1844. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Federal army, serving with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry. He was prominent in public life, having been for some years judge of the circuit court; a member of the United States congress at Washington, D. C., for a period of ten years; and was a member of the state legislature for twenty-four years as representative and senator. Mr. Butler's demise occurred while a member of the state senate, in 1902, at the age of seventy-five years. During his lifetime he was an outstanding figure in the political circles of East Tennessee. Mr. Butler's success was the result of his own intelligently directed efforts. He started out in life as a tailor and he received his education after his marriage. Mr. Butler and Emiline Donnelly were married in Taylorsville, now Mountain City. Mrs. Butler was born in Johnson county, and her death occurred at the age of seventy-five years. The Donnellys were among the old settlers of this section, and a brother of Mrs. Butler, Captain A. T. Donnelly, served in the Federal army throughout the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Butler were parents of eleven children, Edward E. Butler being the tenth in order of birth.

The public schools of Mountain City afforded Edward E. Butler his early education and subsequently he enrolled in the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville, where for two and one-half years he pursued a general literary course. In early life he formed a penchant for the legal profession and as a result enrolled in the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, from which institution he was graduated in 1888,

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with the LL. B. degree. He entered the practice of law at Mountain City in partnership with J. H. Church and has maintained law offices in this city continuously to the present time. Mr. Butler is now engaged in practice under the name of Butler & Grayson, and theirs is one of the representative law firms of Johnson county, enjoying an extensive and important clientele and handling much litigation before the courts.

Like his father, Mr. Butler has become a prominent figure in public life. He was elected to his first public office in 1890, when he became clerk and master of the chancery court, where he served until 1900. In 1903 he was elected mayor of Mountain City, which had just become incorporated, having the distinction of being the first man to hold that office. He resigned after a year, however, to accept the appointment as collector of internal revenue for the second district of Tennessee, and held that office for four years. He was a delegate to the Republican National convention in 1904. In 1911 he was elected to the state senate from the first senatorial district and reelected to that office in 1913. He was fire marshal of the state of Tennessee for two years, from 1913 to 1915, and in the latter year was again elected mayor of Mountain City, and was reelected mayor in 1923, while absent attending to his duties as state senator. He is giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration and has inaugurated and brought to completion many movements for the upbuilding of the city. In August, 1922, he was nominated for the state senate from the first senatorial district and was elected to that position in November. He is one of the county's most popular attorneys and public officials.

Aside from his professional and official duties Mr. Butler is active vice president of the Merchants & Traders Bank of Mountain City; is interested in the furniture and undertaking business conducted under the name of the Mountain City Furniture Company, Mountain City; and is interested in the Mountain City Water Company.

At Dresden, North Carolina, on the 6th of November, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Butler and Miss Ella M. Baker, a daughter of John Baker of Ashe county, North Carolina. To their union four children have been born: Delilah Emaline died at the age of four years; William Edward is a progressive farmer in Johnson county; Roderick R. is living at home; and Margaret is the wife of Foster C. Brown of Athens. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are living in Georgia.

Fraternally Mr. Butler is identified with the Masons, belonging to the blue lodge and the chapter at Mountain City, to the Commandery at Bristol, and to the Shrine at Knoxville. He is a member of the committee on by-laws and dispensation of the Grand Lodge of Tennessee and past worshipful master of Taylorsville Lodge, No. 243, F. & A. M., of Mountain City. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a zealous worker in its interests. Along strictly professional lines Mr. Butler is identified with the Tennessee State Bar Association.

J. HUGH CARTER, M.D.

Dr. J. Hugh Carter, one of the younger physicians and surgeons of Memphis, now practicing in partnership with his brother, Dr. J. P. Carter of this city, is one of the three sons of Dr. James Stephen Carter of Selmer, Tennessee, to follow the father in the medical profession. The father was born at Medon, Madison county, a son of Stephen and Mary (Hackney) Carter. He studied for the medical profession and practiced successfully for many years at Selmer, where his children were born and reared. He married Viola Sanders and they became the parents of seven children, five sons and two daughters, of whom all but one are living. Grover Carter, the youngest of the five sons, was graduated from the University of Tennessee medical school and then joined the United States army for service in the World war. He was sent overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces, holding the commission of captain, and there was detailed for duty with the British forces. On the 16th of October, 1918, near Baupome, France, he was killed in action. Captain Grover Carter was twenty-six years of age when he was called upon to make the supreme sacrifice. The four living sons are: Joseph A., of Ridgely, Tennessee; Drs. John Hugh and James Parvin, of Memphis; and Dr. William R. Carter, a dentist of Henderson, Tennessee. The daughters are: Hattie, the wife of Edgar H. Prather of Selmer; and State, who is now Mrs. A. S. Robinson of the same city. The father of this family died in St. Joseph's Hospital, Memphis, May

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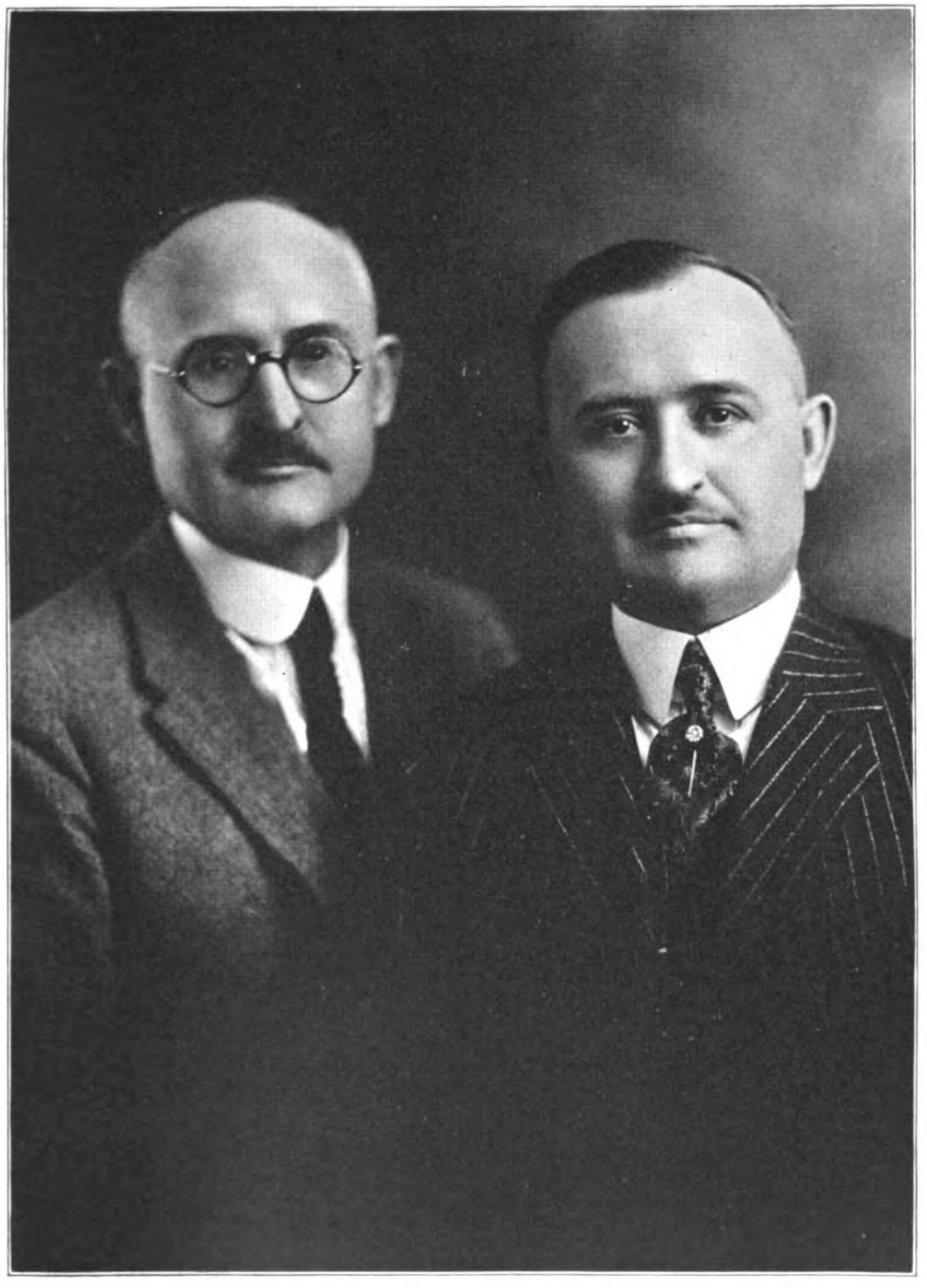

DRS. J. HUGH AND JAMES PARVIN CARTER

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14, 1909, his death being due to apoplexy. The mother makes her home in this city with her two sons who are unmarried.

Dr. J. Hugh Carter, the subject of this review, was born at Selmer, January 2, 1880, and there grew to manhood. He was educated in the public schools of that city, graduating from the high school in 1898. For several years thereafter he taught school, saving enough money from his salary to enable him to attend the medical school of the University of Tennessee, which conferred upon him the M.D. degree in 1905. Here too he paid his own expenses, largely by teaching school. After his year as interne, which was put in at the Memphis General Hospital in 1906, he began the practice of his profession in this city.

For seventeen years Dr. Carter has been continuously engaged in his medical work in Memphis. For the first five years he was associated with the late Dr. Frank A. Jones, one of the city's foremost physicians. This was excellent experience for the young physician who learned much from his association with the older and more skilled man. This connection also brought him into immediate contact with some of the most important practice in Memphis and led to his later gratifying clientele. He is now one of the partners of Carter Brothers, physicians and surgeons, who maintain offices in the Union & Planters Bank building. In addition to a general medical practice, Dr. Carter does a great deal of surgical work, in which he is particularly successful. He has always devoted himself wholeheartedly to his profession, taking time, in spite of the incessant demands of his steadily growing practice, to study up on his special subjects and to keep in touch with the general developments in the scientific field. In this connection he holds a membership in the American Medical, Tennessee State, Tri-State, and Southern Medical Associations and the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Societies.

Dr. Carter is a member and a deacon of the Central Baptist church. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and in fraternal circles is a Master Mason. His chief outside interest is farming and he owns an excellent farm of eight hundred and fifty-eight acres near Ridgely, of which the chief feature is blooded stock. He keeps Duroc-Jersey hogs and Jersey cattle, in which he takes a justifiable pride. The management of this country estate not only affords him a pleasant diversion from his professional cares, but provides Dr. Carter with a very acceptable income as well. For he has not looked upon his farm as a mere hobby and recreation. Instead he has demonstrated in terms of a good annual profit the superior results obtained by scientific management in the cultivation of field crops and the raising of live stock.

JAMES PARVIN CARTER, M.D.

Dr. James Parvin Carter is a physician and surgeon of Memphis, associated in the practice of medicine with his brother, Dr. J. Hugh Carter. He was born in Selmer, McNairy county, Tennessee, on the 7th of March, 1888, and is the son of Dr. James Stephen Carter, a veteran of the Civil war, who fought on the Confederate side, and long a physician and surgeon of Selmer, Tennessee. An extended mention of the family appears elsewhere in this work in connection with the account of Dr. J. Hugh Carter.

James P. Carter grew up in his birthplace, where he acquired his early education and prepared for entrance in Union University at Jackson, Tennessee. In June, 1912, he was graduated from this school with the Bachelor of Science degree and the following fall came to Memphis to enter the medical college of the University of Tennessee. At the conclusion of the four-year course he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. The ensuing twelve months were spent in the St. Joseph's Hospital of this city as an interne.

On the 1st of September, 1917, Dr. Carter began the practice of his profession in the offices he now occupies on the thirteenth floor of the Union & Planters Bank building in partnership with his older brother, Dr. J. Hugh Carter. He practiced for nine months, then was obliged to postpone the development of his private interests for a period of service in the United States army. On the 17th of April, 1918, he entered the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, where he underwent a rigorous training for three and a half months, being a first lieutenant in the United States Army Medical Corps. Lieutenant Carter was ordered

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abroad in July of that same year and served in France for nine months, his post of duty being at Base Hospital No. 57.

Returning to the United States he was honorably discharged from the service May 2, 1919, and came back to Memphis to resume his interrupted medical career. He shares with his brother a large and important general practice and is rapidly advancing to the front ranks of his profession in this city. In connection with his professional interests he belongs to the Tennessee State Medical Association and the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Societies.

Dr. Carter's religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Baptist church. He takes a great interest in athletics and sports, his chief hobbies being football and baseball. He is unmarried and makes his home with his mother and brother at No. 1240 Central avenue.

GEORGE EDWARD CAMPBELL, M. D.

Dr. George Edward Campbell, a successful representative of the medical profession in Johnson City, maintains his offices in the Kress building and makes a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. His birth occurred in Danville, Virginia, on the 6th of June, 1880, his parents being Thomas R. and Peggy J. (Davis) Campbell, who were also natives of the Old Dominion. The mother still makes her home in Danville, Virginia, but the father, who was engaged in business as a lumber dealer throughout his active life, passed away on the 10th of May, 1920.

In his youthful days George E. Campbell attended the public schools of his native town, passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the high school, after which he entered upon specific preparation for a professional career as a student in the medical department of the University of Nashville, from which he was graduated in 1908. He first engaged in practice in West Virginia for a brief period, later removed to Elizabethton, Carter county, Tennessee, where he followed his profession as a general practitioner until 1920, and then located in Johnson City and has made a specialty of ophthalmology, otology and laryngology, having pursued special work along these lines in Tulane University of New Orleans and the Polyclinic in Philadelphia. He is a member of the staff of the Appalachian Hospital, which is controlled by twelve local physicians, is consulting sences specialist of the National Sanatorium, member of the Johnson City Medical Society, the Washington County Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

On the 9th of November, 1908, Dr. Campbell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sue Hurt of Virginia, who comes of a long line of Revolutionary ancestry. They have become parents of two children: Christine, who was born June 29, 1911; and Edward Bachman, whose birth occurred September 10, 1917.

In 1918 Dr. Campbell offered his services to the government, was commissioned first lieutenant and within a few weeks was promoted to the rank of captain. He served as flight surgeon, a distinction which was conferred on only about one hundred and twenty men, and during this time was stationed at the Wilbur Wright Field at Dayton, Ohio; Mineola Field, New York; and Gerstner Field, Louisiana, until discharged on the 20th of January, 1919, with the rank of major. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, and his religious faith is that of the Episcopal church. His interest in community welfare is indicated by his membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and he also belongs to the Rotary Club and to the Johnson City Country Club.

JAMES L. REECE.

A well known citizen of Butler is James L. Reece, of Reece Brothers, general merchants. He was born in Johnson county on the 19th of August, 1876, a son of John I. and Sallie (Maples) Reece. His father was also a native of Johnson county and a member of one of the county's pioneer families. He engaged in farming for many years and served as justice of the peace of Johnson county for a period of eighteen years. His demise occurred in 1919. His widow survives him at the age of sixty-two years. She was born in Washington county, a member of one of the old and honored families of East Tennessee. Her father, Rev. L. L. Maples, was a prom-

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inent Baptist minister in East Tennessee during Civil war days and up to 1880. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. John I. Reece was celebrated in Johnson county in 1875 and to their union fourteen children were born, eleven sons and three daughters, James L. being the oldest member of the family. One brother died in infancy.

In the acquirement of his education James L. Reece attended the Watauga Academy at Butler and after leaving school he taught for a period of thirteen years in Johnson, Carter and Sullivan counties. For three or four years he was principal of the high school at Hunter. In 1902 he entered the general mercantile business at Butler, under the name of Reece Brothers, starting on a small capital saved from his earnings as a teacher. He has been active in that business to the present time and has steadily won success. His annual sales now total over one hundred thousand dollars. His store is the largest in Butler and its popularity is evinced when the amount of its sales is compared to the eight hundred population. Aside from the mercantile business Mr. Reece is a member of the board of directors of the Johnson County Bank and he has extensive farming and lumber interests in Sequatchie county. Principles of honesty and integrity have governed him in all transactions and he well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all.

Near Mountain City on the 24th of March, 1912, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Reece and Miss Elsie Crosswhite, a daughter of Mrs. Kate Crosswhite, a prominent resident of that place. To their union five children have been born: Glenn, nine years of age; Beulah, seven years of age; Sarah, five years of age; Anna, three; and James, Jr., eighteen months. The three eldest children are attending the Butler schools.

Mr. Reece votes with the republican party and is a stanch supporter of the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is a member of the Roane Creek Lodge, No. 679, F. & A. M., of Butler. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, and he is president of the Baracca class of the Sunday school. Since taking up his residence in Butler Mr. Reece has made many friends and is readily conceded to be one of the substantial business men of Johnson county.

JUDGE CHESTER K. HART.

Chester K. Hart, a member of one of the well known and highly respected families of Nashville, has engaged in the practice of law in this city since 1910 and his professional colleagues and associates as well as the general public accord him a position of distinction in his chosen field of activity. On the 3d of August, 1922, he was elected judge of the criminal court, division No. 2, and entered upon the duties of that office on the 1st of September.

The Judge was born in Smith county, Tennessee, January 26, 1883, and is a son of William Young and Margaret (Harley) Hart, the former also a native of Smith county and the latter of Jackson county, this state. For some time the father conducted a grocery store in Nashville, later going to Carthage, Tennessee, where he engaged in the hardware business, but afterward returned to Nashville and is now identified with the Phillips & Buttorff Manufacturing Company of this city. The mother is also living and they have a large circle of friends in the community where they reside.

Mr. Hart acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools of Nashville and afterward became a student at the Joseph Allen College at Carthage, this state, from which he was graduated in 1901, winning the A. B. degree. In 1902 he served as deputy clerk and master of the chancery court at Carthage and after completing his term came to Nashville, securing a position as bookkeeper with the Harley Furniture Company, in which capacity he served for two years. At the end of that time, in association with four others, Mr. Hart aided in forming a corporation which purchased the business of the Harley Company, and of the new organization he was made secretary and treasurer, filling those offices for four years. He then sold his interest in the business and in 1909 entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in June, 1910, having been admitted to the bar sixteen weeks before completing his course in that institution. Opening an office in Nashville, he practiced independently for a time, later becoming associated with Albert S. Britt and afterward with Frank Langford, who is now serving as judge of the third circuit court of Davidson county. Previous to the election of Judge Langford, George Thomas came into the firm, which then became known as

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Langford, Hart & Thomas, and after Judge Langford was called to the bench Thomas L. Cummings was admitted to a partnership. The firm was then Hart, Thomas & Cummings until Judge Hart's elevation to the bench September 1, 1922, and they had a large and representative clientele. Mr. Hart acted as trial attorney for the attorney general of Davidson county, Tennessee, and also as special judge of the criminal and circuit courts previous to his election as judge of the criminal court, division No. 2. He was an instructor in the law school conducted by the Young Men's Christian Association of Nashville and has ever closely adhered to the highest ethical standards of the profession.

Judge Hart is unmarried and resides with his parents at No. 2509 Oakland avenue, in this city. During the World war he served as a Four-Minute speaker, addressing many public gatherings, and was also active in the promotion of all local drives. As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he does all in his power to secure the industrial prosperity of his city and he is also connected with the Inglewood Golf & Country Club, the Richland Golf Club, the Nashville Automobile Club, the Nashville Bar & Library Association and Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Royal Arcanum and the Elks lodge. The success which he has won indicates that in the practice of law he has undoubtedly taken up a line of activity for which his natural ability well qualifies him and he is conceded to be one of the most able members of the Nashville bar.

FRANK L. WEST.

One of the most popular residents of Knox county is Frank L. West, who is now serving his second term as county tax assessor with offices in the courthouse at Knoxville. He was born in Rutledge, Tennessee, on the 14th of January, 1889, a son of Oscar L. and Lillie A. (Clapp) West. The West family originally resided in Virginia and at an early day came to Tennessee, locating in Grainger county. The paternal grandfather, T. R. West, was a native of Grainger county and for many years was a minister in the Methodist church. The Clapps likewise lived in Virginia before removing to Tennessee. The maternal great-grandfather, Adam Clapp, was born in Knox county, as was his son, W. A. Clapp, who served in the Federal army throughout the Civil war, participating in many strategic engagements. Mrs. West was born in Knox county and is now residing in Knoxville, where she has many friends, but her husband, Oscar L. West, died in 1897. He was a native of Grainger county and for many years engaged successfully in the mercantile business.

Frank L. West received his early educational training in the public schools of Knoxville and after putting his textbooks aside engaged in newspaper work as reporter for Knoxville papers. He was active in that connection for about eight years and during that time made many stanch friends. In 1912 he was elected to the fifty-ninth general assembly, at which time he was but twenty-three years of age, and he was also elected to the sixtieth general assembly. During his second term in that body he was minority leader of the house and was instrumental in the passage of reform tax legislation. He was responsible for the West-Levine bill, now in force, the intermediate sentence law and other well known and important bills and laws. He was likewise a member of the Knox county road commission, in charge of the county roads. In 1916 Mr. West put all personal interests aside and enlisted for service on the Mexican border. He was a first lieutenant and adjutant of the Third Tennessee Infantry and while in service was elected county tax assessor by the largest majority ever given a candidate with opposition in Knox county. He resigned his commission in the army and filled that office until the entrance of the United States into the World war. For some time he had held a commission as major in the National Guard but he gave that up to enlist as a private in the Regular army, hoping to get into active service in France. He was sent to Camp Gordon, Georgia, for training and was there promoted to the rank of second lieutenant. He was on his way to France when the signing of the armistice closed hostilities. Subsequently, after receiving his honorable discharge, he returned to Knoxville and in 1920 was reelected as county tax assessor for a term of four years. He was a candidate of the republican party and again led his ticket. Mr. West is one of the most capable and best liked public officials in the county. He has a genius for making and keeping friends and,

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holding to the belief that every public office is a public trust, he has gained and well merits the confidence and esteem of all his fellowmen.

On the 27th of February, 1915, Mr. West married Miss Minnie Hodges, a daughter of Charles F. Hodges, a native of Knox county and a prominent resident of Knoxville. Members of the Hodges family have lived in this county since its organization. Prior to the Civil war they were extensive plantation owners and had many slaves. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. West four children have been born: Frank L., Jr., Dorothy West, Hodges William and Mary Katherine. Mrs. West is a woman of culture and refinement and is socially prominent.

The family attends the Fourth Presbyterian church, to the support of which Mr. West is a generous contributor, and fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Masters Lodge, No. 244; Paxton Chapter, R. A. M.; Cypress Commandery, K. T.; and Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise affiliated with Knoxville Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. West is an active member of the American Legion and is connected with Knoxville Post, No. 2. He was one of the state organizers of the Legion and for two years served as a member of the state executive committee. For recreation from the arduous duties of his office he turns to the great outdoors and his hobby is farming. He is likewise fond of fishing.

HOWARD JOSEPH PULLUM.

Howard Joseph Pullum of New York city, occupying a position of distinction in connection with the development and control of the sugar industry on the North American continent, was born in Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, March 12, 1878, and is a son of Armstead Blackwell Pullum, whose parents were William A. and Eliza Jane (McCann) Pullum, early residents of Fayette county. The latter was a granddaughter of Hezekiah Ellis of Spotsylvania county, Virginia, the historic character who was imprisoned in 1775 by Lord Dunmore for denouncing the King of England. Her mother, Sarah Ellis McCann, was one of the small children in the fort on August 16, 1782, when the women there braved a savage host at the siege of Bryans Station, Kentucky, to secure water for the fort that was defending the station against Simon Girty and his Indian allies. Her brother Captain William Ellis, was next in command of the block house and thus the family was closely associated with the early history of development in the south.

Armstead Blackwell Pullum, father of Howard J. Pullum, was born in Lexington and spent his life in that city and in Chattanooga. He became one of the builders of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad between Cincinnati and Chattanooga and was thus closely associated with railroad development in the south. He married Isabella Bowman, a daughter of George Hite and Isabella (Tarlton) Bowman of Fayette county, Kentucky. George Hite Bowman was a member of McDowell's cavalry in the War of 1812 and participated in the battles against the Indians at the towns of the Mississinews. He was a son of Abraham Bowman, colonel of the Eighth Virginia Volunteers in the Revolutionary army (General Peter Mullenburg's regiment). His uncle, Captain Joseph Bowman, was second in command under George Rogers Clark at the capture of Vincennes, Indiana, on the 25th of February, 1779. He was the great-grandson of Joist Hite, who settled at New Palz, New York, in 1698 and who established Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1716. He afterward settled in the Shenandoah valley in 1730, being the first white settler of the historic valley of Virginia. Through another line in the maternal ancestry Howard J. Pullum is connected with one of the old and distinguished American families. His grandmother Isabella Tarlton was the granddaughter of Jeremiah Tarlton, a corporal in Captain John Davidson's Company of the Second Maryland Regiment in the Revolutionary war.

Howard Joseph Pullman pursued his education in Chattanooga, Tennessee, his instruction being largely received in Catholic schools. Later he attended St. Bernard's College at Cullman, Alabama, from which he was graduated on the 21st of June, 1896. In less than two years he was actively engaged in military service, for he enlisted at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the war against Spain on the 21st of April, 1898, becoming a member of Company L, Third Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He rose to the rank of company quartermaster sergeant, serving under Captain Champe S. Andrews and Colonel Perry Fife. He was with the troops throughout the entire war period and

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was with the Army of Occupation in Cuba until May 20, 1902, under Major Chauncey B. Baker.

It was perhaps due at least in part to his sojourn in Cuba that he became interested in the sugar industry. At least some years later he directed his efforts into that field of business, taking up the production of raw sugar in Cuba in 1909. He has been closely identified with the industry throughout the intervening period to the present and is now an official and director of many of the largest sugar producing companies in the world and vice president of the principal financial institution of this kind in the West Indies. He has become a dominant factor in connection with the development of sugar production, and his progressive spirit, his broad vision, his keen sagacity and his indefatigable energy have made him a dynamic force in the field of commerce into which he has directed his efforts.

On the 5th of June, 1913, at Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Pullum was married to Miss Eleanor Wathen, a daughter of John Bernard and Margaret Hill (Adams) Wathen of Louisville, Kentucky. Fraternally he is a mason but he has never extended his activities into the political camp or into club life. He has concentrated his efforts and attention upon his business affairs and what he has undertaken he has accomplished for he has never stopped short of his objective. With him to plan is to execute, and his labors are highly productive of results that have had marked influence upon the commercial development of the entire country.

WILLIAM RUSSELL HAMILTON.

William Russell Hamilton is one of the substantial citizens of Knoxville, where he is prominently known in business, church and civic circles and is highly esteemed for his integrity and sterling worth. He was born on his father's farm in Washington county, Virginia, on the 31st of December, 1867. The family is of Scotch-Irish descent. John B. Hamilton, the paternal grandfather of William R. Hamilton, was a native of Pennsylvania but came to Tennessee in early life. He served in the state legislature from Sullivan county and was its sheriff for several years. John S. Hamilton, the father of Mr. Hamilton of this review, was born near Blountville, in Sullivan county, Tennessee, and in young manhood removed with some of his brothers to Church Hill, Hawkins county, this state. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, he was quick to put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Confederate army, serving as quartermaster. Following the cessation of hostilities he spent two or three years in Virginia but on the expiration of that period returned to Tennessee and in this state spent the remainder of his life. For many years he engaged in farming and he was likewise a stock dealer. He devoted a great deal of time to church work, being a member of the Missionary Baptist church, and was one of the principal organizers of the Holston Valley Association of Baptists, which was organized at Persia, Tennessee, in 1884. He was moderator of the organization for seven consecutive years, when he removed to Bristol, beyond the association limits. His second son, John D. Hamilton, is now moderator of the association and has been active in that capacity for seven different years. John S. Hamilton was likewise an exemplary member of the Masonic fraternity. He was several times master of various lodges and was a dominant factor in the organization of several lodges. He died March 3, 1898, at the age of sixty-eight years, at Bristol, Tennessee, where his remains were interred. John S. Hamilton was married in Kingsport, Tennessee, to Miss Bettie Elizabeth Ott, who, like her father, David Ott, was born in the valley of Virginia. The latter was actively identified with the milling business and engaged in farming for some time. The New Providence Presbyterian church near Staunton, Virginia, was in part founded by members of the Ott family—one of the old and honored families of that state. After her marriage Mrs. Hamilton joined the Baptist church and was like her husband very active in Christian work. She passed away November 25, 1910, at the age of eighty-three years, and was also buried at Bristol. By her marriage she became the mother of a daughter and three sons, namely: Mrs. Sudie (Hamilton) Moore, Baxter D. Hamilton, John D. Hamilton, and William R. Hamilton, whose name introduces this review.

The last named attended the common schools of Hawkins county in the acquirement of his early education and later enrolled in the Carson and Newman Col-

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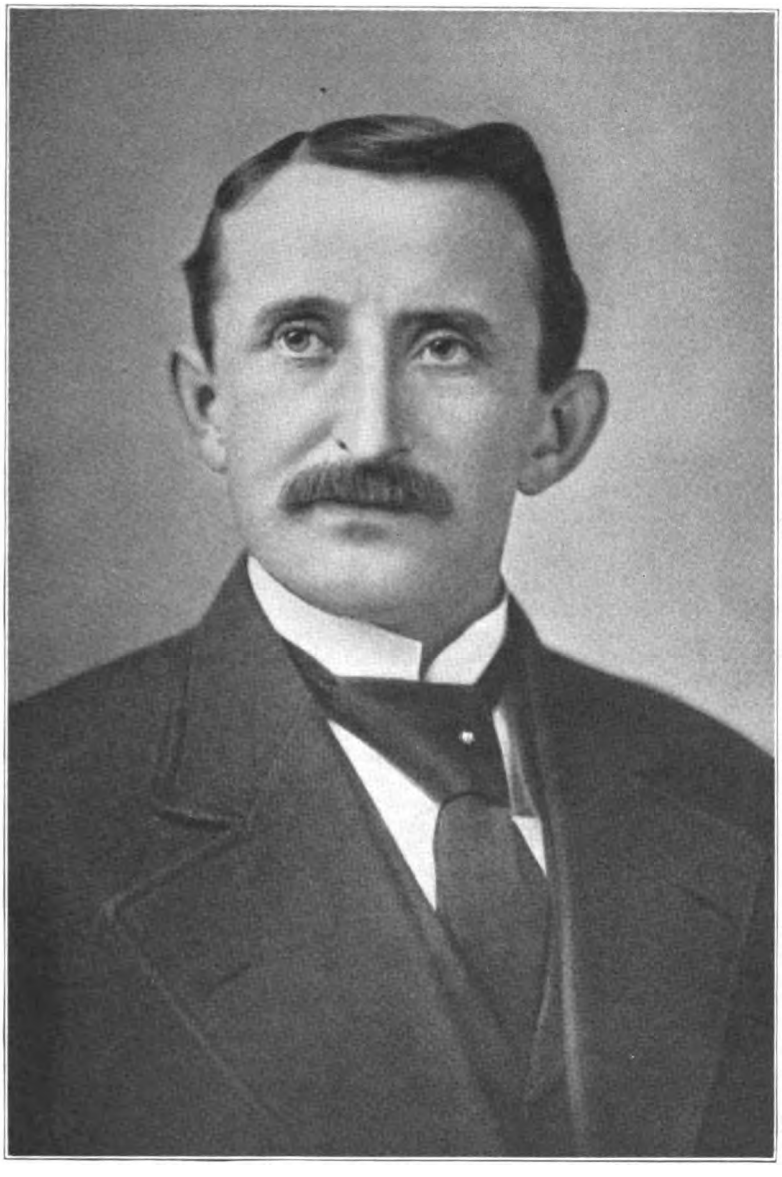

WILLIAM R. HAMILTON

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lege for two sessions—the fall term of 1884 and the spring term of 1885. After putting his textbooks aside he engaged in the mercantile business at Romeo, Greene county, Tennessee, in association with his father, and was active in that connection until the fall of 1890. He was but eighteen years of age when he made his initial step into the business world. In 1890 he removed to Bristol, Tennessee, and engaged in the grocery and feed business in connection with his two brothers, operating two or three stores with substantial success. Later Mr. Hamilton began dealing in country produce at Bristol and his enterprise developed into a carload business of extensive proportions. He carried on a wholesale seed and grain business at the same time, subsequently enlarged the scope of his activities and founded the Hamilton-Bacon-Hamilton Company, which is still in existence. He became president and manager of the corporation and also handled farm machinery, vehicles, etc.

During this period Mr. Hamilton had been devoting a great deal of time and attention to religious work and had become the leader in the temperance movement in Bristol. Feeling it his duty, he retired from active business to engage in religious and civic work, becoming officially connected with the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League. In 1905 he removed to Knoxville and established an office to carry on the work of the organization there. At the end of a year the office was removed to Nashville and in the fall of 1907 Mr. Hamilton moved with his family to that city. He was identified with the Anti-Saloon League for a period of nine years, serving most of the time as state superintendent. He was head of the league during its successful fight to make Tennessee bone dry. The famous Carmack letter, signed by Edward Ward Carmack, which was broadcasted all over the United States, entitled "The Saloon Has Sinned Away Its Day of Grace," was written and addressed to Mr. Hamilton, who still cherishes it. In 1914 he again became active in business circles, becoming connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He started his insurance work in Hawkins county, his boyhood home, while he was recuperating from his labor as superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, and during the first four months qualified for the one hundred thousand dollar field club. In the spring of 1915 he took charge of the Knoxville agency of the company and he has been active as district manager ever since. Aside from this he is a partner of G. A. Atchley, in the Cumberland Coal Company, a coal brokerage concern of Knoxville, and president of the East Tennessee Auto Company, operating a large garage and doing a supply business. This motor company was one of the first enterprises of its kind in northern Knoxville.

On the 31st of December, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hamilton and Miss Ora A. Campbell, a daughter of Jacob H. and Catherine (Bailey) Campbell of Baileyton, Greene county, which place was named in honor of the latter's family, representatives of which came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Hamilton received her education in the Oakland Seminary at Baileyton. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton became the parents of six children, one of whom, a daughter, Catherine Elizabeth, died in infancy. Carmen E. acquired her education in the public schools of Bristol, in the Virginia Institute and in Tennessee College. Prior to her marriage she was associated with her father in the Anti-Saloon League work and is responsible for the data making the connection between Abraham Lincoln and Robert E. Lee in the national organization known as the Lincoln-Lee Legion Total Abstinence Association. She is now the wife of Rufus L. Priest, manager of the East Tennessee Auto Company of Knoxville, and has a daughter, Una Mae Priest. Clarice L. Hamilton, who is an instructor in the Carson and Newman College, attended the same schools as her sister Carmen and received a diploma from the Ward-Belmont Seminary of Nashville. After teaching for several years she took a two-year course in the Women's Mission Training School at the Louisville Theological Seminary. William R. Hamilton, Jr., who was graduated from the University of Tennessee with the class of 1922, is now preparing for the ministry as a student in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary at Louisville, Kentucky. He was a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps when the signing of the armistice closed hostilities. Euleta Hamilton is now attending the University of Tennessee. Byron Edward, the youngest member of the family, is a student in the Knoxville high school.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Hamilton has given his political endorsement to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Missionary Baptist church and he is a zealous church worker. For some time he was a teacher in the Sunday school of the First Baptist church of

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Knoxville. He has been actively identified with church work in Bristol, Nashville and Knoxville. He was at the head of a mission work at Bristol, from which grew the Second Baptist church of that community, and served as superintendent of the Sunday school from the time of its inception until he left Bristol to take up work in connection with the Anti-Saloon League. The present church building was erected under his supervision. Mr. Hamilton succeeded his father as deacon of the First Baptist church of Bristol, which office he held until he became deacon as well as a charter member of the Second Baptist church. He was also a deacon of the Lockeland Baptist church of Nashville and is now a deacon of the First Baptist church of Knoxville. He is vitally interested in missionary work and is treasurer and a member of the executive committee of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Southern Baptist Convention. He has been a member of the committee for six years and has held the position of treasurer for four years. Mr. Hamilton likewise does evangelistic work, holding evangelistic meetings in conjunction with the Baptist pastors. He was a volunteer associational missionary of the Holston Valley Association, giving his services without thought of remuneration for eight months. During that time he spent every week-end in visiting the various churches in the association. Mr. Hamilton has for many years placed his church and the cause of Christianity above all else, and he is always interested in all matters looking toward social reform. He is an active member of the Knoxville Board of Commerce and along strictly business lines is identified with the Life Underwriters Association of Knoxville. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton make their home in Park City, on the corner of Linden and Winona streets, where they have a beautiful residence. Mrs. Hamilton is essentially a home woman and has devoted her entire life to her children and has thoroughly and loyally cooperated with her husband in educating and preparing their children for the highest Christian service. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton number among their friends many prominent churchmen in the south and they are held in high esteem and respect by all who know them.

HORACE S. LIPSCOMB.

Horace S. Lipscomb, formerly president of the David Lipscomb College of Nashville, is a member of one of the most prominent and highly respected families of Tennessee, whose members have done important and valuable work in promoting educational interests of the state. He was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, in 1881, a son of Rev. Granville and Anna (Swift) Lipscomb, the former of whom devoted his life to religious work as an evangelist of the Christian church. He resided on a farm adjoining Lipscomb College, of which his brother, David Lipscomb, was the founder. A biography of the latter appears elsewhere in this publication. Rev. Granville Lipscomb passed away in 1910 and his wife's demise occurred in 1896.

In the acquirement of an education Horace S. Lipscomb attended the Woolwine and Wallace schools, privately conducted schools of Nashville, and also Brennan Military Academy, later entering Vanderbilt University, which conferred upon him the B. S. and M. S. degrees. For a year he engaged in teaching school at Shelbyville, Tennessee, and from 1901 until 1919 was an instructor in the public schools of Nashville, while he was also at one time a teacher in Peabody College of this city. In 1920 he became dean of Lipscomb College and in June of the following year was made president, in which capacity he served until June, 1923. His thorough training, broad experience and natural ability well qualify him for the discharge of the responsible duties which devolved upon him, and his work was characterized by a spirit of progress that takes cognizance of all improved educational methods. The curriculum of the school has always included instruction in the Bible, special emphasis being laid upon junior college studies, and the enrollment for 1922 was one hundred and fifty pupils. It is one of the old established colleges of the south and has ever been conducted according to high standards. Lipscomb College has become the mother of a number of educational institutions in various parts of the country, including Harper College of Kansas, Fresno College of California, and the Abilene and Thorp Spring Colleges of Texas. The college was founded by Dr. Lipscomb's uncle, David Lipscomb, who also established the Fanning Orphans School for Girls, which is situated in the outlying district of Nashville, on the Murfreesboro road, and is one of the most worthy institutions of this character in the south.

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In June, 1914, Dr. Lipscomb was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Brant, a daughter of A. W. and Florence (Albert) Brant, natives of Illinois. Her father is also a well known educator and is assistant superintendent of the Louisville & Nashville School. Dr. and Mrs. Lipscomb have become the parents of two sons, Horace S., Jr., and Albert Brant, aged respectively seven and three years. They are members of the Christian church and the Doctor is also identified with Phi Delta Kappa college fraternity. He is nonpartisan in his political views, placing the qualifications of a candidate above all other considerations. He is a man of scholarly attainments who keeps in touch with the most advanced thought of the day in regard to educational methods and his influence has been a potent factor in promoting the development of his city and state along intellectual lines.

SHIRLEY POLK DANNEL.

One of the prominent attorneys at the Loudon county bar is Shirley Polk Dannel, a resident of Loudon. He was born in Rhea county, on the 8th of July, 1888, a son of W. H. and Mary J. (Bready) Dannel. The father was born in 1862 and for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is now living retired, a highly respected and esteemed citizen. Mrs. Dannel was born in 1863 and died in 1917.

In the acquirement of his education Shirley Polk Dannel attended the common schools of his native county and subsequently enrolled in the University of Kentucky. From that institution he transferred to the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, which latter institution conferred the LL. B. degree upon him in 1912. He practiced law in Knoxville in 1913, at the termination of which time he came to Loudon, where he has since practiced. In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit Mr. Dannel achieved success from the start and he is enjoying an extensive and representative clientele, handling much important litigation before the courts. He is legal advisor for the Bank of Loudon, and a member of other concerns. In 1920 he was elected county judge, and he is readily conceded to be a representative member of the legal profession in this county.

In Loudon, on the 7th of April, 1915, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dannel and Miss Elizabeth S. Duff, a daughter of W. C. and Sally (Turner) Duff, residents of this state. Mr. and Mrs. Dannel had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Dannel has given his political endorsement to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He maintains an active interest in party affairs and is well informed on all the important questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Methodist church and fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Junior Order, United American Mechanics. Along strictly professional lines he is affiliated with the State and American Bar Associations.

AARON WILSON EDINGTON.

A native son of Knoxville is Aaron Wilson Edington, who is now serving as county court clerk. His birth occurred on the 20th of April, 1879, and he is a son of Robert H. and Catherine J. (Groner) Edington, who are residing five miles west of Knoxville. The father was born in Polk county on the 27th of January, 1842, and in early life engaged in contracting as a stone contractor for many years, building most of the bridges and culverts in the south from Bristol, Tennessee, to Macon, Georgia. Later he was connected with railroad construction work but in 1912 retired from active life, having achieved substantial success in that business. He is one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil war. In 1861 he enlisted in the Confederate army and served under General Sherman until the 15th of April, 1865, being wounded at Pine Hill, Georgia, during the famous March to the Sea. The Edingtons are of English descent, their ancestors having come to America from England at an early day, and they first located in Virginia, from which state they later migrated to Tennessee. The maternal ancestors came from Ireland, the grandfather of Catherine J. Groner being the progenitor of this branch of the family in America. Her father, Wilson Groner, was born in Concord, North Carolina, but Mrs. Edington was born

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in Knox county, Tennessee, on the 3d of March, 1847. She and Mr. Edington are among the most prominent and highly respected citizens of the community in which they reside and their friends are legion.

Aaron Wilson Edington received his early education in the public schools of his native county and in due time enrolled in the Carson and Newman College at Jefferson City. He next attended the Knoxville Business College and after completing his course there he went into the railroad construction business in association with his father. After his father's retirement in 1912, he engaged in building pike roads and was active in that connection until in August, 1918, when he was elected to his present office as clerk of the county court. He is well qualified to discharge the duties devolving upon him in this capacity and he is achieving well merited success.

On the 10th of April, 1901, occurred the marriage of Mr. Edington and Miss Iva M. Taylor, a daughter of D. M. Taylor, a native of East Tennessee. To their union one child, Thelma, has been born. She is a graduate of the Fountain City high school. Mrs. Edington is a true southern gentlewoman, possessing a charming and magnetic personality, and she is socially prominent.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Edington has given his stanch support to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He is active in party councils and is well versed on all the important questions and issues of the day. He is a member of the Central Baptist church of Bearden, Tennessee, and was superintendent of that Sunday school for some seven years. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, holding membership in Knoxville Lodge, No. 160, and he is a member of Bright Hope Lodge, No. 113, F. & A. M., of Fountain city. Mr. Edington is connected with the Y. M. C. A. and is essentially an outdoor man, being very fond of all kinds of athletics, being an ardent baseball fan and following that sport closely throughout the summer. He is one of the most liberal and public-spirited citizens of Knoxville and there is no movement for the promotion of the general welfare that seeks his aid in vain. Mr. and Mrs. Edington and their daughter reside on Lowes Ferry pike in Knoxville, and their home affords the most generous hospitality to their many friends.

ISAAC STACY RAMBO.

Isaac Stacy Rambo, cashier of the Merchants & Traders Bank of Mountain City, died at his home there June 29, 1923, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was born at Doeville, Tennessee, on the 24th of July, 1871, a son of James Tipton and Elva (Shoun) Rambo. The father, who is now living at the age of eighty-five years, was born in Johnson county, his family having been among the pioneer settlers of this county, coming from Virginia. For the greater part of his life he has engaged in farming but has now retired from active life. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war James Tipton Rambo was quick to put all personal interests aside and, his sympathies being with the union, he enlisted in the Federal army, serving as a corporal in Company F, Fourth Tennessee Infantry. In Johnson county he married Miss Elva Shoun, who died June 25, 1910, in a train accident, at the age of seventy-five years. She was born in Johnson county and was a member of an old and honored family of this section of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Rambo three children have been born: Isaac Stacy being the second in order of birth. The third child, Sam C., died August 5, 1913.

The common schools of Johnson county afforded Isaac Stacy Rambo his early education and subsequently he enrolled in the Holly Springs College at Butler, Tennessee, where he completed his preparatory training. He was engaged in farming until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he secured a school in Johnson county and taught for two terms. In 1894 he was elected county court clerk of Johnson county and served continuously in that office until 1902. He then became associated with the Merchants & Traders Bank in the capacity of cashier, which position he held at his death. Mr. Rambo was likewise a director of the bank, which has a capital and surplus of forty thousand dollars and deposits of three hundred thousand dollars. This is the pioneer bank of Johnson county and the largest institution of its kind in the county. Mr. Rambo assisted in its organization and was a dominant factor in its continued success. He was a stockholder in the Tennessee National Bank of Johnson City; the Dominion National Bank and the Union Trust Company of Bristol; and was Secretary and treasurer of the Mountain City Water Company.

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At Butler, Johnson county on the 26th of October, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Rambo and Miss Margaret Coffey, a daughter of Captain Thomas Coffey of Watauga county, North Carolina. They became the parents of one son, Justin C., who married Willie McQuown Sutherland of Mountain City and is engaged in the lumber business there.

The political allegiance of Mr. Rambo was given to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons, holding membership in Taylorsville Lodge, No. 243, F. & A. M., of Mountain City; the Mountain City Chapter, No. 158, and Mountain City Lodge, No. 21, I. O. O. F. His religious faith was that of the Christian church and he was superintendent of the Sunday school and a deacon in the church. Mr. Rambo was essentially public-spirited and during the World war he gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. He was chairman of all Liberty Loan drives for Johnson county, was fuel administrator of Johnson county and treasurer of the Red Cross.

DEWITT MCNUTT SHEPARD.

One of the leading insurance men of Knoxville is DeWitt McNutt Shepard, president of the DeWitt M. Shepard, Inc., an extensive insurance concern. He was born in Knoxville on the 27th of October, 1889, a son of Everett Walker and Frances (Mary) Shepard, also natives of Knox county. The progenitor of the Shepard family in the United States was —— Shipheard, the family name being spelled in that manner at that time, who came from England. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Ferris Shepard, was born in Newton, Connecticut, and came to Knoxville with a brother L. C. Shepard, at an early day. They engaged in the sash and blind business and achieved substantial success in that connection. The paternal grandmother was Malinda Williams McNutt, a direct descendant of White, the founder of Knoxville, and a daughter of DeWitt McNutt, who was born near Newport, Tennessee. The first McNutt to come to America was Alexander McNutt, who located in Augusta county, Virginia. Robert McNutt, the grandfather of DeWitt McNutt, was the first of the family to settle in Tennessee, having removed to this state about 1794. Everett Walker Shepard was born in Knoxville and has been engaged in the real estate and mercantile business for the greater part of his life. He has always been a hard and persistent worker and well merits the success he has achieved.

DeWitt McNutt Shepard's early education was received in the public schools of Knoxville and in early life he withdrew from school and entered the business world. For eighteen months he was office boy for the Philadelphia Veneer & Lumber Company and was then bill clerk for the Cowan, McClung Company for three years. He won rapid advancement with that concern and at the time of his resignation had been head bill clerk for some time. Mr. Shepard then entered Y. M. C. A. work as a physical director and he was active in that capacity for six months. Subsequently he entered the employ of the East Tennessee National Bank and three years later resigned his position as paying and receiving teller of that institution to become associated with the House-Hasson Hardware Company in the capacity of general bookkeeper. He remained with that concern for a like period and then in 1914 made his initial step into the insurance business. For a year he was associated with J. V. Rymer of the Home Life Insurance Company and then went into the general insurance business as a member of the firm of Shepard, Toms & Harth. Some time later he bought out his partners' interests and has been alone in this line of business ever since. On the 1st of October, 1919, the business was incorporated as the DeWitt M. Shepard, Inc., and he became president. The company handles fire, casualty and other lines of insurance and is one of the most reliable institutions of its kind in Knoxville. They represent the American Surety Company and other large companies and enjoy an enviable place among the representative business interests of Knoxville. Mr. Shepard is likewise district agent for the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation.

On the 3d of July, 1910, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Shepard and Miss Maude Katherine Manning, a native of Chattanooga and a daughter of Robert A. Manning. Her father was born in Atlanta, Georgia, and was an engineer for the Southern Railroad for some forty-three years. Mrs. Shepard received her education in the schools of Knoxville and was graduated from the local high school with the class of 1908. She is a woman of culture and refinement and is prominent socially. To Mr. and Mrs. Shepard

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three children have been born: Frances Terrell, DeWitt McNutt, Jr., and Roberta Jane.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Shepard has given his political endorsement to the democratic party, having firm belief in its principles as factors in good government. He has been a delegate to state conventions of the party several times and is always in attendance at local meetings. The religious faith of the family is that of the Baptist church and they are communicants of the Broadway Baptist church. In 1913 Mr. Shepard organized what is now known as the Ben Morton Bible class of that church, which is one of the largest Bible classes in the south. He is a member of the National Defenders, of which body he was first supreme national treasurer in 1919, and he was one of the organizers of the Knoxville Kiwanis Club and its first secretary. He was a charter member of the Board of Commerce and has always maintained an active interest in the affairs of that body. He is likewise interested in Y. M. C. A. work and is an active member of that organization. Both Mr. and Mrs. Shepard are musically inclined, Mrs. Shepard being a vocalist and pianist, and he is a member of the Kiwanis Glee Club. For recreation Mr. Shepard turns to the great outdoors and his hobby is athletics. He is an expert handball player, holding the city championship in 1922, and is fond of all other sports. During the World war he gave generously of his time and money in the promotion of government interests and he was on the Victory Loan committee and active in all drives, etc. He is one of Knoxville's most liberal and public spirited citizens and the city is proud to number him among her native sons.

CHARLES LEONARD FICKLEN, SR.

Charles Leonard Ficklen, Sr., an honored representative of one of the first families of the south and a resident of Memphis for three decades, was here successfully engaged in the brokerage business at the time of his demise, which occurred September 30, 1899, when he had reached the age of sixty-two years. He was born in Elizaville, Kentucky, on the 27th of May, 1837, a son of Daniel (II) and Achsah (Anderson) Ficklen. The Ficklen family has been one of pioneers. Stout-hearted men and women were those who peopled the American colonies, for of the thousands who risked their lives in passage hither, but few ever beheld their native land again; and in those days the transit of messages was so uncertain and slow that many never heard from, or of, their relatives again. Such was probably the case with the Ficklen immigrant to Virginia, who established his home in King George county, that state. His sons when grown began to scatter to newer country westward. Several of his grandsons started for Kentucky in the vanguard of civilization when that region was "The Dark and Bloody Ground" and were associated with Boone, Harrod, the Todds, Craigs and others in that sanguinary struggle with the Indians at the close of the Revolution. Here we find all the sons of William Ficklen (II) with the exception of him who died in the army in 1777. Thomas Ficklen and his family were at Bryants Station during the memorable siege in 1782. John Ficklen and his family were a few miles away in a very thinly settled part of Jessamine county. Joseph is thought to have gone to Kentucky with his brother, but the first record of him is in 1797, when he was one of the first party of whites to settle in what is now Allen county. About 1798 John Ficklen, son of Thomas, settled in Mason county and Daniel, son of Benjamin and the grandfather of our subject, settled in Fleming county.

Charles L. Ficklen, whose name introduces this review, obtained his education in private schools of Kentucky. It was in 1869, when a young man of thirty-two years, that he came to Memphis and entered the employ of the Falls Cotton Company in the capacity of bookkeeper, continuing with that concern for several years. Subsequently he embarked in the brokerage business on his own account and throughout the remainder of his life was actively and successfully engaged therein as a representative of western packing houses.

On the 6th of December, 1876, Mr. Ficklen was united in marriage to Miss Lulu Young, a sister of Judge J. P. Young of Memphis. She passed away in 1879, leaving a daughter, Marian M. On the 12th of December, 1883, Mr. Ficklen was again married, his second union being with Miss Leila Mitchell Johnson, by whom he had two children: Charles Leonard, born September 29, 1884; and Leila Johnson.

Mr. Ficklen was a most public-spirited and loyal citizen who took an active

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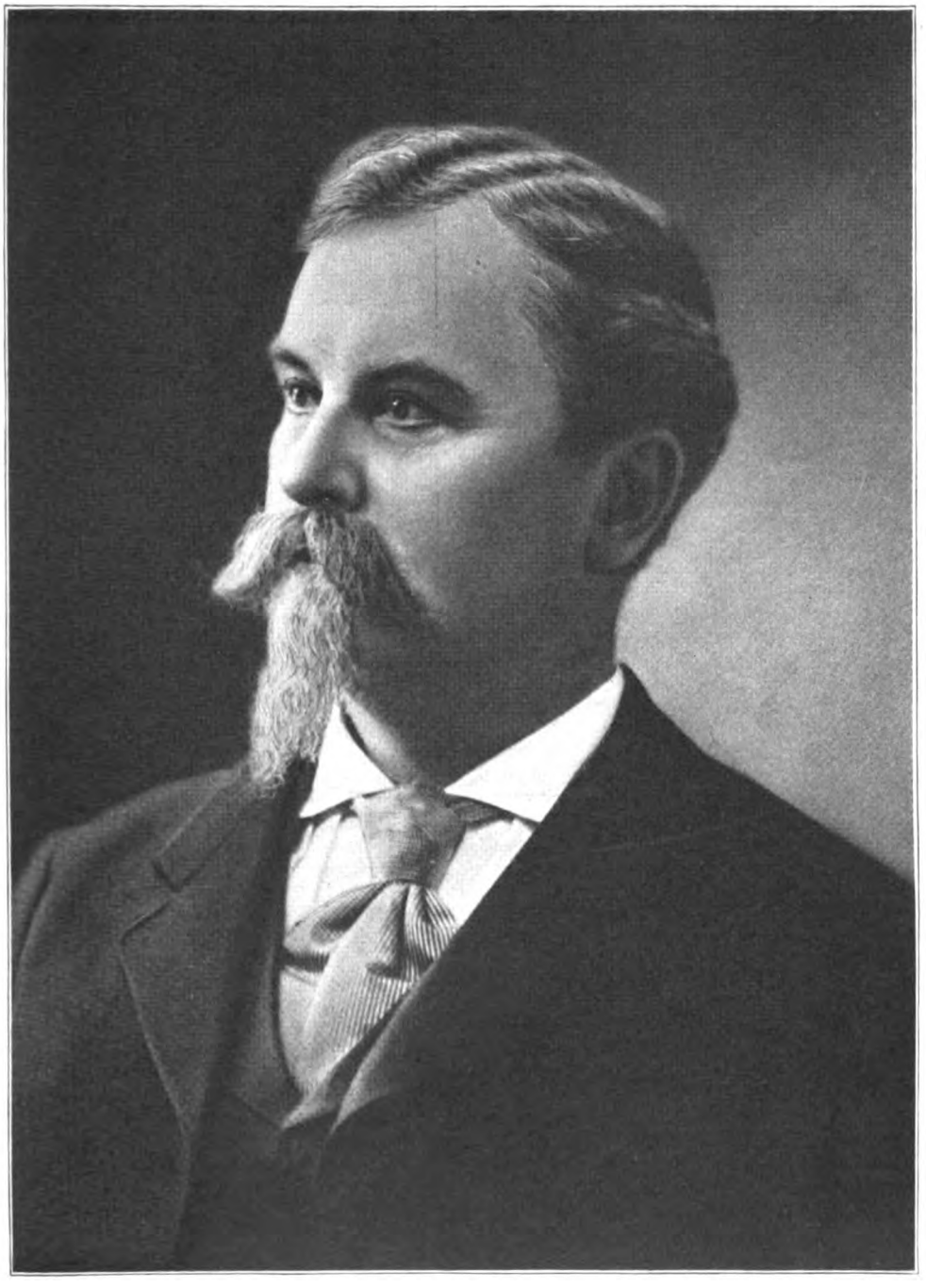

CHARLES L. FICKLEN, SR.

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interest in everything that pertained to the growth, development and welfare of Memphis. He became a charter member of the old Tennessee Club, also belonged to the Chickasaw Club and was likewise identified with the Merchants Exchange. His demise was deeply deplored in both business and social circles of the city, for he was a man of many splendid traits of character who enjoyed the merited esteem and high regard of all who knew him.

In this connection it will be interesting to note something of the history of Colonel Malcolm D. Johnson, the father of Mrs. Leila Mitchell (Johnson) Ficklen. His birth occurred in Putnam county, Georgia, in 1823, and he was the oldest son of Isaac M. Johnson, who removed to Mississippi in 1828, locating in Holmes county when the region was almost a primitive wilderness. At the death of his father in 1833, the support of an invalid mother and three children younger than himself devolved upon Malcolm D. Johnson, who was yet a mere lad. His opportunities for early culture were therefore very limited, and such mental training as he received he acquired in the printing office of a newspaper published in his county town, called the Lexington Union, in which office he became the apprentice in 1839. In 1845, having barely attained his majority, he succeeded in becoming the purchaser and owner of the paper, the name of which he changed to the Lexington Advertiser, a journal well known in the early politics of Mississippi. His connection with this paper continued until 1853, the youthful editor and proprietor having by diligent attention to business and the strictest integrity of conduct won the respect and confidence of the community. In 1855 he married his first wife, Rosannah T. Harvey, of Marshall county, Mississippi, who at the time of her death, two years afterward, left him the care of two infant children: Leila Mitchell, who became the wife of Charles L. Ficklen, Sr.; and Walter M. Upon his marriage with Miss Harvey, he removed to De Soto county, Mississippi, and engaged in planting very successfully until the outbreak of the Civil war, having in the meantime been twice elected as a member of the state legislature from that county, where his popularity was perhaps second to that of no other citizen of the county.

In 1864 Colonel Johnson was married to Sallie M., daughter of the late Levin H. Coe, formerly a prominent citizen of Memphis. In 1871 Colonel Johnson commenced business as a commission merchant of Memphis as a member of the firm of Clark, Johnson & Company, which formerly occupied prominent rank in commercial circles here and with which he was identified to the time of his death on the 24th of May, 1877. By his second marriage he had a daughter, Lucile Coe, who became the first wife of Ex-Governor Malcolm Rice Patterson.

As a business man Colonel Johnson was conscientious and upright in his dealings, and while he achieved pecuniary success, he left a character without stain and reproach, and was an honored and influential member of the mercantile community to which he belonged. The members of the Memphis Cotton Exchange and of the Chamber of Commerce paid him the following tribute: "His business intercourse with us has been such as to have inspired us with confidence in and respect for his worth and integrity in all his dealings; an admiration for his justice and judgment in all his business transactions, and an esteem for him personally for his kind, gentle and social qualities. He was a man against whom naught can be said, but of whose business, social and moral virtues much might be said in commendation. He was public spirited, and though by reason of his retiring modesty and unobtrusiveness he did not assume to take a leading part in public affairs, yet in his own quiet, influential way, he always showed himself to be an active thinker and an earnest advocate of whatever concerned the public good or the business welfare and progress of our city. He was emphatically a business man; his energy was untiring, his judgment good, and his dealings just. By reason of these qualities of head and heart he was respected and prosperous. He came to Memphis permanently to reside in 1871 and soon took his prominent and proper place in the respect of our people, and especially of the business men of our community, with whom he came in daily contact. Our associations with him have enabled us to form a proper estimate of the man and a high esteem for his character. It is, therefore, not only suitable but desirable that we should have thus come together to testify our respect for his character and memory.

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Memphis Cotton Exchange and of the Chamber of Commerce, tender to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy in this their severe affliction.

"Resolved, That these proceedings be spread upon the minutes of the Exchange

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and Chamber, and that an official copy be sent by the secretary to the family of the deceased.

"Resolved, That the Exchange be closed on tomorrow (Friday), between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock, in order that members may be accorded an opportunity of attending the funeral."

ROBERT BENJAMIN ROBERTSON.

A prominent attorney of Sevierville is Robert Benjamin Robertson, who was born in Sevier county, on the 12th of October, 1885, a son of R. C. and Mary Jane (Emert) Robertson. The paternal grandparents were Cleason and Martha (Carr) Robertson, the former a native of Robertson, South Carolina, and the latter born in Tennessee, in 1855. The maternal grandparents were West and Emily Emert of Tennessee. The father, who died in 1912, was born in 1845 and in early life entered the ministry. He likewise engaged in farming and enjoyed substantial success. Mrs. Robertson survives her husband.

The public schools of Sevier county afforded Robert Benjamin Robertson his preliminary education and he took further literary work in Murphy College and Maryville College. He enrolled in the legal department of the University of Tennessee, which institution conferred the LL. B. degree upon him in 1910. He immediately began the practice of his chosen profession in Sevier county, and he enjoys an extensive and representative clientele, handling much important litigation before the courts.

In Lenoir City, on the 12th of August, 1914, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Robertson and Miss Adra B. Craig, a daughter of Z. B. and Sue Craig of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Robertson four children have been born: Gwendolyn S., whose birth occurred in 1915; Robert C., born in 1916; Rose M., whose birth occurred in 1918; and Madge B., born in 1920.

Mr. Robertson has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church. Along the lines of his profession Mr. Robertson is a member of the Sevier County Bar Association and the State Bar Association. Although the greater part of his time and attention is devoted to his profession, he is essentially public-spirited and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large.

THOMAS B. FINLEY.

A prominent attorney of Lebanon and a veteran of the World war is Thomas B. Finley, who was born in Roane county, Tennessee, on the 1st of June, 1870, a son of O. H. and Mary (Officer) Finley. His father was also a native of Tennessee and a prominent planter.

In the acquirement of his early education Thomas B. Finley attended the common schools of Overton and Cumberland counties and subsequently entered Doyle College in White county. In early life he decided to enter the legal profession and in 1894 enrolled in the legal department of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, from which institution he was graduated in 1894 with the LL. B. degree. He immediately located in Cooksville for the practice of his chosen profession and subsequently came to Lebanon, where he has since resided. He has been acting judge in the fifth judicial circuit at different times and has been prominent in all civic affairs.

Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war Mr. Finley was quick to put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the army, being appointed major judge advocate on the 1st of September, 1917. For the first three months he was on duty in the appeals division of the provost marshal's office in Washington, D. C., being directly under General Crowder. Subsequently he was transferred and made assistant judge advocate of the southern department at San Antonio, Texas. He remained there for several months, during which time he and Major Sutphin of Cincinnati represented the United States government in the prosecution of numerous members of the

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Twenty-fourth Infantry, the negro organization which mutinied while in camp on the outskirts of Houston, Texas. In August, 1917, that mutiny occurred and some twenty or more of the citizens of Houston lost their lives in the conflict. Sixty or seventy others were seriously wounded. Twenty-five death sentences were pronounced by the government, eighteen of which were carried into execution. The others were given life imprisonment by the president. This trial, in which Mr. Finley played so important a part, is considered one of the most important criminal trials in the history of the United States army. After being transferred to Fort Worth, Texas, for a few weeks, Mr. Finley was sent to Camp Fremont, California, and remained there about four weeks, when he was ordered overseas for service in France. During his stay in that country he was judge advocate of base section, No. 5, the largest base section in Europe, and in addition to that office he was R. R. and C. officer, the duties of the latter position being to investigate claims for damages growing out of the operations of the many hundreds of vehicles in the American army, and to look after renting, requisitions, etc. During his administration in this office he paid several million francs to the French claimants. His headquarters were in Brest, through which seaport during his stay there returned to the United States more than a million soldiers, there never being under his jurisdiction less than fifty thousand men and sometimes as many as one hundred thousand. The many duties of this office brought him into close personal contact with all classes of French people. In 1920 he was awarded the Palms medal by the French government in recognition of his services to the French for the efficient and highly satisfactory manner in adjusting the thousands of differences between the Americans and the French. He left Brest on the 1st of September, 1919, and received his honorable discharge soon after arriving in this country.

On the 23d of December, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Finley and Miss Maggie Scott Robbins of Sparta. To their union three children have been born, two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Finley is a woman of culture and refinement and is prominent in social affairs and likewise maintains an active interest in civic affairs.

The political allegiance of Mr. Finley has always been given to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has been a member of the executive committee for several years and on the 1st of May, 1922, was appointed campaign manager for General Harvey H. Hannah, candidate for the democratic nomination for governor. While a resident of Cooksville Mr. Finley held the office of mayor from 1910 to 1912 and gave to that community a most progressive and businesslike administration. He was a member of the house of representatives from 1897 to 1901. He has always been very actively identified with the development and progress of this section of the state. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is a Mason.

JAMES OLIN TROTTER.

James Olin Trotter, a veteran of the World war, is active in the financial circles of Sevierville as bookkeeper and teller of the Bank of Sevierville. He was born on the 23d of May, 1894, a son of L. S. and Eunice (Penland) Trotter. The maternal grandparents were Jackson and Nellie Penland and the paternal grandparents William and Sarah Trotter, both natives of Tennessee. The father was born in 1856 and was engaged in the hardware business for many years. He was a successful business man and an exemplary member of the Masonic craft. His demise occurred in 1905. Mrs. Trotter was born in 1866 and survives her husband.

In the acquirement of his education James Olin Trotter attended the public schools of Sevier county and was graduated from Murphy College in 1914. He then became an employe of the Pike Commission, with which he remained until 1915, when he entered the Bank of Sevierville as bookkeeper and teller, where he is discharging the many duties devolving upon him to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war he was one of the first to put his personal interests aside and enlist in the army. He became a member of the Third Tennessee National Guard, enlisting at Knoxville, and subsequently was mustered into the United States army and assigned to the One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division. He sailed overseas from Camp Mills and took part in all operations of the Thirtieth Division until and including the drive on the Hindenburg line, after which

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time he was sent to an officers' training camp in France for a time. After finishing his course in the training camp he rejoined the division and sailed for the United States on the 28th of March, 1919. He received his honorable discharge on the 13th of April, 1919, at Fort Oglethorpe and immediately returned to Sevierville, resuming his duties at the bank.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Trotter has given his stanch support to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is a Mason and he is post commander of the Sevier County Post No. 104, American Legion, which he helped to organize. He is also a member of the Old Hickory Association. He is unmarried.

JOHN ALFRED SCANDLYN.

John Alfred Scandlyn has had an active and varied career. He is one of Nashville's most prominent citizens and is now serving (1922) as private secretary to General Harvey H. Hannah, democratic candidate for governor of Tennessee. Mr. Scandlyn was born in Scandlyn, on the 16th of January, 1886, a son of Edward W. and Eliza (Rose) Scandlyn, the former a native of Cornwall, England, and the latter of Tennessee.

John Alfred Scandlyn received his early education in the public and private schools of Roane and Knox counties and made his initial step into the business world at the age of seventeen years, becoming associated with the M. M. Newcomer Company, at Knoxville. He pursued his business career in that city until 1905 and at the same time took a complete commercial course. In that year he moved to California and there became affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. He was active as a labor organizer for some years and was the organizer of the first Florists Union in the United States. He also organized the largest local union of fruit workers in the world, that body having twenty-six hundred members. Subsequently Mr. Scandlyn returned to Tennessee and continued his work as a union organizer. Two weeks after his return to this state he was appointed second vice president of the Tennessee Federation of Labor, which office he held until he was elected first vice president. He resigned that position to take up political work and is now working in the interests of General Harvey H. Hannah, democratic candidate for governor. He is well fitted for this position, for he is prominently known throughout the state and is held in high confidence and esteem.

On the 4th of July, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Scandlyn to Miss Virginia Cross of Oliver Springs. Mrs. Scandlyn is a true southern gentlewoman and she is socially prominent.

The political allegiance of Mr. Scandlyn is given to the democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with the Junior Order, United American Mechanics, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Masons. He belongs to the lodge, the chapter, the Commandery and Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise affiliated with the Order of the Eastern Star and for some time was first Past Patron of Oliver Springs Chapter. He was presented with a medal by the ladies charter members on his retirement, the presentation being made by Mrs. Harvey H. Hannah. The religious faith of Mr. Scandlyn is that of the Baptist church. In every undertaking with which he has been connected he has achieved substantial success and is highly esteemed in Nashville for his integrity and sterling worth.

JOHN CALVIN FLEMING.

One of the well known residents of Culleoka is John Calvin Fleming, who was born in Scotts Hill on the 23d of February, 1879, a son of Jack W. and Luella (Coffey) Fleming, both natives of Tennessee. The mother is one of the Coffeys of North Carolina who were among the pioneer settlers of this state. She had a brother, Ike Coffey, who was in the Civil war, serving as an officer in the Confederate army. He was captain in Forrest's Scouts. He met his death at the hands of reconstructionists of the carpetbagger type because of his views on secession. Although for many years he had been an extensive slave owner he was not primarily a secessionist until influenced by his sons, who were radicals, and he suffered the consequences of his decisions. He was

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carried to his home and prepared for burial by the citizens. Jack W. Fleming was a successful farmer and representative citizen of the community in which he resided.

John Calvin Fleming received his education in the public schools of Maury county and after completing the work of the grade schools he went to Texas and there engaged in the purchase of cotton, becoming connected with the Neverlle Round Bale Gin Company. Some twelve months later he returned to his native county and engaged in the mercantile business with the W. J. Gilbreath Company. He worked for that concern for some eight or nine years and then purchased the business and conducted it on his own account for about three years. At the end of that time he sold out and removed to Florence, Alabama, engaging in the livery business. He was active in that connection for some time and subsequently returned to Maury county and took up residence in Culleoka, where he has since resided, and he is readily conceded to be one of the foremost citizens of the town, county and state. He is public-spirited and has contributed in a great degree to the development and improvement of this section of the state.

On the 1st of January, 1905, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fleming to Miss Minnie A. Hancock, a daughter of Noah Hancock. Her maternal grandfather was Col. George T. Nixon, who served throughout the Mexican war and also the Civil war. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Fleming the following children have been born: Henry and Luther Thomas (twins); Florence Louise; John, Jr.; N. H. and J. W. (twins); Emmett Nathan; William Marvin; and Fred Gilbreath and Flo Faris (twins).

Since attaining his majority Mr. Fleming has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He maintains an active interest in party affairs but has never sought nor desired public preferment. His religious faith is that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Since early manhood Mr. Fleming has taken an active interest in military affairs. He was a member of the Tennessee National Guard from 1905 until 1916, and for eight years in succession was a member of the championship rifle team which competed at Seagirt, New Jersey. He served on the Mexican border with the First Tennessee Regiment and was promoted from a lieutenancy to the rank of battalion adjutant. Due to an injury sustained while in the border service Mr. Fleming was unable to accompany his regiment to France during the World war.

CHARLES BONHAM JONES, B. S., M. D.

A prominent member of the medical profession in Knoxville is Dr. Charles Bonham Jones, who specializes in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was born near Scarboro, on his father's farm, on the 11th of September, 1866, a son of Captain John and Orpah Hansard (Bonham) Jones. On the paternal side he is of English descent. The paternal grandfather, John Jones, was born in England and was the first member of the family to locate in this country. He came to the United States alone when a lad and first settled in Virginia, later moving to Tennessee. He married Miss Rebecca Gallaher in 1811. Upon the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was one of the first to put his personal interests aside and enlist in the American army. He died in 1813 in New Orleans, the result of yellow fever. He was a captain in the War of 1812. Captain John Jones, father of Charles Bonham Jones of this review, was born in Anderson county October 29, 1813, and engaged in farming all of his life. He was for many years a captain of the militia and was a man of great integrity and sterling worth, accorded the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He died May 27, 1889. Mrs. Jones is also deceased. She was born December 8, 1823, in Blount county, near Maryville, Tennessee, a daughter of Martin Bonham, a native of Virginia. She passed away May 5, 1907.

In the acquirement of his early education Charles Bonham Jones attended the public schools of Anderson county and subsequently entered Roane College at Wheat, Tennessee. In early life he decided to enter the medical profession and for some time engaged in reading medicine before entering the Southern Medical College at Atlanta, Georgia. Prior to enrolling in the Southern Medical College he was a student in the Tennessee Medical College and he completed his medical training in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated in 1898, with the M. D. degree. For some time thereafter Dr. Jones engaged in the practice of medicine in Anderson county and won a prominent place for himself among the foremost physicians and surgeons. Later he determined to specialize in a branch of the profession and in 1909 went to Vienna, Austria, where he took extensive postgraduate

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work in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. Dr. Jones also attended the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College and took work at the New York Postgraduate College. After receiving his diploma from the University of Vienna he returned to the United States and immediately located in Knoxville, Tennessee, where he has since resided. He devotes his entire time and attention to this branch of the profession and he enjoys an extensive and representative patronage, having become widely recognized as a specialist. Aside from his private practice he is a director in the Fort Sanders Hospital. Although the greater part of his time and attention is taken up by his professional duties, Dr. Jones has business interests.

On the 11th of September, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Jones to Miss Jennie Rebecca Badgett, a daughter of Robert D. and Eliza (Reeder) Badgett. Her father was born in East Tennessee and for many years engaged in farming in Knox county. Mrs. Jones is a woman of much culture and refinement and she is a zealous worker in behalf of the Southern Methodist church and a great contributor to charity.

The political allegiance of Dr. Jones is given to the democratic party and he is a firm believer in the principles of that party as factors in good government. Although he is actively interested in party affairs he has never sought nor desired political preferment. Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the East Tennessee Medical Society, the Knox County Medical Society, and the Knoxville Academy of Ophthalmology & Oto-Laryngology. The Doctor finds his greatest recreation in traveling and he is a man of genial and pleasing personality and his friends are legion.

JAMES BAILEY BRADLEY.

At the time of his death James Bailey Bradley was classed as one of the leading grocerymen of Nashville, where for many years he had engaged in business and throughout the entire period had commanded and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellowmen by reason of his straightforward dealing, his progressive methods and unfailing enterprise.

Mr. Bradley was born in Gallatin, Tennessee, on the 7th of May, 1875, and was one of a large family of children, whose parents were John H. and Dorcy (Brown) Bradley. The father, also a native of Tennessee, has devoted his life to merchandising and farming and is still living in this state. In the family were eleven children of whom John R., Mrs. Stella Benton, Mora and Porter B. are yet living.

The educational opportunities of James B. Bradley were somewhat limited, owing to the fact that at an early age he began to earn his livelihood. However, he mastered many valuable lessons in the school of experience and as he grew older he attended night school, thus broadening his information and more thoroughly qualifying for life's practical and responsible duties. From the time when he made his initial step in the business world he steadily worked his way upward. His diligence, his capability and his thorough trustworthiness are indicated in the fact that he remained in that position for twenty years and at the end of that time he established a retail grocery business in West Nashville. In the course of years his trade steadily developed until it had reached extensive proportions and he carried a large stock of staple and fancy groceries, while the neat and attractive arrangement of his store and an earnest desire to please his patrons brought to him continued success. The business is located at No. 2707 West End avenue, and since her husband's death has been carried on by Mrs. Bradley, who is proving herself a lady of excellent business ability and of marked enterprise.

It was on the 1st of June, 1897, that Mr. Bradley was united in marriage to Miss Mollie L. Nokes, a daughter of Henry Nokes, of a well known family of Gallatin, Tennessee. They became the parents of a son, John B., who was born September 19, 1902.

In his political views Mr. Bradley was always a democrat, voting for the men and measures of the party and never seeking nor desiring office as a reward for party fealty. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, with which his family is connected, and in that faith he passed away, his death occurring on the 29th of March, 1922, and his remains being interred in Mount Olivet cemetery. While he never sought to figure in public life, all who came in contact with him

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JAMES BAILEY BRADLEY

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MRS. JAMES BAILEY BRADLEY

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speedily recognized his true worth, knowing him to be a man of many sterling qualities. His upright character therefore gained for him the warm regard of all who knew him, and at his demise he left many friends. His life record is most creditable for it illustrates clearly what can be accomplished through individual effort. Without financial assistance or the aid of influential friends he worked his way steadily upward by ability and merit and won the proud American title of "a self-made man."

JOHN BARNETT BLAKE.

Fayetteville is proud to number among her native sons John Barnett Blake, an influential member of the democratic party and now active in the office of deputy trustee. His birth occurred on the 17th of December, 1865, a son of Dr. G. W. and Henrietta (Metcalfe) Blake, the former a native of South Carolina and the latter of Lincoln county. Dr. Blake's brother was Rev. D. Thaddeus C. Blake of Nashville, who was editor of The Cumberland Presbyterian for many years. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Blake the following children were born: W. W., of Washington, D. C.; George E., of Nashville; Mrs. T. M. Rhodes, of Harriman; and John Barnett.

The public schools of his native county afforded John Barnett Blake his early education and he was graduated from high school in due time. In 1883 he was appointed deputy postmaster, which office he held until 1888. In 1901 he was elected to the state legislature and served one term in that body, but was not a candidate for reelection. He became bookkeeper in the First National Bank and was active in that connection until 1905, when he was elected to the state senate from Lincoln and Marshall counties. While a member of the senate he was active in the nomination of Senator William B. Bate for the United States senate. In 1901, while serving in the state legislature, he was active in the nomination of Senator E. W. Carmack for the United States senate. Mr. Blake is a trustworthy public official and enjoys universal confidence and esteem. He is now active as deputy county trustee, to the duties of which office he is devoting his entire time and attention.

Mr. Blake has always voted with and been a stanch supporter of the democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is unmarried.

JOHN HICKMAN WHALEY.

John Hickman Whaley is president of The Southern Lumberman, a magazine of international circulation, and he maintains well appointed offices in the Presbyterian building. He is a descendant of English and Dutch ancestry, and a native of Hartford, Connecticut, where his birth occurred on the 1st of October, 1886. His father, Percival H. Whaley, was born in South Carolina and in early life became a theological student. He was ordained in the Episcopal ministry and for many years was rector of the second largest church in the state of Florida. His ancestors were direct from England and located in one of the Carolinas in the early colonial period. At Hartford, Connecticut, in 1869, Percival H. Whaley was married to Miss Gertrude Hickman, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of John Hickman and a descendant of an old and honored Dutch family that came to America in the early days. Her father served in congress from Westchester, Pennsylvania, for a number of years and he was one of the most prominent attorneys in that section of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Percival H. Whaley became parents of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, John Hickman, whose name initiates this review, being the fifth in order of birth. Mr. Whaley died in 1915, in his sixty-fifth year. Mrs. Whaley is residing in Charleston, South Carolina, and is now sixty-seven years of age.

John Hickman Whaley was educated in the Porter Military Academy at Charleston, South Carolina, and at the age of fifteen years he made his initial step in the lumber business. He became associated with a large concern in Pensacola, Florida, as stenographer and remained with the company two and one-half years. He then removed to Chicago, Illinois, where he was in the employ of the General Electric Company for two and one-half years, starting in with that concern as stenographer, and at the time of

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his resignation he was assistant to the manager of the lighting department. In 1904 he became associated with The Southern Lumberman, spent twelve years traveling in its interests, and since 1917 has been chief executive of the publication. There is no phase of the business with which Mr. Whaley is not thoroughly familiar, for he has spent some time in every department. The Southern Lumberman is a magazine whose purpose is to gather and disseminate news to the lumber and logging trade. It was established in 1881 and is the oldest publication of its kind in the world, and also the largest magazine devoted to lumber manufactories, being the representative trade publication of the south. The main offices of the magazine are located in the Presbyterian building, Nashville, with branch offices or representatives in leading cities of America and important foreign capitals. Mr. Whaley is well fitted to discharge the many duties devolving upon him as president of the publication, for he is a man of good education, fine executive ability and high moral standards. Aside from his connection with The Southern Lumberman he is vice president of the Cumberland Building Loan & Savings Association of Nashville, director of the Dixie Silo and Cutter Company, director of the Nashville Baseball Association and is stockholder in sixteen important business enterprises in this city.

At Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the 12th of October, 1908, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Whaley to Miss Julia Lyon, a daughter of Samuel Lyon, who was a captain in the Union army throughout the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Whaley are parents of two children: J. H., Jr., thirteen years of age; and Julia Elizabeth, aged eleven.

Mr. Whaley gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church, and he has membership in the Church of the Advent and has been vestryman of that church for some years. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen he is a Scout representative and takes an active interest in the Council of Boy Scouts, of which he is a member, and he is likewise a member of and an active contributor to the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. Along strictly business lines he is a member of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club and secretary of the Tennessee State Forestry Association. Socially he is identified with the Belle Meade Country Club, the Richmond Golf Club and the Hermitage Club.

DAVID WILEY LILLARD.

Since 1906 David Wiley Lillard has practiced law in Etowah and he is readily conceded to be a representative member of the McMinn county bar. A native of Meigs county, his birth occurred on the 7th of February, 1880. His parents were Newton J. and Caroline (Worth) Lillard, both of whom are deceased. The paternal grandparents, James and Mary Lillard, came from Virginia, while the maternal grandparents, David and Elizabeth Worth, were natives of North Carolina. The father was born in 1832 and died in 1905. Mrs. Lillard was born in 1845 and her demise occurred in 1920.

In the acquirement of his early education David Wiley Lillard attended the public schools of Ashe county, North Carolina, and subsequently entered the State University at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, where he completed his literary education. His earliest ambition was to become a lawyer and he began to read law privately, being admitted to the bar in 1906. He first practiced in Decatur, where he remained until 1910, when he came to Etowah. He has since practiced here and has won a prominent position for himself among the foremost attorneys at the McMinn county bar.

Mr. Lillard is intensely patriotic and he served on the Mexican border in 1916 and a part of 1917, having enlisted with Company G, Third Tennessee Infantry, National Guard. He returned to Etowah, on the 10th of March, 1917, and a short time afterward reentered service. He received a captain's commission while on duty in Mexico and went back into service as captain of Company L, One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division. He was sent to Camp Sevier and in May, 1918, sailed for France. He was active in all engagements of the Thirtieth Division and on the 7th of October, 1918, was severely wounded in the side near Ponchaux, France. He remained in charge of his company six hours after being wounded and he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the United States government and the Croix de Guerre by the French government for bravery in action after being wounded. He was sent to a hospital in France and thence to England, where he remained until he returned

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to the United States. He received his honorable discharge at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, on the 18th of September, 1920.

On the 24th of May, 1922, in Etowah, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lillard and Miss Marguerite Murphy, a daughter of John W. and Mary (Franklin) Murphy. Mrs. Lillard is a young woman of much personal charm and she is socially prominent.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Lillard has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. For one term he was active as city recorder of Etowah. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he is likewise identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Junior Order, United American Mechanics. He is an active member of the Kiwanis Club and along strictly professional lines holds membership in the American Bar Association.

EDGAR HAYES FORD, M. D.

Dr. Edgar Hayes Ford, a prominent eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, is a native of Knoxville, where his birth occurred on the 12th of August, 1879. On the paternal side he is of Scotch descent. Three brothers came from their native land to America about 1760 and located in Virginia. The grandfather, Samuel Ford, was born in Virginia, and moved to Tennessee after his marriage, some time in the early part of the seventeenth century, making his home in Sevier county. The father, Joseph Ford, was born in Knox county in 1835 and engaged in farming for the greater part of his life. He achieved substantial success as an agriculturist and wielded a great deal of influence in the community in which he resided. He had the genius for making and keeping friends and he enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him. He was an active worker in the Presbyterian church and held the office of elder for some years. His demise occurred on the 16th of January, 1897. His widow, Martha (Anderson) Ford, survived him until the 7th of March, 1920. She was born in Knox county, on the 26th of February, 1837, a daughter of Joseph Anderson, a native of Knox county. The Andersons are one of the very oldest and most highly honored families in East Tennessee.

The public schools of Bearden afforded Edgar Hayes Ford his early education and after graduating from high school he enrolled in Maryville College, where he was a student from 1898 to 1899. At the termination of that time he enrolled in the Tennessee Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1903, with the M. D. degree. He then took postgraduate work at the New York Polyclinic and received a diploma in 1907. Subsequently he took postgraduate work in the New York Eye & Ear Infirmary and received a certificate in that branch of the profession in 1909. For nine years Dr. Ford was active in the general practice of medicine at Coal Creek, Tennessee, and in 1912 he came to Knoxville. Then for some months he attended a postgraduate school in New York, returning to Knoxville in 1913. He opened up offices in the Holston Bank building the day that building was first opened to tenants, and has since maintained offices there. He specializes in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat and has therein won distinction for himself. He is president of the Fort Sanders Hospital at Knoxville and is also president of the Oldroyd Manufacturing Company of Knoxville, which has its plants in Cincinnati, Ohio.

On the 15th of March, 1906, occurred the marriage of Dr. Ford and Miss Maude Augusta Card, a daughter of Louis F. Card, of Coal Creek. He was a native of Connecticut and was a mine superintendent. To Dr. and Mrs. Ford four children have been born: Helen, Hazel Lou, Joseph Reid and Edgar Hayes, Jr. Helen is a graduate of the Knoxville high school, Hazel Lou is now attending the high school and the two boys are students in the grade schools. Mrs. Ford received her education at Centenary College, Cleveland, Tennessee, and she is a woman of much culture and refinement. She is an active member of the Ossili Circle and takes a prominent part in church and missionary work.

Since attaining his majority Dr. Ford has given his political allegiance to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He has never taken an active interest in party affairs, however, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his professional interests. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is a member of the board of stewards of the Church street church in this city, and has devoted much of his time to work in the Sunday school. Fra-

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ternally the Doctor is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Masters Lodge, No. 40; Paxton Chapter, No. 184, R. A. M.; Cypress Commandery, No. 23, K. T.; and Knoxville Council, No. 75, R. & S. M. As a public-spirited citizen he holds membership in and is vice president of the Lions Club and is also a member of the Board of Commerce. Socially he is identified with the Cherokee Country Club. Along strictly professional lines the Doctor is affiliated with the Tennessee and Southern Medical Associations, the Knox County Medical Society and the Knox County Laryngology Society. Dr. Ford finds recreation from his professional duties in outdoor life and he is a golf enthusiast.

GEORGE ANDREW JARVIS.

Prominent in the mercantile circles of Fayetteville is George Andrew Jarvis, who since 1907 has been active in the conduct of the Geo. A. Jarvis Department Store. He was born in Petersburg, Lincoln county, on the 18th of March, 1875, a son of Gustavus Alphonzo and Mary Lou (Greer) Jarvis. Gustavus A. Jarvis was born in Virginia and came to Tennessee at the age of fourteen years on account of his parents' death. For many years he was one of the prominent merchants of Petersburg, retiring from active business life upon reaching middle age. His wife was born in Lincoln county, a daughter of Alexander A. and Elzira (Ringo) Greer, and a granddaughter of Joseph Greer, who carried the news of the battle of King's Mountain to the seat of the Colonial government during the Revolutionary war.

In the acquirement of his early education George Andrew Jarvis attended the public schools of Petersburg and after putting his textbooks aside accepted a clerkship with B. S. Paplanus of Petersburg. He was active in that connection ten years, during which time he took advantage of every opportunity to learn the mercantile business. After resigning his position with that company, which is not now in existence, he engaged in business for himself, coming to Fayetteville in 1902 and entering into partnership with A. B. Wright, under the firm name of Wright & Jarvis. That partnership was maintained until 1907, when Mr. Jarvis withdrew from the firm and established his present business, of which he is sole owner. Mr. Jarvis is a business man of proven ability and under his management the enterprise has become one of the largest department stores in this section of the state. He carries a complete and extensive line of merchandise and enjoys an important and steady patronage. Aside from the mercantile business he is a director of the Farmers National Bank and vice president of the National Marble Company of Tennessee.

On the 30th of January, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Jarvis and Miss Mary William Adams, a native of Humboldt, Tennessee, and a daughter of William Hiram and Sarah (Dungan) Adams. Since attaining his majority Mr. Jarvis has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He wields considerable influence in party affairs and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the upbuilding of the community. His religious faith is manifest in his membership in the First Presbyterian church and fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the Knights Templar degree, and he is a member of the Shrine. Socially he holds membership in the Exchange Club, of which body he was president during 1923. During the World war Mr. Jarvis gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests, and was actively engaged in Red Cross work and a dominant factor in the success of the Liberty Loan drives.

THOMAS McINTYRE.

Thomas McIntyre, president of the McIntyre Floral Company, is one of the progressive business men of Nashville. He was born at Hillsboro Pike, Davidson county, on the 8th of April, 1871, a son of Daniel and Jane (Seaton) McIntyre. The father was born near Sterling, in Perthshire, Scotland, and came to America in 1848, landing in Philadelphia in the morning with one cent in his possession but by twelve o'clock noon he found work with Robert Buist, seedsman. After residing in that city for four years he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lived for two years and thence to

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Natchez, Mississippi, where he was superintendent of the Orric Metcalf estate until the outbreak of the Civil war. He served in the Confederate army during the first three years of the war, under General Bate. He enlisted as a private and acted as courier for General Bate part of the time. He was captured at Chickamauga and imprisoned at Rock Island for the remainder of the war. In 1866 he determined to start in business on his own account and upon looking around for a suitable location, decided upon Nashville. He entered the floral business on a small scale and laid the foundation for the present McIntyre Floral Company. He was active in the conduct of the business until he was sixty-five years of age, or until 1894, when he turned the business over to his sons. On the 11th of January, 1866, at Natchez, Mississippi, he married Miss Jane Seaton, a native of that state. She had two brothers, William and Thomas Seaton, who served throughout the Civil war as privates in the Confederate army. To Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre six children were born, four sons and two daughters, Thomas, whose name introduces this review, being the second in order of birth. Three sons and the daughters are living. The father died at Nashville, December 5, 1903, in his seventy-fourth year. He is survived by his widow who is eighty years of age and is residing in Nashville.

Thomas McIntyre received his early education in the public schools of Davidson county and attended the Montgomery Bell Academy, from which institution he received a scholarship. In 1889, after putting his textbooks aside, he entered his father's floral business, with which he has since been connected. In 1911 the business was organized as a stock company, under the name of the McIntyre Floral Company, and Thomas McIntyre became president. He is well fitted to discharge the duties of this important position and he is one of the most successful and popular business men in the city. Theirs is the oldest enterprise of its kind in Nashville and since 1911 has maintained a large down town store at 1502 Broadway. They specialize in cut flowers, potted plants and ornamental nursery stock, and they also enjoy an extensive landscape gardening business. Associated with Thomas McIntyre in the conduct of the business are two of his brothers, William and Hugh.

Mr. McIntyre has been twice married. At Hillsboro Pike he was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Miller, a daughter of James Miller of Knoxville. To their union four children were born: Esther, who married Oscar P. Deuser of Louisville, Kentucky, and they are now residing in Cleveland, Ohio; Miller, who married Miss Thelma Thompson of Nashville, and is auditor of Nashville; Clara, who is engaged in bookkeeping in this city for the Pure Milk Company; and Daniel, eighteen years of age, who is living at home. Mrs. McIntyre's demise occurred on the 17th of June, 1921, and came as a severe shock to her family and many friends. On the 27th of April, 1922, Mr. McIntyre was married in the Ninth Avenue Reform church, Miss Anna Thomi becoming his wife. Her father is John Thomi, a prominent resident of Nashville.

The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. McIntyre is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship and to that end is active in the furtherance of every movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare. He has recently made application in the Corinthian Lodge of the Masonic fraternity.

CHARLES THOMAS LEONHARDT.

Charles Thomas Leonhardt is secretary-treasurer and manager of the Knoxville Cotton Mills and is one of this city's foremost citizens. He was born on his father's farm, some four miles northeast of Clinton, Anderson county, on the 6th of January, 1862, a son of Charles and Fannie (Defoor) Leonhardt. The father was born in 1822 in Saxony and came to the United States alone, in 1849, locating in New York city, where he remained for some two years. Being a millwright by trade he subsequently went south, building grist and flour mills as well as sawmills throughout Georgia and Alabama and other states in the south. In 1858 he located on Hinds Creek in Anderson county, because of the splendid water power afforded at that point, and built a flour mill and a sawmill, both of which are still standing. Mr. Leonhardt conducted those enterprises until 1884, when he disposed of them at a substantial profit. He then moved to Knoxville and lived retired from active business life until his demise in 1913. He was one of the prominent men of his day and his death was sincerely mourned by his family and many friends throughout the state. Mrs. Leonhardt died in 1918. She

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was born in DeKalb county, Georgia, a daughter of Martin Defoor, a farmer and a native of Georgia, who operated a ferry near Atlanta and Bolton for many years.

In the acquirement of his early education Charles Thomas Leonhardt attended the public schools of Anderson county and subsequently enrolled in the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, now Grant University. Upon the completion of his preliminary education he became a student at the University of Tennessee, and then for a short time he was a student in Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York. After putting his textbooks aside he was employed in New York and Washington, D. C., in an installment house, continuing in that connection for two years. In 1886 he secured a position as private secretary to Colonel Charles M. McGhee at New York and served in that capacity until 1900, when he came to Knoxville and associated himself with his present company, first as secretary and treasurer. In 1917 he was made general manager and has since discharged the duties of all three offices. Aside from the Knoxville Cotton Mills, Mr. Leonhardt is a director in the Knoxville Spinning Company and vice persident and director in the Ideal Hosiery Mills at Maryville.

On the 24th of September, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Leonhardt and Miss Sydney Ledgerwood, a daughter of Colonel Washington L. Ledgerwood, a native of Union county, Tennessee, a prominent lawyer of Knoxville and an outstanding figure in political circles. He was a member of the state senate and house and was speaker of the house when the new constitution was adopted. To Mr. and Mrs. Leonhardt one son has been born: Arthur Edward, whose birth occurred on the 4th of March, 1892. He received his education in the Baker Himel School in Knoxville and later attended the University of Tennessee, Eastman's Business College and for one year was a student at the Georgia Institute of Technology. During the World war he was in the inspection service. He married Lucille Baker of Knoxville, in 1922.

In his political views Mr. Leonhardt is a stanch republican and although he has never sought nor desired political preferment he is a public-spirited citizen and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. His religious faith is that of the First Presbyterian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. He is an active member of the Board of Commerce, the Rotary Club and the Business Men's Club. Socially he is identified with the Cherokee Country Club. For recreation Mr. Leonhardt turns to the great outdoors and he is particularly fond of motoring.

GENERAL JOHN RHODES DELANEY.

General John R. Delaney, born June 30, 1799, was a descendant of Joseph Delaney, born March 25, 1682, in Richmond, Virginia. General Delaney married Margaret McDowell in 1829, a daughter of Thomas McDowell of Botetourt county, Virginia. His parents were Major William and Nancy Rhodes Delaney, Major Delaney having been an orderly sergeant at the battle of King's Mountain. (See Draper's King's Mountain, pages 569-579.) William and Nancy Rhodes Delaney were among the first white settlers of what is now Sullivan county. The fort on their farm was used for a long time for safety and afterward became the first school house in Holston Valley. With their negroes they engaged in farming and died very wealthy, leaving their estate to their son, John Rhodes Delaney, who was a man of strong intellect and well informed. He was brigadier general in the Creek war under General Jackson and also held the same office in the militia. Later he was commissioned as commander of the military forces to remove the Indians from the Cherokee purchase of 1836 to Indian Territory. For a number of years he was chairman of the county court. He was an organizer and elder in one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in Sullivan county.

WILLIAM T. DELANEY.

William T. Delaney, son of General John Rhodes Delaney, was born January 12, 1835. He graduated at Greenville College and in 1861 received the degree of M. D. at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He returned to Tennessee and cast his lot with the south at the outbreak of the Civil war. That he was a

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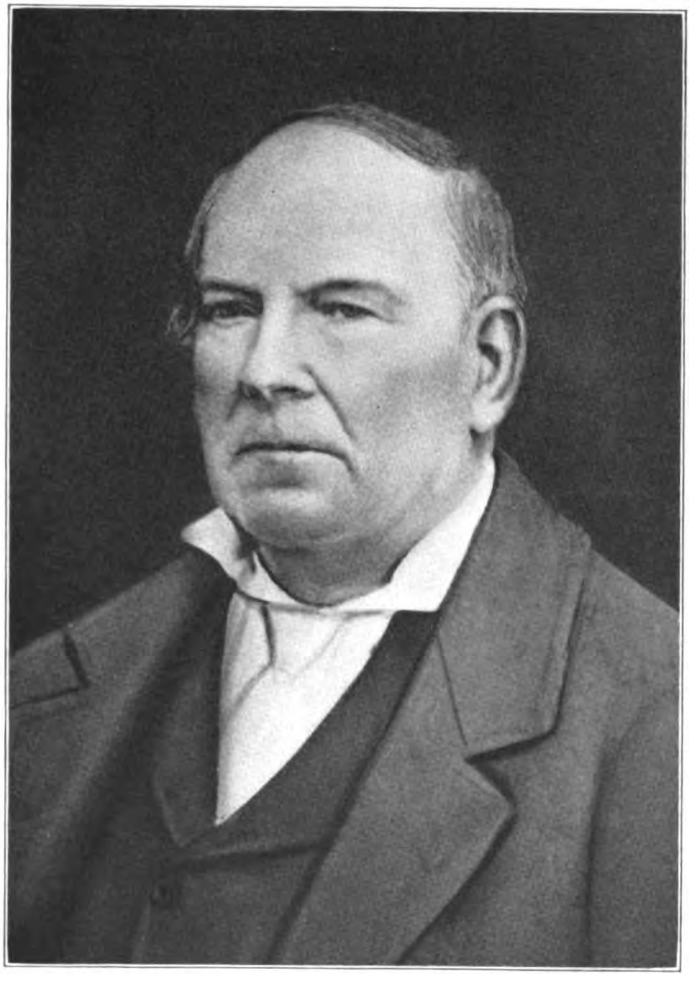

GENERAL JOHN R. DELANEY

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skillful and faithful army surgeon was evidenced not only by the testimony of survivors of that bloody conflict, but by the further fact that though young as he was he had risen to the position of brigade surgeon in General Joe Wheeler's command with rank of major before hostilities ceased. Returning home at the close of the war he entered at once into active practice and for nearly half a century responded to the call of the sick, however dark the night or deep the roads with mud. He was a "Man to all the country dear." His enthusiasm for the Confederacy grew as his age advanced. With an old time barbecue on his farm he inaugurated the first reunion of the Confederate soldiers in Sullivan county. From that time the Confederate Veterans' Reunion has continued as an annual event.

Dr. Delaney, on August 30, 1866, married Mary Ellen Cowan, a daughter of Captain William Cowan, a veteran of the War of 1812 and the possessor of General Pakenham's saddle captured at New Orleans. Dr. Delaney is survived by the following sons and daughters: Mrs. Ollie J. King, whose mother was Nancy Susong, Dr. Delaney's second wife. The children of Dr. William T. Delaney and Mary Ellen Cowan Delaney, his first wife, are Dr. James A. Delaney, a prominent surgeon and physician of Bristol; Dr. Joseph H. Delaney; W. C. Delaney, owner of the original Delaney plantation; Mrs. Nannie E. Lowry; and John Rhodes Delaney, president of the present Eagle Manufacturing Company and prominent business man of Bristol. James M. Delaney, a son of the above John R. Delaney, though far from his native state but true to the spirit of his forefathers, volunteered July 23, 1917, and joined the Second Montana One Hundred and Sixty-third United States Infantry and served in France two years during the World war.

ROY NICHOLAS LOTSPEICH.

No account of the manufacturing interests of Knoxville, or for that matter the entire state, would be complete without personal reference to Roy Nicholas Lotspeich, vice president and treasurer of the Appalachian Mills Company. He was born on his father's farm, near Greeneville, Greene county, on the 3d of August, 1882, a son of William Alexander and Alice (Susong) Lotspeich. On the paternal side he is of German descent, the great-grandfather having come to this country in 1740. He lived and died in Tennessee, and was one hundred and three years of age at the time of his demise. The paternal grandfather, Amos Lotspeich, was born in Virginia but his parents moved to Tennessee when he was a lad, some time in the early part of the nineteenth century, locating near Greeneville. William Alexander was born in Greene county and died in 1917, at the age of sixty-four years. Mrs. Lotspeich, who survives her husband, was born in Newport, Tennessee, a daughter of Nicholas Susong. She received her education in the Southwestern Institute at Bristol and was graduated from Carson and Newman College, with the degree of A. B. She is prominently known in the club and social circles of Knoxville, where she continues to make her home. One of her brothers, J. A. Susong, is a well known attorney of Greeneville, who rendered much valuable service as director of the knit goods division under supervision of the ordnance department during the World war, when he was stationed at Knoxville.

The public schools of his native county afforded Roy Nicholas Lotspeich his early education and subsequently he enrolled in Carson and Newman College. Upon the completion of his education he engaged in the shoe business in Knoxville for some two years and then went on the road for a Boston and Columbus, Ohio, shoe house for four years. In 1910 he founded the Appalachian Mills Company in Knoxville, of which he is the principal stockholder, and he has been vice president and treasurer since its incorporation in 1910. The Appalachian Mills Company has the second largest mills in the United States, devoted to making men's heavy underwear and hosiery yarns. Its market extends throughout the United States and it exports all over the world. Mr. Lotspeich is possessed with sound judgment, keen insight and unfaltering energy. In founding his present business he has contributed in a great degree to the growth and development of the city. His opinions, publicly and privately expressed, carry great weight in commercial circles and he is readily accorded a position as one of Knoxville's most progressive business men.

On the 1st of June, 1909, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lotspeich and Miss Ethel Moore, a daughter of William C. Moore of St. Louis, Missouri. Her father was born in Knox county and went to St. Louis about 1870. Upon the outbreak of the

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Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Union army, serving throughout the conflict and participating in most of the important engagements. At the close of the war he returned to St. Louis and engaged in business. For many years he was vice president of the Wrought Iron Range Company and was also financially interested in the Culver Military Academy.

Although Mr. Lotspeich has never sought nor desired political preferment he is a stanch supporter of the democratic party and conversant with all important questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he holds membership in the St. John's Episcopal church in this city. He is a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the local Board of Commerce and the Business Men's Club and along strictly business lines is affiliated with the Knit Goods Manufacturers Association, the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association, the Southern Yarn Manufacturers Association and the Tennessee Manufacturers Association. Socially he is connected with the Cherokee Country Club and the Whittle Springs Golf & Country Club, and he is also a member of the Knoxville Automobile Club. For recreation he turns to various forms of outdoor life and he is a skilled horseman. Mrs. Lotspeich is prominent in musical circles here. She received her education at the Mary Institute in St. Louis and specialized in both vocal and instrumental music. Mr. and Mrs. Lotspeich have a large circle of friends and are held in high regard by all who know them.

THOMAS ALEXANDER ABER.

Thomas Alexander Aber, surveyor for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Etowah. He was born in Catahoula parish, Louisiana, on the 5th of July, 1856, a son of Dr. W. C. and Abigail (Morris) Aber. His paternal grandparents were Pierson and Mary Nancy (Alexander) Aber of New York, while his maternal grandparents were Levi and Fannie (Maupin) Morris, from Virginia. Dr. Aber was born in 1825 and died in 1868, while his wife, who was born in 1837, died in 1920.

Thomas Alexander Aber attended the public schools of his native state and after putting his textbooks aside accepted a position as clerk in a general store. Later he worked on steamboats on the Mississippi and Ouachita rivers. In 1883 he went to Florida and taught school there until 1890, when he located in Chattanooga and took up the study of engineering and surveying. In 1892 he removed to Atlanta, Georgia, and became identified with railroad work. In 1908 he came to Etowah and has since resided here, being civil engineer for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Mr. Aber surveyed Bald Knob Loop, running from Marietta to Knoxville, in its course encircling Copper Hill mountain twice. He has been very successful in his work and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a director of the First National Bank.

Mr. Aber has voted with the democratic party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and, although he has never sought nor desired public preferment, he is active in civic affairs and is well informed on all leading questions and issues of the day. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and Knight Templar, belonging to the Shrine at Atlanta, the Consistory at Nashville and the commandery at Etowah. He is past presiding officer in all of the Masonic bodies of Etowah. He is a member of the Eastern Star and was grand patron of Tennessee in 1914. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, and he is an active member of the Kiwanis Club.

DUKE HORACE KIMBROUGH.

Prominent in the financial circles of Etowah is Duke Horace Kimbrough, president of the First National Bank. He was born in Monroe county, on the 5th of February, 1882, a son of George W. and Minnie (Williams) Kimbrough. The paternal grandparents, Duke and Mary (Cooke) Kimbrough, came from Virginia, while the maternal grandparents, George and Mary Leslie Williams, were natives of this state. George W. Kimbrough was born in 1860 and he is a successful farmer and stock raiser

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of McMinn county. His wife was born in 1861. To their union six children were born: Averie, who is the wife of P. S. Taylor of Etowah; Minnie, who is living in Tellico Plains; Dr. R. C., who makes his home in Madisonville; Captain J. C., who is stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; G. M., who is residing in Charleston, West Virginia; and Duke Horace, whose name initiates this review.

The public schools of his native county afforded Duke Horace Kimbrough his early education and he entered Hiwassee College in 1905. Upon the completion of his course in that institution he entered the business world, engaging in the lumber business for two years, from 1906 to 1908. He then came to Etowah and assisted in the organization of the First National Bank here, being elected assistant cashier of that institution. He was active in that capacity from 1908 to 1910, when he became cashier, which position he held until he was appointed president in 1916. There is no phase of the banking business with which Mr. Kimbrough is not familiar and he is well fitted to discharge the duties devolving upon him as chief executive of a reliable banking institution. He is sincerely devoted to his work and a large part of the success of the bank may be attributed to his efforts. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality, with the genius for making and keeping friends—an invaluable asset in the business world.

In Hot Springs, North Carolina, on the 23d of June, 1908, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kimbrough and Miss Suella Foreman, a daughter of Andrew Jackson and Mary A. (Huff) Foreman of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Kimbrough have one child: Horace Jackson Kimbrough.

Politically Mr. Kimbrough is a stanch democrat and was at one time a member of Governor Roberts staff. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Junior Order, United American Mechanics and the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and he is an active member of the Kiwanis Club.

JOHN EDWARD FISHER.

For more than a quarter of a century John Edward Fisher has engaged in the practice of law in Nashville and the nature and importance of the legal interests intrusted to his care establish his position as one of the talented attorneys of the city. He was born March 20, 1872, a son of James Radford and Mary Rhea Fisher, the former a scion of the Fisher and Barber families of North Carolina, and the latter a representative of the Harrison family of Virginia. The father was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he defended the Confederate cause as a private in Company A, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, the famous Orphan Brigade. His death occurred on the 27th of May, 1908, and the mother passed away June 12, 1885.

The public schools of Frankfort, Kentucky, afforded John E. Fisher his early educational privileges and his professional training was received in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated January 20, 1897, with the LL. B. degree. In the same month he embarked upon his professional career in Nashville and for twenty-six years has continuously engaged in the general practice of law in this city with ever increasing success. He is an able attorney, well versed in all branches of the law, and has displayed marked skill in the conduct of intricate cases. He has built up a large clientele and is also an officer and director in several local business enterprises.

In Nashville, on the 31st of October, 1906, Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Willie Mai Abercrombie, a daughter of James I. Abercrombie, a well known attorney of Birmingham, Alabama, and they have become the parents of two children, Martha A. Fisher and Helen Rhea Fisher.

Mr. Fisher supports the men and measures of the democratic party and has taken an active part in political affairs, serving as a delegate to the national progressive conventions of 1912 and 1916, which were held in Chicago. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, the Daughters of America, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor of the last named organization. His military record covers service in the Spanish-American war as lieutenant of Company D, Second Tennessee Infantry, United States Volunteers. He joined the Fifth Infantry of the Tennessee National Guard, in which he served as captain, as major and as lieutenant colonel, retiring in 1903. He

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also volunteered for service in the World war under Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who was authorized to raise a division by act of congress but was rejected by ex-President Wilson. Mr. Fisher is a loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizen, deeply interested in the welfare and advancement of his community, and in his law practice whatever he does is for the best interests of his clients and for the honor of his profession.

STITZEL J. HAMBY.

Although Stitzel J. Hamby has engaged in the practice of law but a short time, he enjoys an extensive and representative clientele in Crossville. He was born in O'Brien county, Iowa, on the 1st of June, 1896, a son of L. V. and Flora M. (Colby) Hamby. The paternal grandparents were W. A. and Nancy F. Hamby of Tennessee and the maternal grandparents, Gideon and Mary Colby of Iowa. The father, L. V. Hamby, was born in 1876. In early life he took up the study of law and he was one of the prominent attorneys of his day. He was mayor of Crossville for some time and was accorded the esteem and respect of all who knew him. During the Spanish-American war he served as major of the First Tennessee Volunteer Regiment and was stationed at Key West, Florida. His demise occurred in 1908 and came as a severe shock to his family and many friends. Mrs. Hamby was born in 1876 and died in 1908.

The public schools of Des Moines, Iowa, afforded Stitzel J. Hamby his early education and he was graduated from high school at Crossville. He attended university in the Philippine Islands from 1915 to 1916 and then returned to Tennessee and entered the Cumberland University at Lebanon. He was graduated from that institution with the LL. B. degree in 1922 and has since practiced in Crossville. He brings to the profession innate ability and thorough preparation and great success is assured him. Mr. Hamby was a private in the United States army, serving in China from 1911 to 1914, and in 1919 he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Philippine Scouts.

Mr. Hamby holds membership in the American Legion and the Cosmopolitan Gun Club of Manila. Along the line of his profession he is identified with the State Bar Association. He possesses keen discernment and broad vision and he is actively interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual, social and political welfare of this community. The greater part of his time is now concentrated upon his profession.

DONNELL MARION GALLOWAY.

Donnell Marion Galloway, principal of the Culleoka high school, was born in Newberg, Indiana, on the 7th of November, 1888, a son of Martin Luther and Annie (Donnell) Galloway. His father was born in Maury county and for many years was active in the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His mother was a daughter of Colonel D. M. Donnell of McMinnville, who commanded the Sixteenth Tennessee Infantry, Confederate army, throughout the Civil war. At the close of the war Colonel Donnell returned to Tennessee and accepted the presidency of the Cumberland Female College at McMinnville. He was one of the prominent educators of his day.

Donnell Marion Galloway received his early education in the public schools of his native county and took preparatory work at Castle Heights. In 1920 he was graduated from Cumberland University with the A. B. degree. Mr. Galloway withdrew from school for some time in 1909, and began teaching at Moscow and then came to Maury county, locating at Water Valley, where he was a dominant factor in the erection of the new school. From 1912 to 1913 he taught at Glendale and from 1913 to 1917 at the Columbia high school, organizing its agricultural department. From 1917 to 1919 he was United States farm demonstration agent in Smith county and subsequently returned to the Columbia high school, where he taught during 1919-21. In the latter part of 1921 he accepted his present position as principal of the high school in Culleoka. A man of wide and varied experience he is well fitted to discharge the many duties devolving upon him and Culleoka is fortunate in having him as head of her high school. He is well known in educational circles throughout the state and is held in high confidence and esteem by all who know him.

On the 14th of August, 1913, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Galloway and

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Miss Margaret Josephine Pigg, a native of Santa Fe, this state. To their union two children have been born: Joseph Morgan, whose birth occurred on the 12th of July, 1914; and Margaret Louise, born on the 6th of August, 1919.

Mr. Galloway votes with the democratic party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. His religious faith is evidenced by his membership in the Presbyterian church and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Galloway is essentially public-spirited and he is a member of every organization that has for its purpose the upbuilding of the city, county and state.

CHARLES H. WHITE.

Charles H. White, manager of the Southern Realty Company of Elizabethton, is a representative business man and citizen. He was born in Shelby, North Carolina, on the 27th of November, 1882, a son of Rev. J. A. and Margaret A. (Sharpe) White. The father was for many years a prominent minister in the Baptist church in North Carolina. He organized and built the first church of that denomination at Gastonia and was its first pastor. He was likewise interested in educational work and was the founder of many institutions of learning in the state of North Carolina. J. A. White and Margaret A. Sharpe were married in Alexander county, North Carolina. Mr. White's demise occurred in 1922, at the age of seventy-seven years, and he is survived by his widow, who was born in North Carolina, a member of a prominent family. Her brother, George W. Sharpe, is one of the substantial citizens of that state. He is interested in various cotton mills and banks throughout the state and has extensive farm interests. Another brother, A. Frank Sharpe, was county superintendent of Alexander county, North Carolina, for a period of twenty-six years, having recently resigned. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. White were parents of five sons and one daughter; Charles H., whose name introduces this review, being the third in order of birth. The others are: Cordelia C. White, wife of Dr. E. W. Moose, of Taylorsville, North Carolina, who is an accomplished musician and ranks very high as a teacher; Professor John I. White, who devoted over twenty years of his life to teaching throughout the state of North Carolina, and is now resident manager of Bradstreet Commercial Agency at Wilmington, North Carolina; Rev. Edgar E. White, a noted Baptist clergyman, having been pastor of the Tenth Baptist church at Philadelphia for about eight years, and who is now in charge of the Forest Avenue Baptist church, Greensboro, North Carolina; Attorney T. C. White, who has been for the past eight years connected with the legal department of the John Wanamaker Company at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and A. Frank White, who is making his home with his mother at Taylorsville, North Carolina.

In the acquirement of his education Charles H. White attended the schools of Western North Carolina and also various colleges, receiving the equivalent of an A. B. degree. For a period of eight years he taught school in Alexander, Caldwell and Cherokee counties, his last position being as principal of the Murphy Academy at Murphy, North Carolina. In 1904 he came to Elizabethton, Tennessee, and accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Empire Chair Company, with which concern he remained a year. For four years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Elizabethton and subsequently sold out his interests and entered the real estate business. Since 1911 he has been active in insurance circles and is now conducting his business under the name of the Southern Realty Company. He enjoys an extensive and important business and no man is considered a better judge of land values than he. Mr. White is also engaged in the promotion of enterprises of all kinds. The best principles of honesty and integrity have governed him in all transactions and he well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all who know him. He devotes his time and attention to buying and selling city and farm property and all kinds of mining property, developing, prospecting, selling and organizing all mining properties. His operations cover North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky. Since entering this business Mr. White has sold over three and one-half million dollars worth of property, and has now pending transactions that will involve more than nine millions of dollars.

At Mountain Inn, near Lenoir, Tennessee, on the 23d of December, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. White and Miss Annie Lou Moore, a daughter of J. B. Moore of Carter county, Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. White four children have been

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three daughters, John H. being the fifth in order of birth. Three sons and the three daughters are living.

John H. Pierce received his education in the Bethel Doe School at Pandora, Tennessee, the Mountain City high school, Carson and Newman College in Jefferson county and in 1916 he was graduated from Peabody College with the A. B. degree, after which he took postgraduate work at that institution. Mr. Pierce worked his way through college. In 1913 he started teaching, becoming principal of the Brownlow Academy at Maymead, and in 1916-17 he was principal of the Madison county high school in North Carolina. In 1917-18 he was superintendent of the schools at Fairmont, North Carolina, and in the latter year he returned to Mountain City, Tennessee, as superintendent of the schools at this place. Since taking over the duties of superintendent Mr. Pierce has brought about radical changes. He has concentrated his attention on the schools, sought out their defects and then set about to find a remedy. He has raised the standard of the high school from second class to first, making it an accredited school, and the daily attendance has been increased three hundred per cent. A library numbering one thousand volumes has been added to the school and apparatus for the gymnasium has been added at a cost of eight hundred dollars. Thirteen hundred and fifty dollars was expended upon equipment for the home economics department. The new school building was erected in 1921 at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Pierce has indeed proved the right man for the place and Mountain City is fortunate in having him for a citizen.

In Hendersonville, North Carolina, on the 14th of October, 1916, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Pierce and Miss Ethel Snelson, a daughter of Ambrose Snelson, a prominent resident of North Carolina. To their union two sons have been born: Lloyd, now four years of age; and Franklin, two.

Mr. Pierce gives his political allegiance to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has never sought nor desired political preferment on his own account, he is interested in party affairs and is active in the furtherance of every movement for the upbuilding of the city, county and state. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Taylorsville Lodge, No. 243, F. & A. M. of Mountain City. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and he is superintendent of the Sunday school. Mr. Pierce is a member of the East Tennessee Educational Association and the State Educational Association. He is held in high confidence and esteem by all who know him, and Mountain City is proud to number him among her native sons.

ROBERT KENNETH MORGAN.

Robert Kenneth Morgan, owner and principal of the Morgan School, a preparatory institution at Petersburg, is a native of Tennessee. He was born in Bedford county, on the 9th of February, 1864, a son of German Baker and Isadora Alice (Holt) Morgan, both natives of Tennessee.

Robert Kenneth Morgan attended the common schools of Bedford county and subsequently entered the Webb School at Bellbuckle. In due time he enrolled in Vanderbilt University and upon the completion of his education engaged in teaching. He found educational work much to his liking and some thirty-five years ago founded the Morgan School, the purpose of which institution is to give a thorough preparatory training. He achieved success from the start and his school stands high among the institutions of its kind in the state. Some three years ago he received a private voluntary subscription of seventy thousand dollars, this money having been given for the purpose of removing the school from Fayetteville to Petersburg. The people in this community have cooperated in every way to make the school a success and Mr. Morgan is readily conceded to be one of the city's most substantial citizens. He has attained a position of prominence among the foremost educators of the south and he is a member of the state board of education and superintendent of the general educational interests of the community.

On the 4th of June, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Morgan and Miss Mary Myrtle Stephenson, a native of Tennessee. To their union the following children have been born: Robert K., Jr., John G., Kathlene, Mary, Alice, Lucille, Sarah and Charles L. Mrs. Morgan is a true southern gentlewoman, possessing a charming and magnetic personality, and she is prominent in the club and social circles of Petersburg.

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Since attaining his majority Mr. Morgan has followed an independent course in politics, although he is partial to the democratic party. He has never sought nor desired public preferment but he is always active in civic affairs and is well informed on all important questions and issues of the day. He is and has been for many years a stanch prohibitionist and canvassed the state in the interests of prohibition. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and he is a member of the board of stewards of the local church. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and while a student at the university he became affiliated with Delta Kappa Epsilon, one of the most popular national college fraternities in the United States. Mr. Morgan is a man of genial and pleasing personality and he enjoys the confidence of his pupils and his fellow citizens. He is a well known figure in the educational and religious circles of Tennessee and this state is indeed proud to number him among her native sons.

CHARLES EUGENE KEYES.

A representative member of the legal profession in Crossville is Charles Eugene Keyes, who was born in Cumberland county, on the 9th of March, 1879, a son of W. C. and Margaret J. (Tabor) Keyes. The father was born in 1854 and for many years engaged in the mercantile business. He is now retired from active life. Mrs. Keyes was born in 1858 and died in 1919.

In the acquirement of his education Charles Eugene Keyes attended the public schools of Cumberland county and later entered the Grandview Normal School of Rhea county. He completed his literary education in the American University at Harriman, the B. L. degree was conferred upon him in 1898, the M. S. degree in 1900, and the LL. B. degree in 1901. Since 1908 he has practiced law at Crossville and he enjoys an extensive and important clientele.

In Crossville, on the 18th of October, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Keyes and Miss Maude E. Pryor, a daughter of S. L. and Molly Pryor of Marion county, Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Keyes two children have been born: Margaret E., whose birth occurred in 1903; and Mary E., who was born in 1905.

The political endorsement of Mr. Keyes is given to the republican party. He is a member of the state school board and a stanch advocate of education. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Knights and Ladies of the Cross. In the past he has been active in military circles as a member of the National Guard. He first held a first lieutenant's commission in Company F, Sixth Infantry of Tennessee, later he was first lieutenant of Company A, First Infantry, and subsequently was promoted to a captaincy.

HENRY EDWARD CHRISTENBERY, M. D.

A representative member of the medical profession of Knoxville is Dr. Henry Edward Christenbery, eye, ear, nose and throat specialist. He was born in Roane county, Tennessee, on his father's farm, near Oliver Springs, on the 12th of September, 1884, a son of A. W. and Anna (Adams) Christenbery. The Chistenberys are of Scotch, Irish and German descent. Joshua Christenbery, the paternal grandfather, was born in Virginia, one of twenty-two children, he married Miss Mary Boyd and settled in Roane county when a young man. A. W. Christenbery was born in Roane county and is living on the farm on which his birth occurred. He has been active in republican affairs for many years and held the office of justice of the peace for some time. He also owns and conducts a general store in the county. Mrs. Christenbery was born in Roane county, Tennessee, and her demise occurred in 1892. Her father, J. H. Adams, was a miller and farmer. He was born in Georgia and at the age of sixteen years joined the Union army as a drummer boy. He was twice captured and escaped both times. For some time he was county judge, also justice of the peace and held other local offices.

Henry Edward Christenbery was educated in Pleasant Home Academy in Roane county and later entered Roane College. After graduating from that institution he enrolled in the University of Tennessee, in the medical department, and he was gradu-

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ated therefrom in 1907, with the M. D. degree. He practiced in Knoxville for eight years, enjoying an extensive general practice, and subsequently he determined to specialize, and therefore took postgraduate work in New York and Chicago in the eye and ear infirmaries. He has since devoted his entire time and attention to this branch of the profession and has won a prominent position for himself among its representative members in this city and state. During the World war Dr. Christenbery was chairman of local exemption board, No. 2, of the city of Knoxville.

On the 19th of June, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Christenbery and Miss Myrtle E. Ferguson, a daughter of Thomas Ferguson of Jonesboro, a native of this state and a successful farmer. Dr. and Mrs. Christenbery have five children: Carol, Henry Edward, Jr., Maxine, Kenneth and Dexter.

Since attaining his majority Dr. Christenbery has been a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands, although he has not been particularly active in party affairs of late years. For six years he was mayor of Lonsdale, until it became a part of the city of Knoxville. He has always been a stanch advocate of education and for some time was a member of the Knoxville board of education. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and he was one of the organizers of the Lonsdale Baptist church. He has been an officer in the church ever since, is now serving as one of the deacons, and for some time was superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally Dr. Christenbery is affiliated with the Masons, holding membership in Oriental Lodge; Pearl Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Leon Commandery, Knights Templars; Memphis Consistory and Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine. The Doctor has been monarch of Amra Grotto of Knoxville and is readily conceded to be an exemplary member of the craft. He is likewise affiliated with Chi Zeta Chi of the University of Tennessee. He is a member of the Knoxville Board of Commerce and along strictly professional lines holds membership in the Knox County Medical Society, the State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the International Congress of Ophthalmologists. Socially he is identified with the Kiwanis Club and the Whittle Springs Golf & Country Club. Dr. Christenbery is very fond of horses and he is an enthusiastic golfer and loves all clean sports. Dr. and Mrs. Christenbery reside on Highland Drive, where they have a beautiful home surrounded by four acres of well improved and well kept land.

HON. E. B. CRAIG.

Edward Burr Craig, now vice president of the National Life and Accident Insurance Company, whose home office is in Nashville, was born in Giles county, August 12, 1859, son of William Jackson and Virginia (Abernathy) Craig. The Craigs are of Scotch descent. He was educated at Webb's school, from which he went to the Peoples National Bank, of Pulaski, of which bank he became cashier and so remained until 1893, when he was elected treasurer and insurance commissioner of Tennessee.

From his first day as state treasurer, January 12, 1893, until the close of his fourth term, January 12, 1901, Edward B. Craig served the state of Tennessee with preeminent ability. His record was one of accomplishment. He was not content to draw his salary and merely perform the routine duties of the office but he went out to better the conditions of the state and he succeeded. When he went in the office the three per cent bonds of Tennessee were quoted in the market at 98 cents on the dollar. Among his first official acts was to locate and take up and cancel one million dollars of the state's bonds that had been reported to be floating around New York as collateral.

It was his fight for safe and sane legislation over the strenuous opposition of designing politicians that saved the credit of Tennessee. During the session of the legislature of 1895 a group of selfish politicians had a bill introduced to reduce the tax rate of the state thirty-three and one-third per cent. A reduction of taxes is always popular and had Craig had only his personal interests at heart he would have joined in this popular move, but he saw the danger to the state and fought the passage of the bill with all his might. He prepared a financial statement showing that a deficit of seven hundred thousand dollars would arise within two years if the bill became a law. His advice was not heeded and the bill was enacted. At the end of two years there was a deficit in the treasury of almost the exact amount predicted by Mr. Craig. The next legislature passed the bill favored by him and the credit of Tennessee was saved.

It was Edward B. Craig who began the fight to provide for a sinking fund to pay

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off the bonded debt of the state, and to him more than to anyone else is due the credit for the passage of that act. He wrote the plank in the democratic platform of 1898 which declared for a sinking fund and it was through his influence that it was finally enacted into a law. Under this law more than five million dollars of the bonded debt was paid before maturity of the bonds.

One of the greatest measures sponsored by Mr. Craig failed of passage because of the jealousies of politicians. In the year 1899 he had made arrangements for the funding of the state debt by the issuance of serial bonds bearing three per cent interest and running forty years, with the privilege of retiring three hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. When the legislature failed to grasp this opportunity and rejected the plan of E. B. Craig it lost two and a half million dollars for the taxpayers of Tennessee. The bonded debt was finally funded on a four and twenty-six hundredths per cent basis, and the interest paid annually is about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars more than would have been paid under the Craig funding bill. Tennessee has had many faithful officials but for real service no one has excelled Edward B. Craig.

In 1903 he organized the Volunteer State Life Insurance Company, whose home office is in Chattanooga, and became vice president and general manager of it. In 1913 he was appointed by President Cleveland internal revenue collector for Middle Tennessee and served for eight years. He is now vice president of the National Life and Accident Insurance Company, of which his brother, C. A. Craig, is president.

JOHN RIDLEY MITCHELL.

Since 1904 John Ridley Mitchell has engaged in the practice of law in Crossville, Cumberland county, and he occupies a position of prominence among the foremost members of his profession. He was born in Overton county, on the 26th of September, 1877, a son of Isaiah W. and Sophronia (Winton) Mitchell. The paternal grandparents were Dennis and Marguerite (Goodpasture) Mitchell of Tennessee.

In the acquirement of his early education John R. Mitchell attended the public schools of his birthplace and later enrolled in Peabody College in Nashville. He was graduated therefrom in 1896 and was then appointed private secretary to Congressman C. E. Snodgrass, and while residing in Washington attended the law department of Georgetown University and subsequently the law department of Cumberland University. The LL. B. degree was conferred upon him by the latter institution in 1904. He immediately located in Crossville for the practice of his profession and has since practiced there, having built up an extensive and important clientele.

Mr. Mitchell is a stanch supporter of the democratic party and is very active in party affairs. He was democratic elector of the fourth district of Tennessee in 1904 and subsequently was appointed assistant attorney-general of the fifth judicial district of Tennessee. He was elected attorney-general of the same district without opposition in 1918 and nominated without opposition by the democratic party. For some time he served while a young man as deputy clerk and master of the chancery court. He was a member of the state executive committee. Aside from his professional and political interests Mr. Mitchell is prominent in the financial circles of Crossville, being vice president of the First National Bank. His worth as a man and a citizen is widely acknowledged, for he measures up to high standards in both connections.

AUSTIN WHEELER SMITH.

Austin Wheeler Smith, dean of the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute at Cookeville, was born on Beans Creek, on the 5th of September, 1885, a son of Robert George and Myra Ann (Mitchell) Smith, both natives of Tennessee. The father was engaged in farming for some years, in which occupation he achieved substantial success. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, his sympathies being with the south, he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Confederate army. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Murfreesboro and Chattanooga, as well as other engagements, and was captured at Petersburg about a month before Lee's surrender.

In the acquirement of his early education Austin Wheeler Smith attended the public schools of Franklin county and in due time was graduated from the Franklin

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county high school at Decherd. He then enrolled in the Middle Tennessee State Normal School at Murfreesboro, graduating from that institution in 1913. He took postgraduate work in the University of the South at Sewanee and that institution conferred the B. S. degree upon him in 1918. During the time he was taking this postgraduate work Mr. Smith was acting as county superintendent of instruction for Franklin county and served in that connection for six years, from 1910 to 1916. Prior to becoming superintendent of public instruction he taught in the public schools of Lincoln county. In 1916 he came to the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute as head of the history department, which position he held until 1921, when he was made registrar. In 1922 he became dean of the institute and he is splendidly meeting the requirements of this position. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and has won the confidence and esteem of every student attending the institute, for he deals with each and every one fairly and squarely and as man to man.

On the 19th of June, 1919, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Sina Clarissa Vaden and to their union one child has been born: Myra Isabell.

Mr. Smith votes with the democratic party and he is well informed on all important questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Church of Christ and fraternally he is identified with the Masons. During the World war Mr. Smith was a member of the county committee for the promotion of all Liberty Loan drives and was a teacher in the Students Army Training Corps. Mr. Smith has devoted his entire life to educational work and well merits the position he has won among the foremost educators in this section of the state. He was president of the Middle Tennessee Educational Association in 1918 and has held a number of other offices. He is also a member of the State Teachers Association.

ROBERT BRUCE GREENE.

An energetic business man of Knoxville is Robert Bruce Greene, manager of the Tennessee Finance Corporation. He was born in Knox county, on his father's farm about sixteen miles east of Knoxville on the French Broad river, on the 1st of October, 1878, a son of Samuel F. and Rachael (DeRieux) Greene. The Greenes are an old and honored southern family, and Greene's station on the old Dandridge stage road was named in honor of his paternal great-grandfather. Samuel F. Greene was born on the same farm as his son, as was also the grandfather, James Henry Greene, and both father and grandfather were engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the latter was for some time active in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church. He married Annie Patterson, a member of one of the oldest families in this section of the state, the Pattersons having settled near Oliver Springs about 1770. Samuel F. Greene and his brother, Jesse P. Greene, served in the Union army throughout the Civil war, the latter holding a lieutenant's commission. A great-uncle of Robert Bruce Greene, Rev. Jesse Greene, was a Methodist Episcopal minister and was an ardent sympathizer with the south. Samuel F. Greene died in October, 1910, and his widow survived him until July, 1916. She was born at Thorn Grove, Tennessee, a daughter of Peter DeRieux, a well known merchant.

In the acquirement of his education Robert Bruce Greene attended the public schools of Knox county and subsequently enrolled in the business department of the Holbrook Normal College at Fountain City. After putting his textbooks aside he accepted a position with the Cruze-Lyons Company as bookkeeper and held that position for a year. For the following five years he was bookkeeper for the Roy Scott Tobacco Company and for twelve years was employed in the same capacity by the Hackney, Broyles & Lackey Company. On the 1st of March, 1921, the Tennessee Finance Corporation was organized and Mr. Greene purchased an interest in the business and became manager. He is a man of fine executive ability and is discharging the many duties devolving upon him to the complete satisfaction of all. The paid up capital stock of this corporation is two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Aside from his interest in the business Mr. Greene is secretary of the Athens Hardware Company of Athens and of the McMinn Motor Company of Athens.

On the 1st of October, 1908, Mr. Greene married Miss Olive Catlett of Sevierville, a daughter of James Catlett, who was born near Sevierville and engaged in farming for the greater part of his life. His demise occurred in 1909. To Mr. and Mrs. Greene one daughter has been born: Caroline Catlett, who is a student in the public schools of Knoxville.

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In his political views Mr. Greene is a republican. He is not active in party affairs, however, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. He is essentially public-spirited and his aid can always be counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the development and improvement of the community at large. His religious faith is manifest in his attendance at the First Presbyterian church of Knoxville. He is an active member of the Board of Commerce and of the Knoxville Automobile Club. He does not hold membership in any secret societies. His hobby is duck hunting, although he enjoys fishing and outdoor life generally. Mrs. Greene is interested in the Mothers' Association of the Park City high school. She is a woman of culture and refinement and is socially prominent. As a business man Mr. Greene has been conspicuous among his associates for his probity, fairness and honorable methods. In everything he has been eminently practical and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings but also in social and private life.

JAMES A. D. HITE, M. D.

The success that Dr. James A. D. Hite has achieved in the curing of many drug addicts throughout the United States has won for him a prominent place among the foremost members of the profession in this country. He is now engaged in private practice in Nashville and is supervising the construction of the Russell Street Sanitarium, of which institution he is president and medical director.

Dr. Hite is a scion of an old and honored American family, both paternal and maternal ancestors having come to this country during the early colonial days. His birth occurred on the 9th of July, 1871, in Perry county, this state, and he is a son of James A. and Mary Ann (Pruett) Hite. His father was likewise born in Tennessee, his family having been among the pioneer settlers of Middle Tennessee. They originally lived in Pennsylvania, the progenitor of the family in this country being a member of William Penn's colony. This ancestor married into the Van Meter family, which settled Buckingham county, Virginia. James A. Hite served throughout the Civil war under General Forrest. He was a farmer by occupation and became one of the most prominent and progressive agriculturists of his day. He was a second cousin of Thomas Hendricks, who ran for vice president with Cleveland when he was defeated. The marriage of Mr. Hite and Miss Mary Ann Pruett was celebrated in Perry county of which county she was a native and a member of a pioneer family. The Pruetts came from England to America in the Revolutionary days and located first in South Carolina. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hite, four sons and five daughters, James A. D. Hite being the youngest child. Only he and one sister are living.

Dr. Hite was educated in the rural schools of Humphreys county, this state, in the Waverly Academy at Waverly, the Herrick and Mills Academy and the Bodine Academy. He received the equivalent of a four years' college literary education. In early life he had formed a penchant for the medical profession and therefore upon the completion of his preliminary training, in 1889, he enrolled in the medical department of the University of Tennessee. He received his M. D. degree in 1890, after which his license was issued by the board of medical examiners. His college education was obtained through his own efforts, working his way through the university. In the year in which the M. D. degree was conferred upon him he went to Humphreys county and began practice, remaining there two years. In 1892 he came to Nashville and has practiced here since, with the exception of four years when he was living on a plantation in Obion county. He engaged in the general practice of medicine until 1912, when he began to specialize in drug addict cases. In 1915 he was assistant to the superintendent of the Cedarcroft Sanitarium on Murfreesboro pike, near Nashville, but resigned that position the following year to establish a private sanitarium for the care of drug, alcoholic and nervous diseases. This institution was known as Hite's Home Sanitarium and Dr. Hite was so successful in its operation that in 1922 he formed a company for the construction of a larger place to be known as the Russell Street Sanitarium. The Doctor is president and medical director of the company, which has a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. Two buildings of the new sanitarium are now in course of construction and will contain a total of thirty-five rooms. Dr. Hite is the discoverer of a treatment for narcotic

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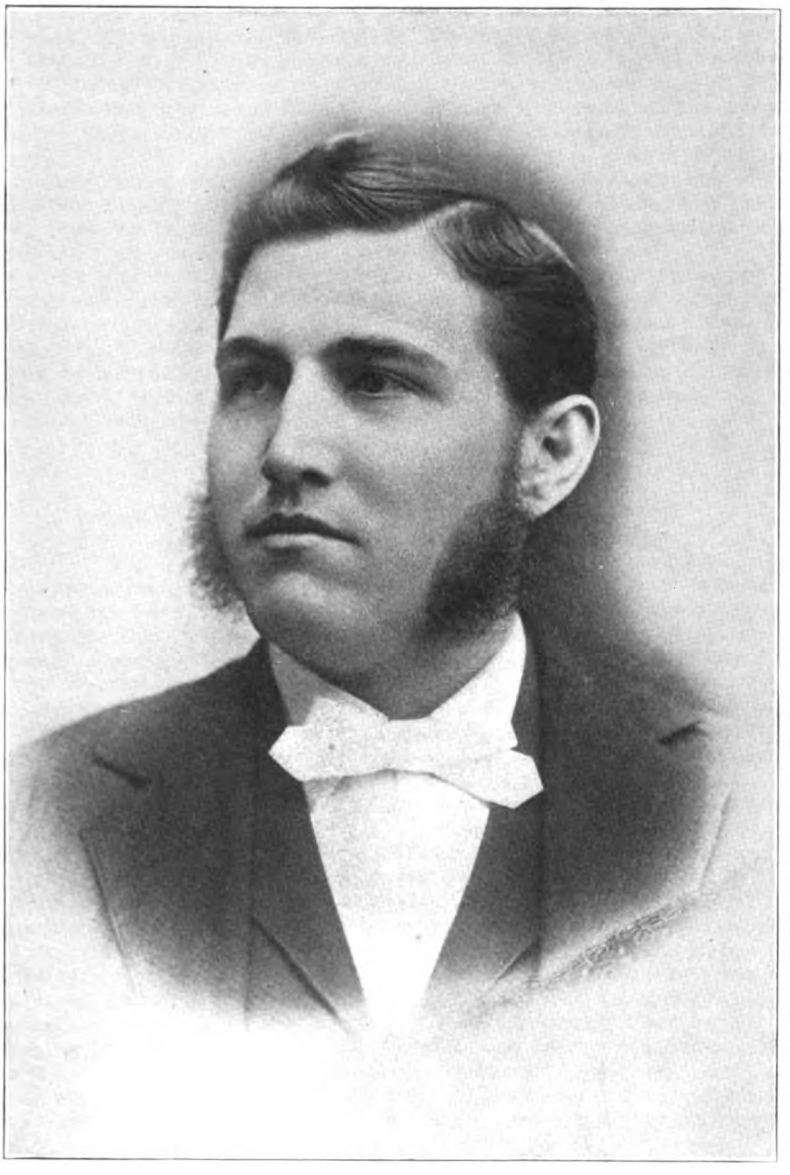

DR. JAMES A. D. HITE

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drug cases which has proved very successful and he is constantly caring for 100 cases coming from all over the United States.

In 1906 Dr. Hite was ordained a minister in the Baptist church and for eight years was pastor of churches at Bellevue and Ashland City. He has been prominent in evangelical work throughout parts of Kentucky, Ohio and Tennessee.

On the 1st of October, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Hite and Miss Lelia D. Harvill, a daughter of Y. J. Harvill, deceased, who for forty years was prominent in the ministry of the Baptist church in Tennessee. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Hite four children have been born: David C., now connected with the National Clothing Company of Nashville, as assistant superintendent, is a veteran of the World war, having held the rank of first lieutenant in the aviation corps and for two years he saw active service with the American Expeditionary forces in France. He is now a member of the Officers Reserve. James Moody, connected with a lumber company of Seattle, Washington, saw two years active service during the World war as a member of the coast artillery and held the rank of quartermaster sergeant. Rebecca is living at home. Andrew Frank, the youngest member of the family, is nineteen years of age and attending high school.

Since age conferred upon Dr. Hite the right of franchise he has given his support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has had little time for political affairs his influence has always been on the side of advancement and improvement and he has contributed in a marked degree to the upbuilding of Nashville. Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the Tennessee State Medical Association and other organizations and was for eleven years corresponding secretary of the state association.

RIGHT REV. JAMES MATTHEW MAXON, D. D.

Right Rev. James M. Maxon, formerly rector of Christ Episcopal church in Nashville, has been connected with the ministry for fifteen years and his influence has been a beneficial factor for good in the community along religious, social and civic lines. He was born in Bay City, Michigan, January 1, 1875, a son of Daniel Marshman and Anna (MacKenney) Maxon. His early education was acquired in the public schools of that state. For five years he was in public school work and for a like period in business. He was influenced to enter the ministry by the eloquence of Bishop C. E. Woodcock of Detroit. He took his M. A. degree at Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, and had passed the aged of thirty years when he began studying for the ministry, attending the General Theological Seminary and Columbia University in New York city, and the University of Chicago. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was bestowed upon Dr. Maxon by the University of the South, of which he was formerly a trustee. He was ordained deacon and priest at Galesburg, Illinois, in 1907, and his first parish was that of Grace church in that city, of which he had charge for three years. In 1910 he was called to the presidency of Margaret College at Versailles, Kentucky, an Episcopal school for young women, and filled that office for seven and a half years. During the last five years of that period he was also rector of St. John's church of that place. On October 1, 1917, he became rector of St. Mark's church at Louisville, Kentucky, with which he was connected for three years. On October 1, 1920, he came to Nashville as rector of Christ church, and during his stay in the city has not only organized every force within his parish and inspired its workers to a remarkable degree, but has also contributed freely of his time and energies toward the furtherance of progressive civic movements and measures and the upbuilding and development of the state. He has worked earnestly and untiringly for the success of the ecclesiastical interests under his control. At the diocesan convention held in Nashville on the 21st of June, 1922, Dr. Maxon was elected to the high ecclesiastical office of bishop coadjutor of the Tennessee diocese of the Episcopal church, an honor which was wholly unsought. He succeeded the late Right Rev. Troy Beatty in that office and will remain a resident of the city, with absolute jurisdiction over all of the territory lying east of this city. While it was a source of great gratification to the many friends and admirers of Dr. Maxon that his work and ability for leadership have been recognized, yet deep regret was felt throughout the city that his new duties have taken him from the pulpit of Christ church and the more intimate connection with city affairs. The freedom of the city has been extended to Bishop Maxon and he was presented with a loving cup.

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On the 10th of September, 1903, Dr. Maxon was united in marriage to Miss Blanche Morris of Bay City, Michigan. They have two sons: James Matthew, Jr., and John Burton. Dr. Maxon has been a member of four general conventions of the Episcopal church. He was president of the Nashville Ministers Alliance for the year 1921-22, and is prominent in Masonic circles, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite Consistory. He organized the Maxon Newsboys Club in Nashville, a savings club of the city, through the generosity of Whiteford R. Call. There were forty or more boys making savings during the year 1920 and the organization is growing. The opportunities offered by this organization are a wonderful advantage to the boys who endeavor to make the most of them. He was formerly president of the Tennessee Association for the Relief of ex-Convicts, which he organized, but has resigned from that office, although he remains a member of the executive board of the organization. He is president of the Tennessee Conference of Social Workers, and is a member of the board of directors of the Tennessee Children's Home Society, a director of the Community Chest, a member of the board of governors of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce, first vice president and a director of the Lions Club, and a member of the Round Table, a well known literary club of the city. He is a man of scholarly attainments who possesses the true spirit of Christianity, and his course has at all times awakened admiration and respect.

ERNEST W. CROWELL.

One of the leading members of the Giles county bar is Ernest W. Crowell, of Pulaski, a native of Bedford county, who was born March 21, 1884, and a son of Hiram B. and Margaret Emily (Cook) Crowell. His paternal grandfather was John M. Crowell of North Carolina, who was of Dutch descent and married Lavina Pressgroves, a direct descendant of Pocahontas. The father entered the Methodist ministry at an early age and served as presiding elder of the North Methodist church for sixteen years. He died in 1921. His wife was of English descent and both the Crowell and Cook families were pioneers of Bedford county, Tennessee.

Ernest W. Crowell was educated in the public school of Bedford county and later entered Cumberland University, being graduated from the law department and receiving his LL. B. degree in 1906. He was reared upon a farm but after receiving his degree entered upon his profession in Pulaski, Tennessee, now occupying the offices where the original Ku Klux Klan was organized. He is one of the leading lawyers of Giles county, enjoying an extensive and representative clientage, and he handles much important litigation before the court.

On the 18th of December, 1912, Mr. Crowell was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lee Meadows, a daughter of Dr. J. A. Meadows of Bethel, Tennessee. She was born in 1889 and died in May, 1913.

Politically Mr. Crowell is a stanch republican and is actively interested in party affairs. He was republican elector in 1912 on the Hughes ticket for the state of Tennessee, and for some time he has been a member of the election commission of Giles county. He has also served as chairman of the republican committee of Giles county. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Modern Woodmen of the World and the Masonic order. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. No man stands higher in Pulaski for integrity and sterling worth and he well merits the success he has achieved.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER ROBERTS.

One of the prominent attorneys at the Unicoi county bar is William Alexander Roberts, who is engaged in practice in Erwin. He was born in Erwin, on the 14th of December, 1874, a son of James C. and Sallie (Love) Roberts. The father was born in Washington (now Unicoi) county, a member of one of the old and honored families of this section of the state. For many years he was engaged in wagon making. He is now pension attorney and is active in agricultural pursuits, and is enjoying the best of health at the age of sixty-nine years. Mrs. Roberts died in 1886. She was born in this section of the state, where her family located at an early day. Her two brothers, Jacob

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and John Love, served throughout the Civil war as privates in the infantry. Another brother, Isaac R. Love, served as sheriff of Unicoi county for a period of twelve years. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were married in Erwin and to their union four children were born, three sons and one daughter, of whom William Alexander is the eldest.

The public schools of Unicoi county afforded William Alexander Roberts his early education and subsequently he enrolled in Milligan College. Later he became a student at Carson and Newman College, and upon the completion of his literary education he began to read law. For eight years he taught in the rural schools of Unicoi county, and in 1902 he passed the state bar examination and entered the practice of law at Erwin. He has practiced here independently since that time and enjoys an extensive and lucrative clientele, practicing in all state and federal courts. From 1904 to 1907 he was trustee of Unicoi county and he was deputy circuit court clerk for two years. He is a member of the county court at the present time.

At Beach Grove, Carter county, on the 11th of July, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Roberts and Miss Lizzie Woodward, a daughter of B. W. Woodward of Erwin. To Mr. and Mrs. Roberts two children have been born: Pauline, who married John Morgan and is now living in Erwin; and Kate Love, who graduated from the Carson and Newman College with the class of 1921. She specialized in art, to which she is now devoting her time in Erwin.

The religious faith of Mr. Roberts is evidenced by his membership in the Baptist church and he is a zealous worker in its behalf. Fraternally he is identified with Centennial Lodge, No. 491, F. & A. M. of Erwin, of which he is a past master, and he is a member of the Grotto at Knoxville. He is a member of Lodge No. 299 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he is a past representative in the Grand Lodge. He also belongs to Erwin Chapter, No. 29, Order of the Eastern Star. During the World war Mr. Roberts gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. He was chairman of the legal advisory board for Unicoi county and made many speeches throughout the county in behalf of the war drives. Mr. Roberts remains a constant student of his profession, to which he brought thorough training and innate ability. He holds to the highest of professional ethics and is readily conceded a place among the foremost members of the Unicoi county bar. He has served as mayor of Erwin one term and was recently elected for a second term, which he is now serving.

ZEBIDEE LA FAYETTE SHIPLEY, M. D.

Cookeville is proud to number among her native sons Dr. Zebidee La Fayette Shipley, who has engaged in active practice here since 1902. His birth occurred on the 15th of June, 1873, a son of Milburn and Elizabeth (Kinnarid) Shipley, both natives of this state. The father was a prominent and progressive farmer in Putnam county.

After graduating from the public schools of Cookeville, Zebidee La Fayette Shipley attended the Alpine Institute at Alpine, and subsequently engaged in teaching in Putnam county for eleven years. In boyhood he decided to enter the medical profession and in 1899 he enrolled in the medical department of Grant University at Chattanooga, from which institution he was graduated in 1902, with the M. D. degree. He has since taken postgraduate work, attending the medical department of Vanderbilt University in 1909 and the same department of the University of Illinois at Chicago, in 1912. In 1902 Dr. Shipley commenced practice in Cookeville and he achieved success from the start. He brought to the profession innate ability and thorough training and soon won a place among its foremost members in the city and county. Dr. Shipley was county health officer for ten years and he has been division surgeon for the Tennessee Central Railroad for many years. He has always been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and was a member of the board of aldermen of Cookeville from 1914 to 1918. He has been a member of the city school board for years and was on the commission for the selection of textbooks in 1896, while engaged in teaching. During the World war he was a member of the local exemption board of Putnam county and was contract surgeon at the Tennessee Polytechnic Institute for the period of the war. For one year, at the close of the war, he was a member of the United States public health service. He holds to the highest of professional ethics and has won the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, including his professional brethren.

On the 12th of December, 1902, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Shipley to Miss

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Florence Barnes. To their union five children have been born: Alex Barnes, Amy Elizabeth, Raymond Whitson, Clyde Sanford and Frances Almyra.

Fraternally the Doctor is identified with the Masons, holding membership in the Royal Arch Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is that of the Christian church and he is a zealous worker in its interests. Dr. Shipley is public-spirited and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the upbuilding of the community. He possesses a genial and pleasing personality and his friends, many of whom he has known since childhood, are legion.

JAMES MARTIN TRIMBLE.

In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit James Martin Trimble achieved more than substantial success. He was one of the largest corporation lawyers in Chattanooga and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative general practice up to the time of his death, which occurred January 3, 1923.

James Martin Trimble was born in Martinsburg, Knox county, Ohio, on the 25th of December, 1864, a son of Rev. William John and Harriett Newell (Martin) Trimble. The great-grandfather on the paternal side was James Trimble. He came from County Derry, in the province of Ulster. Ireland, during the last year or two of the eighteenth century. He settled in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was one of the garrison at Fort Meigs, Ohio, on the northwestern frontier. James Trimble, the immigrant, and his son, James Trimble, II, were farmers and prosperous property owners and resided near Pittsburgh. Samuel Martin, the great-grandfather on the maternal side, was a soldier in the Pennsylvania line during the Revolution. His ancestors removed from Scotland to Ireland during the reign of Charles II, and from Ireland to America early in the eighteenth century. While residents of Ireland they lived in County Armagh, in the province of Ulster. The Martin family were prosperous farmers and were connected with what is supposed to be the first Presbyterian church in America. A large number of their descendants still live in Lancaster county. They have been farmers, doctors, dentists, naval officers and for the most part leaders in their respective neighborhoods. The paternal grandparents were James and Brigida Ann (McCartney) Trimble, residents of Pittsburgh, while the maternal grandfather was James Martin, who lived in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. William John Trimble was born in Pittsburgh and was living in Philadelphia at the time of his demise. He was a minister in the Presbyterian church and for twenty-two years was pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Chattanooga, having come to this city in 1879. In early life he held pastorates in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan and he engaged in evangelistic work in East Tennessee, western North Carolina and New Jersey. His last pastorate was in Camden, New Jersey. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, his sympathies being with the Union, William John Trimble enlisted in the Federal army and during the Spanish-American war he had charge of the soldiers' relief work at Chickamauga.

In the acquirement of his early education James Martin Trimble, whose name introduces this review, attended the common schools in the state of Ohio, principally in the city of Toledo, and graduated from high school in Chattanooga. Subsequently he enrolled in Maryville College at Maryville, Tennessee, but withdrew from that institution before graduation. In early life he decided to enter the legal profession and consequently he entered the law office of Xenophon Wheeler and William S. Marshall in Chattanooga, enjoying the advantage of personal tutorage by Major Marshall. He proved an apt and brilliant pupil and was licensed to practice at the May term, 1889, of the circuit court of Hamilton county. Hanging out his shingle, he immediately began active practice, and by dint of hard work and waiting, secured a substantial patronage. It was not long before he won a position for himself among the foremost members of the profession at the Chattanooga bar and his clientele gradually increased until his practice became almost more than he could attend to. He was one of the most successful corporation lawyers in the state and he was likewise legal advisor for many of the wealthiest families in this city and for important concerns. Mr. Trimble stood for the best in his profession and well merited the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his colleagues.

On the 1st of January, 1919, occurred the marriage of Mr. Trimble to Mrs. William A. Knabe. Prior to her first marriage she was Miss Lula Cates, a daughter of Charles

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Theodore and Martha Victoria (Kidd) Cates, residents of Maryville, Tennessee. Miss Cates was married to William A. Knabe on the 9th of October, 1889, and lived in Knoxville prior to her marriage to Mr. Trimble. She is a woman of much culture and refinement and is a representative of two of the oldest and most influential southern families. Through the following ancestors, Zachariah Cates, William Kidd and General John Wilkinson, she holds membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and she is active in John Ross Chapter. She is likewise a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, her father, Charles T. Cates, having served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war. During the World war Mrs. Trimble was one of the directors of the Woman's National Council of Defense and she was state chairman of the Speakers Bureau. She was also national speaker for the Young Women's Christian Association. Mrs. Trimble is prominent in church work, being superintendent of Social Service of the women's conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and she is identified with the American Civic Association, the State Press & Authors Association and the National Music Association. She is president of the Tennessee Federation of Women's Clubs and chairman of the Federation of Musical Clubs.

Politically Mr. Trimble gave his allegiance to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. In earlier years he was usually a member or chairman of ward committees and conducted some local campaigns. In later years, however, he devoted his entire time and attention to his profession. Mr. Trimble held membership in the Second Presbyterian church of Chattanooga and was chairman of its board of trustees, president of the corporation and teacher of the Men's Bible class. Although he never sought nor desired public office, Mr. Trimble was tendered nominations for most of the local judicial and representative offices, but always refused. He was, however, park commissioner of Chattanooga for some time and trustee of the Hamilton County Industrial School. At the time of his death he was serving and had been for many years, as a director of Maryville College. Mr. Trimble was a public-spirited and progressive citizen and no man in the community was more highly esteemed for his integrity and sterling worth.

JAMES MATTHEW RULE.

James Matthew Rule, president of the Whittle Trunk & Bag Company of Knoxville, was born on the 22d of June, 1881, near Beaver Ridge, Knox county, on his father's farm, his parents being Rev. Matthew A. and Hettie (Trotter) Rule. His paternal great-grandfather Rule came to this country from Germany at an early day, locating in Virginia. His son, Rev. Henry Rule, was born in that state and became a prominent minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which denomination Rev. Matthew A. Rule was also a minister of prominence. For many years the latter was presiding elder for the Knoxville district and he occupied the pulpit in many of the largest churches of his denomination in Tennessee. He was born in Knox county and his demise occurred in 1912. His wife died in 1904. She was born in Sevier county, a daughter of Amos R. Trotter, who was a native of that county and a prosperous farmer of that section of the state. Rev. Matthew A. Rule served in the Northern army throughout the Civil war.

In the acquirement of his early education James Matthew Rule attended the public schools of Beaver Ridge and then entered Murphy College at Sevierville, graduating from that institution in 1900. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and for four years was engaged in the hotel and theatre business in that city. For three years he followed construction work in Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia, in connection with William J. Oliver, and in 1906 he entered the Whittle Trunk & Bag Company as bookkeeper. In 1912 he acquired a financial interest in the company and became its president and manager. The Whittle Trunk & Bag Company was organized in 1880 and makes a full line of trunks and bags for the retail trade. Their market extends throughout the United States and they operate an extensive plant, having some seventy-five efficient employees. Mr. Rule is a man of keen foresight and executive ability and gives each department of the business his personal supervision.

On the 6th of February, 1906, Mr. Rule married Miss Mary Roberts. Her father, William Roberts, was born in England and is a prominent merchant of Knoxville. To Mr. and Mrs. Rule two children have been born: Dorothy and James M., both students in the Knoxville high school. Mrs. Rule is a woman of culture and refinement and is

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a vocalist of more than local reputation, having given many public concerts. She is now singing soprano in the choir of the Fourth Presbyterian church.

Mr. Rule follows an independent course in politics although he slightly favors the republican party. He has never been active in political affairs, devoting his time and attention to the conduct of his business. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the board of stewards of the Broad Street church. He is likewise associate superintendent of the Sunday school. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Master Lodge, No. 244; Pearl Chapter, R. A. M.; Cyprus Commandery, K. T.; and Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise affiliated with Knoxville Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is an active member of the Board of Commerce and the Rotary Club, while socially he is identified with the Whittle Springs Golf and Country Club and the Knoxville Athletic Association. He is a director in the Knoxville Young Men's Christian Association and a zealous worker in behalf of that organization. Along strictly business lines he holds membership in the Tennessee Manufacturers Association, the National Manufacturers Association and is a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Rule finds his greatest recreation in outdoor sports and he is particularly fond of golf. He follows all athletics and spends a great deal of his spare time in hunting and fishing. The success he has achieved is the result of his own labors, close application to the thing at hand and innate ability. He stands high among the foremost business men of Knoxville and is accorded the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

COLONEL CLARK McKENZIE MATHIS.

Tennessee is proud to number among her native sons Colonel Clark McKenzie Mathis, president of the Castle Heights Military Academy at Lebanon, Tennessee. He was born in Henry county, Tennessee, and is a son of John W. and Laura Anna (Wallace) Mathis, both of whom are residing in Cordell, Oklahoma, highly respected and esteemed citizens. John W. Mathis, aged eighty years, was born in Henry county, Tennessee, his parents having been among the earlier pioneer settlers here, although they originally resided in Virginia and North Carolina. For many years Mr. Mathis was successfully engaged in farming, stock raising and the cotton business, and he achieved more than a substantial success. In 1900 or 1902, he moved to Cordell, Oklahoma, and has since been actively engaged in the loan business.

The marriage of John W. Mathis and Laura Anna Wallace was celebrated in Henry county in 1869. She was born in Henry county seventy-nine years ago, her family being likewise among the early settlers here, having come from Pennsylvania and North Carolina. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mathis five sons and one daughter were born, of whom four sons and one daughter are living. Clark McKenzie Mathis, whose name introduces this review, is the oldest child.

Clark M. Mathis received his early education in the schools of his native county and in due time enrolled in Cumberland University, from which institution he was graduated with an A. M. and LL. B. degree, which was conferred upon him in 1918. Colonel Mathis is licensed to practice law, having passed the Tennessee state bar examination. During his career as a law student in Cumberland University he was identified with all university activities and was a member of the Philomathean Literary Society. He was also during the time enrolled in the Moot Court of that university, which was presided over by Judge E. E. Beard. In both the Philomathean Literary Society and the Moot Court he never lost a debate nor a law suit and claims that if he attains any great success that he will owe a large part of it to Judge Nathan Green, Dr. A. B. Martin and Judge E. E. Beard, who were his instructors in this institution.

Until Colonel Mathis was seventeen years of age he lived on a farm and during that time taught in the schools of his native county. From 1900 to 1903 he was teacher of mathematics in the Murray Male and Female Institute, of Murray, Kentucky; from 1903 to 1904 principal of the Whiteville school, Whiteville, Tennessee; from 1904 to 1907 president of Bellevue Female College located at Collierville, Tennessee, twenty-four miles east of Memphis, Tennessee; from 1908 to 1913 president of the Union City Training School; from 1913 to 1917 principal of the Obion Training School, Obion, Tennessee; and during 1917 was teacher of mathematics and history in Castle Heights Military Academy. His qualifications as an instructor

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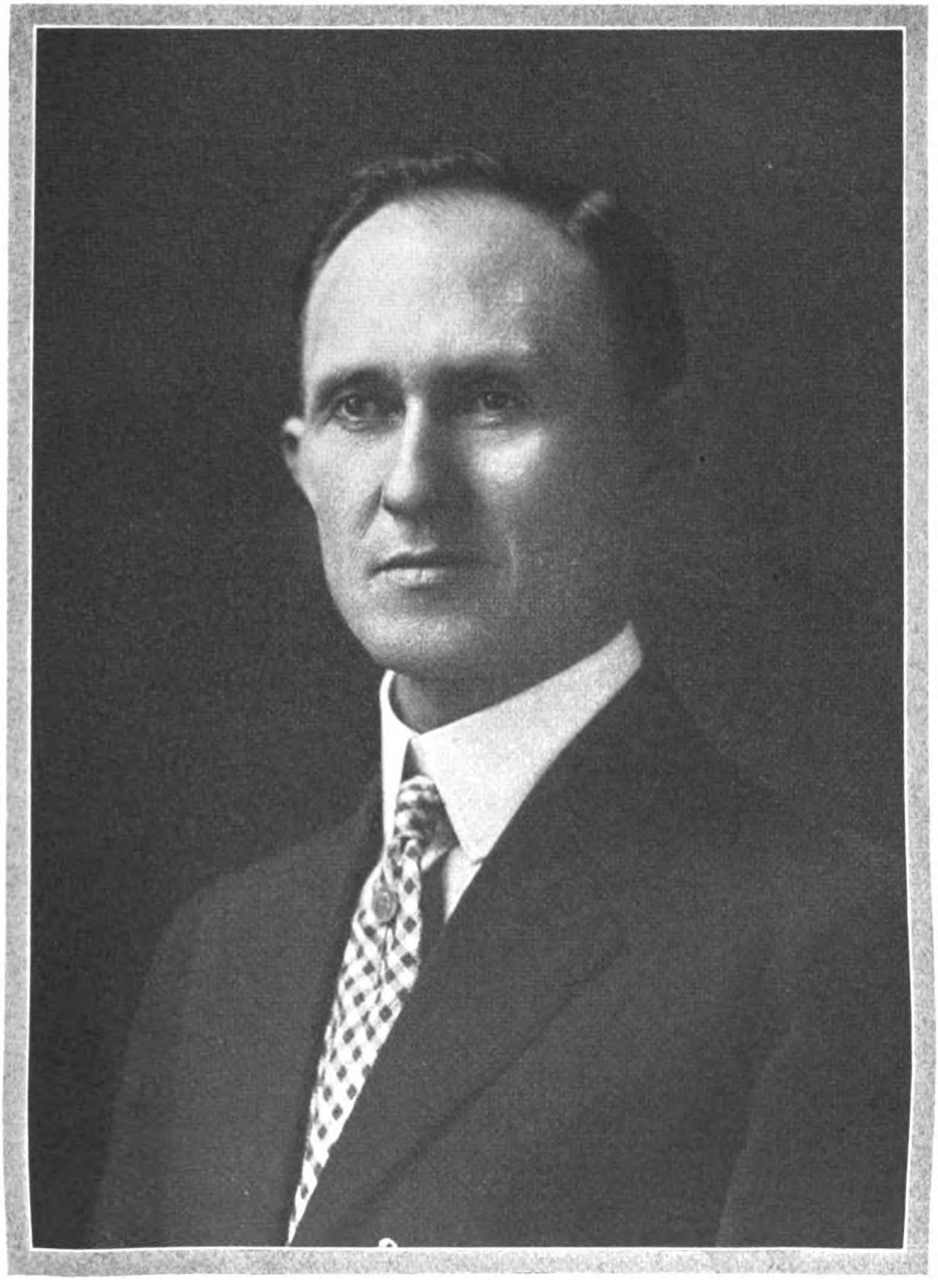

COLONEL C. M. MATHIS

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and his ability as an executive soon attracted the attention of the head of the institution, and in 1920 he became associate head master of the institution, and in 1921 he was made president, in which important position he is now serving. Castle Heights Military Academy has students from all over the United States and offers a military and academic education, being one of the foremost institutions of its kind in the south and southwest. The buildings are new and modern in every respect, the architecture being that of castellated form and structure on a beautiful campus in the foothills of Cumberland mountains. Perhaps there is not as well equipped a school in the south or southwest, and it is one that is accredited to all of the leading universities of this country which grants such privileges. Since assuming his duties as executive head of the academy, Colonel Mathis has achieved well merited success and is tireless in his devotion to the interest of this institution and to the cadets who are placed under his care and keeping. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire student body and of his fellowmen. He understands human nature and is a splendid judge of boys and men, which coupled with his executive ability fits him well for the responsible position which he fills.

In Henry, in 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Colonel C. M. Mathis and Adelaide Flossie Grable, a daughter of V. L. Grable, a prominent citizen of that place. Colonel and Mrs. Mathis have one son, Wallace G., who is seventeen years of age. He is a graduate of the literary and commercial departments of Castle Heights Military Academy and is now a student in Vanderbilt University, taking a literary course leading to an A. B. degree.

The political allegiance of Colonel Mathis is given to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Although he is not active in party affairs, he is well informed on the leading issues of the day and is a public-spirited man, giving his aid to any movement for the upbuilding of the civic welfare. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in the Union City Lodge, F. & A. M., of Union City, Tennessee; in the Royal Arch Chapter at Collierville; the Commandery No. 4, K. T., at Memphis; in Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R. at Memphis; and belongs to the Al Menah Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Nashville, Tennessee. During his college days the Colonel became affiliated with the Lambda Chi Alpha, in which he takes a great interest. The religious faith of the family is that of the Christian church, and they are members of that church in Union City, Tennessee.

CARL R. ROBERTS.

Carl R. Roberts, who has been at the head of the Carl R. Roberts Undertaking Company since 1913, was born in Knoxville on the 22d of October, 1891, a son of J. C. and Loraine Roberts.

In the acquirement of his early education he attended the local schools and in due time was graduated from high school. He began the study of undertaking in 1909 and studied embalming in Cincinnati, Ohio. Subsequently he returned to Knoxville and in 1913 took over the undertaking business established by Miss Frances D. Gardner. He has since conducted the business under the name of the Carl R. Roberts Undertaking Company and has achieved substantial success. He has erected a large two-story building, having a chapel and also a private chapel and church for children. He has three ambulances. Mr. Roberts has won a name for himself as undertaker and funeral director. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business and discharges his duties to the complete satisfaction of all.

In 1913 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Roberts and Miss Mamie Wickoff, a daughter of Dr. J. A. Wickoff, who was one of the first veterinary surgeons in Knoxville. Mrs. Roberts is a woman of culture and refinement and she is prominent in club and social circles of the community.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Roberts has given his political allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has never taken a very active part in political affairs, he is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of good citizenship and his influence is ever on the side of advancement and improvement. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine and Amra

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Grotto, No. 67, of which he is past monarch. He is likewise affiliated with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is also a member of the Kiwanis Club and the Whittle Springs Golf Club and is president of the Knoxville Gun Club. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member since he was eight years of age.

CHARLES CORNELIUS COOK.

One of the prominent business men of Erin is Charles Cornelius Cook, who is active in the conduct of a paint business which has been established for over a quarter of a century. A native of Indiana, his birth occurred at Hope, on the 7th of March, 1860, a son of Hawkins D. and Jennie (Boyle) Cook, natives of North Carolina. His paternal grandfather, Bryce Cook, was born in that state as was his maternal grandfather. Hawkins D. Cook died in 1911 but his wife died in 1867, in her twenty-eighth year.

The public schools of Hope, Indiana, afforded Charles Cornelius Cook his early education and he graduated from the Hope high school. He began work as a painter, following that trade industriously for thirty years. For twenty-three years he was general paint foreman of the Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central railroads on the Tennessee division. During that time he was also proprietor of the general paint business which he now operates in Erin. In 1914 his wife's health forced his retirement from railroad work for a time and he devoted his entire time and attention to promoting his paint business in Erin, but he is now paint foreman on the Memphis Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and also conducts his paint and hardware store and undertaking establishment at Erin. He well merits the success he enjoys, for he is a man of keen business foresight and executive ability and the best principles of honor and integrity have governed him in all transactions. Mr. Cook has been city recorder and tax collector for eight years and he is one of the largest stockholders in the Houston County Bank & Trust Company.

At Hope, Indiana, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cook to Mrs. Jennie Stout Guffey, a daughter of H. C. and Sarah Stout. Mrs. Cook is a woman of much culture and refinement. She was one of the state organizers for Indiana of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is president of the Houston County Woman's Christian Union.

In his political views Mr. Cook is a republican, although in state and local elections he gives his support to the man, regardless of party principles. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Charles Cornelius Cook is held in high confidence and esteem for his personal integrity, his thorough manliness, his whole-hearted spirit and his generosity.

CHRISTOPHER H. HOTTUM.

Christopher H. Hottum of Memphis, a successful business man and widely known sportsman, having been the promoter of various athletic interests and legitimate sports, in connection with which he has been instrumental in bringing about legislation that has regulated sporting events according to high standards, was born in Germany, January 31, 1869. His father, Leo Hottum, represented the firm of Parke, Davis & Company of Detroit for over thirty years. Christopher H. Hottum came to the United States in 1881 and was reared in Detroit, completing his education, however, in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he studied chemistry. Upon leaving the University he entered the employ of Parke, Davis & Company, manufacturing chemists of Detroit, and later he was in Chicago for a time as a drug clerk. It was his experience as a chemist that drew to him the title of "Doc," by which he is usually known. In 1890 he came to Memphis, where he has since made his home, removing to this city for the purpose of manufacturing glycerine from cottonseed oil. This, however, did not prove practical, but though he abandoned that project he remained in Memphis and worked in various ways for a time, scorning no employment that would yield him an honest living. Finally he became city salesman for a wholesale produce firm but

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later on account of greatly impaired health, he took a trip to Florida. As soon as possible, however, he again came to Memphis, where he managed a restaurant for two years at a salary of ten dollars per week. For four or five years thereafter he conducted the restaurant on his own account on Poplar avenue and this brought him a fair financial return. For fifteen years he has been in the dry dock business and is now half owner of the Hottum-Kennedy Dry Dock Company, having the only public dry dock in Memphis. As the years have passed his careful and intelligent management of his business affairs have constantly led to the broadening of his activities and for three years he has been sole owner of the Hottum Baking Company, conducting business at the corner of Mississippi avenue and Georgia street. It is today one of the thriving baking concerns of Memphis, the business steadily growing. Thus two important interests of the city are now largely under the control of Mr. Hottum and his progressiveness is manifest in the successful conduct of each.

For many years Mr. Hottum has been one of the foremost supporters of athletics and legitimate sports in the city. From boyhood he had manifested a great fondness for athletics, having been a boxer, baseball player and swimmer in his youth at Detroit. In Memphis he at once won recognition for his athletic prowess and since taking up his abode here he has written the Hottum boxing law, which was passed by the Tennessee legislature in 1909, which permits and legalizes boxing matches under the auspices of licensed athletic clubs. In connection with the Amateur Athletic Union he inaugurated, when but sixteen years of age, what is known as the Hottum Marathon, an annual ten-mile swim in the waters of the Mississippi river at Memphis. It is participated in by boys and these contests have been held every summer for sixteen years. Amateurs from any state in the Union may enter for the small fee of twenty-five cents. Three years ago Mr. Hottum established the Hottum Marathon, which was a five-mile swim for ladies and three contests of this character have thus far been held. Both contests annually create wide interest not only in Memphis but elsewhere and the prizes donated by Mr. Hottum are beautifully engraved silver cups, annually costing him several hundred dollars. There is no one in this city who has done more to stimulate an interest in clean sports and creditable athletic events and he deserves the thanks of the general public for what he has accomplished in this direction. In 1899 he was one of the organizers of the Southern Baseball League, in which he is still a stockholder. In the past he has owned several Mississippi river steamboats and for several years he owned and plied the speedy "Kitty Hawk," which was built in Detroit, one of the speediest pleasure boats ever constructed, having won a world's championship on the Detroit river the year he made the purchase.

In 1906 Mr. Hottum was married to Miss Grace L. Richardson of Lynn, Massachusetts, and they have become parents of three children: Christopher H., Jr., Dorothy and Leland. By a former marriage Mr. Hottum had one daughter, Helen, who is now the wife of Mr. King of Shaw, Mississippi, and the mother of two children.

Mr. Hottum is an Episcopalian and a Knight of Pythias. He also is a charter member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. He belongs to various outing clubs and is fond of hunting, fishing, baseball and all legitimate sports. He has ever fully sustained fair play and this quality combined with his social attributes has made him very popular in the circles in which he moves.

GEORGE R. ELLIS, JR.

Tennessee is proud to number among her representative citzens George R. Ellis, Jr., state representative and prominent business man of Munford. He was born in Buntyn, Shelby county, on the 9th of January, 1889, a son of George Rush and Emma Cross (Cato) Ellis, both natives of Tennessee. The father is a successful farmer and stock dealer.

The public schools of Tipton county afforded George R. Ellis, Jr., his early education and subsequently he took a course of training in the Nelson Business College in Memphis. He then accepted a position as bookkeeper, which he held for five years, at the termination of which time he engaged in the general mercantile business, under the firm name of George R. Ellis, Jr. Later he formed a partnership with Mr. Burkhardt, the name was changed to Ellis & Burkhardt, and for one year they operated two stores, one at Tipton and the other at Munford. Subsequently that partnership was dissolved and Mr. Ellis engaged in business with his brother and two uncles, under the firm

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name of the Tipton Supply Company. A year later he bought out the interests of the others and consolidated the business at Munford under the name of George R. Ellis, Jr. This enterprise is one of the foremost of its kind in the city and county and Mr. Ellis enjoys an extensive and ever-increasing business. What he has accomplished in a business way represents the fit utilization of his innate talents and powers and the improvement of the opportunities which come to every individual. No unusually favorable circumstances aided him at the outset but through his energy and close application he has worked his way upward to the conspicuous and enviable position which he now fills. Mr. Ellis owns and operates a splendid farm near Munford and he is a director of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company, which was organized in 1917.

On the 21st of December, 1910, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ellis and Miss Lillie Rookah Burkhardt and to their union three children have been born: George Burkhardt, Udolphus Cato and Robert Littleton.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Ellis has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. In 1915 he was sergeant-at-arms in the house of representatives and in 1922 he was elected to the general assembly of Tennessee. Mr. Ellis has always been more or less active in public life. For four years he was recorder and treasurer and then served as a member of the board of aldermen for six years. He has held the position of corporation magistrate and is now district magistrate and alderman. He is likewise a member of the county board of education. The religious faith of the family is that of the Methodist church, and they are zealous workers in its interests. During the World war Mr. Ellis gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. He was a member of all committees for the promotion of the various drives and other worthy. causes. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World.

MRS. FRANK J. RUNYON.

On the 6th of October, 1919, the First Woman's Bank in Tennessee was established in Clarksville, with Mrs. Frank J. Runyon, wife of Dr. Frank J. Runyon, one of the representative physicians of northern Tennessee, as president. This institution is the first of its kind in the whole world to be organized and controlled entirely by women, all of its officers and directors being women. Mrs. Runyon has been a leader in Clarksville for some years and, although she is a business woman of ability, she is decidedly feminine and is a model housewife and mother.

She was born in Liberty, Missouri, a daughter of Professor Bryce and Nancy (Preston) Vineyard, the former a native of Logan county, Kentucky. Her maternal grandparents were Francis and Zera (Williams) Preston of Virginia. Professor Vineyard was one of the well known educators of Kentucky and for some years was president of Cedar Bluff College in Warren county. His demise occurred in 1902. Mrs. Vineyard survives her husband and she is residing with her daughter, Mrs. Runyon. She is a remarkable woman for her years, having a very keen and active mind, and she has many varied interests.

Since 1887 Mrs. Runyon has lived in Clarksville and she has wielded a great influence for good in this community. During the World war she devoted her time and attention to Red Cross work, being chairman of the Clarksville and Montgomery county chapter of that organization, and she still holds that position. The experience she received while active in Red Cross work was a large element in her favor when she decided to enter the banking business. During the period of the night riders the country people and town people became estranged, and it was then that Mrs. Runyon conceived the idea of opening and fitting up a rest room in the courthouse for the use of the country women and their children. In working out that idea she had the assistance of Judge Charles W. Tyler and in a short time accommodations were provided. There was a place for lunching and resting and a matron was installed to care for the children. In the association that followed, differences were forgotten and goodwill was again established. Mrs. Runyon gave this work her personal attention until it was a success and it has now grown to be a permanent institution. She was likewise instrumental in the establishment of a splendid hospital in this city, and the enthusiasm with which the public met this undertaking was shown at the first meeting, when between twenty-five hundred and three thousand dollars were pledged. Mrs. Runyon was president of the local Federation of Clubs for a number of years.

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Sterling Fort, one of the most prominent and successful business men in the county and state, was quick to recognize her innate business ability and executive powers, and it was he who suggested that she enter the banking business. As a result Mrs. Runyon, together with other prominent Clarksville women, organized the First Woman's Bank in Tennessee, the first institution of its kind in the United States. The old saying that a "woman cannot keep a secret" was repudiated at that time, for the officers and directors of the bank kept their organization a secret until they were granted a charter. The capital of the bank is fifteen thousand dollars and the deposits are one hundred thousand dollars, and the bank is operated under state laws. The institution has been a success from the start and the people of Clarksville are proud of the unique distinction of their Woman's Bank, which has had the hearty cooperation of every other bank in town. Mrs. Runyon's confidence in the bank is unfailing. The officers are: Mrs. Runyon, president; Mrs. J. E. Elder, vice president; Mrs. Matt Lyle, cashier. Mrs. Lyle is most efficient in her office as cashier and, being a woman of charming and genial personality, she has won many friends for the institution. The directors are: Mrs. Jo. P. Dunlop, Mrs. J. E. Elder, Mrs. Dancey Fort, Mrs. E. E. Laurent, Mrs. J. L. Northington, Mrs. Kendrick Rudolph, Mrs. F. J. Runyon, Mrs. C. P. Warfield, Jr., and Mrs. Bailey Winn. The bank occupies modest quarters on Second street and opened its doors for business on the 6th of October, 1919. After the first fourteen months of its existence the bank paid a small dividend.

On the 23d of June, 1885, Miss Brenda Vineyard was united in marriage to Dr. Frank J. Runyon, who was born in Trenton, Todd county, Kentucky, and is a representative of one of the old and honored families of that state, where his father and mother were likewise born. His grandfather, Absolom Runyon, was a native of Kentucky and a prosperous farmer near Richmond. On the paternal side the Doctor is of French descent and his maternal ancestors came from England. The progenitor of the Runyon family in this country came from France in the year 1763. The Doctor's father was likewise a physician and practiced in Todd county, Kentucky, until the close of his long and useful life. Dr. Frank J. Runyon received his M. D. degree from the University of Louisville and the following year went to New York city, where he took post graduate work in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, which institution also conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He practiced in Trenton, Kentucky, until 1887, when he came to Clarksville, Tennessee, and has since resided here. He is one of the leading members of the medical profession in northern Tennessee and enjoys an extensive and important practice. He is affiliated with the Montgomery County Medical Society, the Middle Tennessee Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society, and he likewise holds membership in the Tri-State Medical Association, of which he was president at one time, and the American Medical Association. Aside from his profession he is a liberal and public-spirited citizen and he has done much for the development and improvement of the general welfare. Politically the Doctor gives his allegiance to the democratic party, though in local affairs of a public nature he does not hold to strict partisan lines, and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist church. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a national social college fraternity of high standing, and the Kiwanis Club.

Dr. and Mrs. Runyon are the parents of two children: Dr. Bryce Freeman Runyon, who was graduated from the University of Louisville in 1912, after which he took special work at Harvard and several of the leading hospitals in New York, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Clarksville; and Charles Vineyard, who was graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia and is a prominent attorney of Memphis. Mrs. Runyon has always been a stanch advocate of education and has the distinction of being the first woman to serve on the local school board. She is a woman of culture and refinement and is socially prominent.

LEROY HOLLAND, D. D. S.

One of the successful dentists in Dyersburg and a veteran of the World war, is Dr. Leroy Holland. He was born in Rutherford, Gibson county, this state, on the 10th of February, 1892, a son of Buford Guy and Ulalia (Albea) Holland, likewise natives of this state. The father, who engaged in planting for many years and achieved gratifying success in that connection, is now living retired in Dyersburg. His wife died on the 10th of May, 1895.

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In the acquirement of his early education Leroy Holland attended the public schools of his native county. His earliest ambition was to become a member of the dental profession and subsequently he enrolled in Vanderbilt University, which institution conferred the D. D. S. degree upon him in June, 1914. He then located in Newbern, where he practiced for a time, and in 1917 came to Dyersburg, where he has since resided, enjoying an extensive and lucrative patronage. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war Dr. Holland put all personal interests aside and enlisted from Gibson county in 1918. For a time he served as a private in the Three Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, Field Artillery, Battalion D, and in 1918 he was promoted to a first lieutenancy in the Dental Corps of the Eighth Regiment, Field Signal Battalion, and was stationed at Camp Jackson. He remained there four months, when he was transferred to Camp Merritt and sailed overseas on the Von Steuben. Upon arrival in France he was promoted to the rank of captain and served through all operations at the second battle of the Marne and in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives. He was in active service for eighteen months, eight of which were spent in Germany, four months with the Fourth Division and four months at headquarters in Coblenz. Captain Holland returned to the United States with the Third army and received his honorable discharge in September, 1919. A short time afterward he returned to Dyersburg and resumed his practice.

Dr. Holland is a strict adherent of the democratic party and he is actively interested in party affairs. He is an active member of the American Legion, and his religious faith is that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Dr. Holland is unmarried.

JOHN B. VESEY.

John B. Vesey is the proprietor of the Vesey Piano Company, located at No. 162 Madison avenue, Memphis, a well known music house of the city. While fate decreed that he should be born in Water Valley, Mississippi, where his mother was living temporarily, he is a true son of the Tennessee metropolis where he grew to manhood and has lived practically all of his mature life. He is the youngest child of the two sons and two daughters born to Marcellus L. Vesey, a venerable citizen of Memphis. Marcellus L. Vesey was born in Middle Tennessee, June 8, 1837, and came to Memphis in 1886, where he has held the position of reference clerk in the Shelby county Chancery court for more that a third of a century and is still actively discharging the duties connected therewith at the age of eighty-six.

John B. Vesey was born June 9, 1887, and attended the Memphis public schools and the Memphis Military Academy taught by Wharton S. Jones where so many of the younger generation of Memphis business men were educated. Subsequently he took a course in Nelson's Business College, which included both bookkeeping and stenography.

For several years after completing his education, Mr. Vesey was employed by a leading law firm of Memphis as a stenographer and later was court reporter for four years. From 1906 to 1910 he served as deputy county court clerk under the late Thomas B. Crenshaw. After devoting a couple of years to business pursuits, he entered the employ of the W. W. Kimball Piano Company, which was then, in 1912, occupying the premises now used by the Vesey Piano Company on Madison avenue. Mr. Vesey began with this firm as a salesman on a commission, but six months later was promoted to the position of branch manager of the Memphis establishment of the company, whose home offices and sales departments are in Chicago. He held this position for five years, following which he was the efficiency expert of the company for two years and still later was in charge of the wholesale department of the company with jurisdiction over the southern states for a year. During these three years he traveled some two hundred thousand miles in the interests of his firm. Returning to Memphis at the end of that time to remain permanently, he purchased the Memphis store of the W. W. Kimball Piano Company, immediately changing the name to the Vesey Piano Company but retaining the former location. Mr. Vesey is the sole owner of the business which is one of the prosperous ones of the city and enjoys a generous patronage from Memphis and the surrounding territory. He carries a good line of pianos, talking machines and player-pianos, the Baldwin piano being his leader. The Kimball piano, the Kimball talking machines, the Kimball and Baldwin players are all carried in his stock, which

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JOHN B. VESEY

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is a very complete one and well suited to meet the requirements of the market in the mid-south.

On the 2d of June, 1908, Mr. Vesey was married to Miss Ingrah Margaret Adams, a native and life-long resident of Memphis. Mrs. Vesey is a member of Calvary Episcopal church, to which her husband also belongs, and is active in the Nineteenth Century Club.

Mr. Vesey is a talented musician, a pianist of skill and the possessor of a fine baritone voice. For fourteen years he belonged to the Calvary church choir and was formerly directer of the choirs at Grace Episcopal and the First Methodist Episcopal churches. He was also one of the leading organizers and a charter member of the Memphis Apollo Club, an exclusive musical organization whose membership is limited to thirty-six men who are, of course, the best singers in the city. At the present time Mr. Vesey is acting as director of the Apollo Club and likewise of the Shrine Chanters of the Al Chymia Temple of Memphis. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine and is also affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in which he is past grand master. His clubs are the City, Kiwanis and Newman's Athletic Clubs, and he is also a member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. Realizing that physical wellbeing is essential to mental activity as well as to bodily energy, Mr. Vesey spends an hour regularly at his club on week days playing handball for exercise and recreation. Moreover, he has done much to promote amateur sports in the city as a director and member of the executive committee of the Memphis Associated Amateurs. During the campaign to raise the funds for buying and improving Hodges Field and erecting a stadium for amateur sports he served as chairman of the campaign committee, devoting much time and energy to its work. In the early part of 1923 he undertook the chairmanship of the committee for the campaign of Memphis Post, No. 1, of the American Legion, to raise fifty thousand dollars. This money was collected to purchase the old Jefferson Davis home on the southwest corner of Fourth street and Court avenue and convert it into a memorial to the Confederate president, the building also to be used to house the Memphis Post of the American Legion. Mr. Vesey's unflagging devotion to the movements and organizations that make Memphis a better city in which to live have won him the high esteem and regard of all who have come to know him and his unselfish work for the public good.

WILLISTON MADISON COX.

Williston Madison Cox, member of the law firm of Johnson & Cox, has since 1910 been active assistant district attorney for the Louisville &. Nashville Railroad. A native of this state, his birth occurred at Louisville, Blount county, on the 10th of October, 1877, a son of Richard Lafayette and Linda W. (Williams) Cox. The progenitor of the Cox family in this country was Walter Cox, who came from England about 1690. He located in Surry county, Virginia, and was the father of four sons, Samuel, Henry, Nathaniel and John. Henry Cox is a direct ancestor of Williston Madison Cox. Harry Cox married a sister of President Madison. The paternal grandfather, Williston Madison Cox, was born near New Market in Jefferson county. He was an extensive farmer and merchant and owned many slaves. Richard Lafayette Cox was born in Louisville, where he is still residing. He graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1872, with the A. B. degree and has always been active in the upbuilding of his section of the state. His wife, Linda W. Williams, is also living. She was born in Knoxville, a daughter of Colonel John Williams, who served in the Union army throughout the Civil war. Her grandfather, John Williams, was a colonel in Andrew Jackson's army at the Indian battle of the Horseshoe.

In the acquirement of his early education Williston Madison Cox attended the public schools of Blount and Knox counties and later enrolled in Holbrook College and the Ewing-Jefferson College, graduating from the latter institution in 1896. He then entered the University of Tennessee, taking academic and law courses, and he received the LL. B. degree from that institution in 1902. He was immediately admitted to the bar and began practice in the office of Cormick, Wright & Franz, where he remained for three years. In 1905 he formed a partnership with J. G. Johnson as Johnson & Cox, which firm still exists and occupies its original suite of offices

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in the East Tennessee National Bank building. In 1910 Mr. Cox was made assistant district council for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, the duties of which position he is performing to the complete satisfaction of all.

On the 15th of June, 1905, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Cox and Miss Helen Mead, a daughter of Homer G. Mead of Knoxville, who was a native of Connecticut. To Mr. and Mrs. Cox three children have been born: Marjorie M., who is attending the Knoxville high school; Homer M., and Williston M., Jr. Mrs. Cox is a woman of culture and refinement and she is socially prominent.

The political allegiance of Mr. Cox is given to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Southern Methodist church, and fraternally he is identified with Phi Kappa Alpha, a national college fraternity. He was very active in the chapter at the University of Tennessee and is now president of the Alumni Association of the State University. As one of Knoxville's foremost citizens he is a member of the Board of Commerce and is actively interested in the furtherance of every movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare. Socially he is identified with the Cherokee Country Club and the Cumberland Club. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the American Bar, Tennessee Bar and Knox County Bar Associations. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have made many friends in Knoxville, to whom their home on Kingston pike offers unlimited hospitality.

HARVEY CONN HURT.

Harvey Conn Hurt, sergeant-at-arms of the state senate, belongs to one of the most prominent old families of the south. He was born in Weakley county, Tennessee, on the 15th of February, 1884, a son of William M. and Indiana (Baker) Hurt. On the paternal side he is of English descent, members of the Hurt family having located in Halifax county, Virginia, with the early settlers of that section of the state. William M. Hurt served in the Twenty-ninth Tennessee Infantry, Confederate Army, and participated in most of the important engagements of the Civil war. He was one of the successful farmers of his day. Mrs. Hurt was born in Tennessee. Her father, John Howell Baker, was employed by General Andrew Jackson and worked with him on several important projects during the period of reconstruction. Mr. Baker met with a serious accident in later life and the General was a daily visitor to his bedside until the death of Mr. Baker.

In the pursuit of his education Harvey Conn Hurt attended the public schools of Weakley county and subsequently took a special business course in the Fall Business College in Nashville. He was graduated from that institution in 1912 and for about four years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war Mr. Hurt was quick to put all personal interests aside and in 1918 he volunteered his services and was sent to the Central Officers' Training School at Camp Gordon. He remained there until the 29th of November, 1918, being deprived of his commission by the signing of the armistice. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Nashville and was appointed sergeant-at-arms of the state senate, sixty-third general assembly, in 1923. Mr. Hurt has always been a stanch democrat and he was a loyal supporter of Governor Peay during his campaign for governor. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and is very popular in political circles. He discharges the duties devolving upon him with credit to himself and well merits the confidence and esteem which is accorded him. He is unmarried.

J. HARVILL HITE, M. D.

Dr. J. Harvill Hite, one of the younger representatives of the medical profession engaged in active practice since 1914, was born in Nashville, where he still resides, on the 18th of September, 1891, his parents being Dr. George M. and Sue (Harvill) Hite, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. The father was born in Humphreys county, while the mother's birth occurred in Hickman county. The former was a physician of Nashville, practicing medicine there for about thirty years prior to his

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death, which occurred on the 23d of October, 1915. More extended mention of him is made on another page of this work.

Dr. Hite of this review attended the public and high schools of Nashville, being graduated with the class of 1910. He afterward entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, and completed his course in that institution as a member of the class of 1914. His father was also a graduate of the same school. The son, following his graduation, served for one year as interne in the Cumberland Street Hospital at Brooklyn, New York, and then entered upon active practice in Nashville, where he has since continued. In the interval he has built up an extensive practice of an important character and is recognized as one of the prominent representatives among the younger members of the profession in this city.

Dr. Hite was married on the 1st of September, 1915, to Winifred Jeancon of Denver, Colorado, and they have become parents of three children: Belle Frances, born June 2, 1916; Dorothy Schuller, born January 14, 1918; and J. Harvill, Jr., born December 26, 1921.

Dr. Hite is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and become a member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Lions Club and is a member of the Richland Golf and Country Club. His political belief is that of the democratic party and his religious faith that of the Primitive Baptist church. During the World war he volunteered his services on the 14th of December, 1917, and was called to active duty on the 3d of July, 1918. He held the commission of first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and was stationed at the Base Hospital at Camp Merritt, New Jersey, there remaining until he received his discharge on the 16th of July, 1919. He has given the major part of his time and attention to his professional interests and is a member of the Tennessee State Eclectic Medical Society, of which he is a past president, the National Eclectic Society and the Nashville Eclectic Medical Society. He is actuated by a most earnest desire to make his professional service of the greatest possible benefit to his fellowmen, and his entire career has been marked by steady progress.

EUGENE E. PATTON.

Eugene E. Patton, a representative and influential citizen of Knoxville, made an excellent record as state senator from Knox county from November, 1918, until November, 1922, and has ever given his aid in support of all measures promoted for the best interests of city and state. A representative of old and honored families of Tennessee, he was born at Dry Creek, Carter county, this state, on the 7th of August, 1874, a son of Drury M. and Joanna (Hyder) Patton. He comes of English, Irish, Scotch and Dutch ancestry. His forebears in both the paternal and maternal lines came to Tennessee prior to the Revolutionary war and participated in the struggle of the colonies for independence.

In the acquirement of an education Eugene E. Patton attended the Oldfield school, the Walnut Grove high school and Holbrook College, being graduated from the last named institution with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1900. He then became a public school teacher and has won well merited success and recognition in the educational field, being now superintendent of the Draughon Business College of Knoxville.

On the 7th of August, 1906, at Halls Crossroads, Knox county, Tennessee, Mr. Patton was united in marriage to Miss Lula B. Smith, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith. Her paternal grandfather, John A. Smith, was one of the commissioners appointed to lay off Union county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Patton are the parents of three children: Charles Hyder, whose birth occurred January 15, 1908; Elizabeth Patton, whose natal day was August 29, 1909; and Eugene Smith, born December 19, 1919.

Though he offered his services at the time of the World war, Mr. Patton was not called upon to participate in the great struggle for democracy. He worked for the government during the spring and summer of 1918 in organizing the counties of East Tennessee in the sale of War Savings Stamps. Chosen to represent Knox county as a supporter of the republican party, he served as state senator from November, 1918, until November, 1922, and made a splendid record in the lawmaking body. In April, 1919, the bill to give the women of Tennessee municipal

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and presidential suffrage passed the house of representatives and went to the senate. It required seventeen votes for its passage and Mr. Patton made a speech in its favor. When the vote was taken, Senator Walter M. Cameron of South Pittsburg, Tennessee, arose in his place and made the following statement: "Mr. Speaker, I have always been opposed to woman suffrage; I came into this chamber this afternoon opposed to it, but I am going to support it and I want to say that I have been converted to this cause by the speech made by Senator Patton, of Knox." His vote made the necessary seventeen. In the special session of 1920 the Tennessee legislature was the thirty-sixth, and necessary state, to ratify the nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution, thus giving women all over the United States the privilege of voting. Had they not passed the bill in 1919, they would not have ratified in 1920; had Tennessee not ratified, they would never have been able to secure the necessary three-fourths of the states. If the credit does not belong to Senator Patton then to whom does it belong?

In religious faith Mr. Patton is a Presbyterian, while fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, of the teachings and purposes of which he is a worthy exemplar. His personality has won for him many friends and his ability, sincerity and determination have been dominant factors in his successful career.

SAM ROBERT SPARKS.

Sam Robert Sparks, formerly active in business circles of Kingston, was born in Roane county, on the 27th of May, 1883, a son of Captain David and Malinda (Wilson) Sparks. The maternal grandfather was John G. Wilson of Virginia. Captain David Carson Sparks was born in 1835 and served throughout the Civil war in defense of the Confederacy. For twenty-six years he was county surveyor and served two terms as trustee. His demise occurred in 1919 after a life of successful achievement. Mrs. Sparks was born in 1846 and died in 1910.

Sam Robert Sparks attended the public schools of Roane county and subsequently entered the American Temperance University at Harriman. Then for two years he was a student at Maryville College and completed his education at the University of Tennessee. He was clerk and master in chancery for some time and for four years was active as deputy trustee. For a time he was court reporter and afterward secretary of the Haywood & Crews Lumber Company which position he resigned in 1923. He is a business man of ability and his wide and varied experiences have done much to develop his keen foresight and executive ability. He discharged with efficiency the many duties devolving upon him as secretary of a successful and growing concern and a great degree of the company's success may be attributed to him. Mr. Sparks is now (1923) in Louisville, Kentucky, in the transit department of the Southern Railway.

Mr. Sparks has been a stanch republican since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Mr. Sparks has never married. He has one sister and three brothers living in Kingston. Mary K. is now the wife of L. H. Lowery and the mother of one child, William Curtis. The brothers are John, Jim and Dave.

ROBERT BURLE SWINK.

A list of the leading citizens of Tennessee contains the name of Robert Burle Swink of Medon, one of the representative and honored members of the community in which he resides. He is a member of the state senate and is prominent in business circles. His record both as an official and as a business man has been so honorable that he has gained the confidence and goodwill of all with whom he has been brought into contact. Mr. Swink was born in Medon on the 6th of December, 1873, a son of Henry Harrison and Sallie Elizabeth (Williams) Swink, also natives of this state. The father was one of the substantial citizens of the community in which he made his home and during the Civil war served as a member of Forrest's cavalry.

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In the acquirement of his education Robert Burle Swink attended the public schools of Medon and later enrolled in the Union University at Jackson, Tennessee. Subsequently he entered the University of the South at Sewanee and upon the completion of his course there engaged in the mercantile business in Medon. He has since continued in that line of business under the name of Swink Brothers and he has proven to be a business man of excellent ability as an organizer, forming his plans readily and being determined in their execution. Those factors enable him to conquer obstacles which deter many a man and they have been salient features in his success. He is also interested in the drug business, being part owner in two large concerns under the firm name of Swink & Company. For five years, from 1905 to 1910, Mr. Swink was chief inspector for the New York Central Railroad, covering eleven southern states. He was also tie contractor for several years, discontinuing that line of business in 1917. He has now retired from active business life and devotes the greater part of his time and attention to looking after his plantation and in discharging his official duties. Mr. Swink has always been a stanch supporter of the democratic party, having firm belief in its principles as factors in good government, and in 1919 he was elected to the state legislature. He was one of that body of men, now known as the "Immortal Forty-six," who put woman's suffrage in Tennessee during the extra session of the legislature in 1920. In 1921 he was defeated for the senate but in 1922 he was elected to that body, carrying every district in his three counties, Madison, Chester and Henderson, and winning in a clean sweep over his opponent—the man who had defeated him two years previous. In 1917 he was made alderman of Medon and he has been a member of the county court for about sixteen years.

On the 29th of June, 1899, Mr. Swink married Miss Madge Francis Anderson and to their union two children were born, Burle and Harry. Mrs. Swink's demise occurred on the 24th of February, 1905, and came as a severe shock to her family and many friends. On the 26th of December, 1907, Mr. Swink was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle May House and they have two children: Bertie May and Dorothy Vanden. Mrs. Swink is a woman of culture and refinement and she is prominent in the club and social circles of Medon.

Fraternally Mr. Swink is identified with the Masons, holding membership in St. John Lodge, No. 332, F. & A. M., and Clinton Chapter, No. 9, R. A. M. He is likewise affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, Stags and Travelers Protective Association. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is a generous contributor to its support. Mr. Swink has a genial and pleasing personality which is a dominant factor in his success. He is never too busy to have time for his many friends, and his sterling worth is widely acknowledged.

EMMETT CARROLL HAM, M. D.

A successful physician and surgeon of Memphis is Dr. Emmett Carroll Ham, who occupies well appointed offices in the Central State Bank building. He was born in Coffeeville, Mississippi, on the 3d of April, 1875, a son of Mortimer Randolph and Mary Annie (Garner) Ham. His father was a substantial business man and a prominent citizen of the community in which he resided. He fought in the Civil war with the Confederate army and participated in many strategic engagements of the war. He is deceased, but the mother survives him and makes her home in Memphis with her son, Dr. Ham.

In the pursuit of his education Emmett Carroll Ham attended the common schools of his birthplace and while young made his initial step in the business world, receiving only ten dollars a month for his services. While working for wages he saved all that he could. His earliest ambition was to study medicine and subsequently he entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1900 with the M. D. degree. His hospital training was obtained in Memphis, Chicago and New York. He began practice in Memphis and soon afterward became associated as assistant to the chair of Anatomy in the P. & S. He was successful from the start and today enjoys an extensive and lucrative practice and occupies a position of prominence among the foremost physicians and surgeons in this city and section of the state. He is a member of the

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American Medical Association, the Tennessee State Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Association, Southern Medical Association and the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society.

Religiously Dr. Ham is a member of the First Baptist church of Memphis, and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. For recreation he turns to the great outdoors and is particularly fond of hunting.

WILEY J. WILLIAMS.

The strongly pronounced characteristics of Wiley J. Williams were such as won for him the warm friendship and kindly regards of many and therefore his death, which occurred in Nashville on the 31st of March, 1922, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. Mr. Williams was a native son of Tennessee, his birth having occurred in Williamson county on the 2d of March, 1866, his parents being Thomas G. and Elizabeth (Jordan) Williams. The father was a prominent and well known resident of this state, winning a substantial measure of prosperity through his carefully managed and progressive agricultural interest. To him and his wife were born eleven children: Wiley J., of this review; Dr. P. A. Williams, who is practicing in Nashville; W. H. Williams, deceased; T. J. Williams, of Nashville; Mrs. J. H. Field, deceased; Mrs. T. G. Lamb, of Nolinsville; Mrs. L. V. Wilson, of Little Rock, Arkansas; Mrs. Lula Rosson of Houston, Texas; Mrs. DeWitt Swain, of Walter Hill, Tennessee; Mrs. E. C. Holloway, of Murfreesboro; and Mrs. O. H. Harris, now living in Birmingham, Alabama.

The youthful days of Wiley J. Williams were passed upon the home farm with the interesting and varied experiences that come to the farm bred boy. After reaching his majority he turned his attention to the dairying business, in which he engaged successfully for a number of years, but during the last decade of his life he was associated with the Crescent Amusement Company in the capacity of secretary, treasurer and general manager. He was well qualified to act in those connections and advance the interest of the company, for he recognized the natural demands of the individual for entertainment and made it his purpose to provide such as would prove attractive and at the same time avoid all hurtful influences. His own ideals of life were high and they guided him in all of his relations with his fellowmen.

On the 21st of November, 1895, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Eddine Guill, representative of a well known family of Nashville, occupying a position of prominence. Her father was Gardner Guill.

Mr. Williams belonged to the Chamber of Commerce, in the work of which he actively cooperated, and he had membership in the Kiwanis Club. All movements having their foundation in a desire for civic betterment and improvement received his endorsement, and his work in behalf of city welfare was far-reaching and effective. Death came to him very suddenly as he was attending to business on the day on which he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never rallied. He now rests in beautiful Mount Olivet cemetery, and his memory is green in the hearts of his many friends, who esteemed him highly and valued his companionship by reason of his attractive personality. Mrs. Williams yet makes her home in Nashville, occupying a lovely residence on Bowling boulevard.

ALBERT WAYNE JOBE.

One of the most prominent educators of Tennessee, who has devoted his entire time and attention to this line of work, is Albert Wayne Jobe, county superintendent of public instruction of Montgomery county. He was born at Beefrange, Dickson county, two miles north of Cumberland Furnace, at the home of his maternal grandfather, William Gray, on the 5th of November, 1877. His paternal grandfather, J. S. Jobe, came to this state from Virginia, being at that time an orphan, and he was apprenticed to a Mr. Welker, a foundryman. When of age he bought a farm on Horse branch in Dickson county and subsequently married Miss Thresa Stephens. He died in his sixty-second year, while his wife died at the age of seventy years. The maternal grand-

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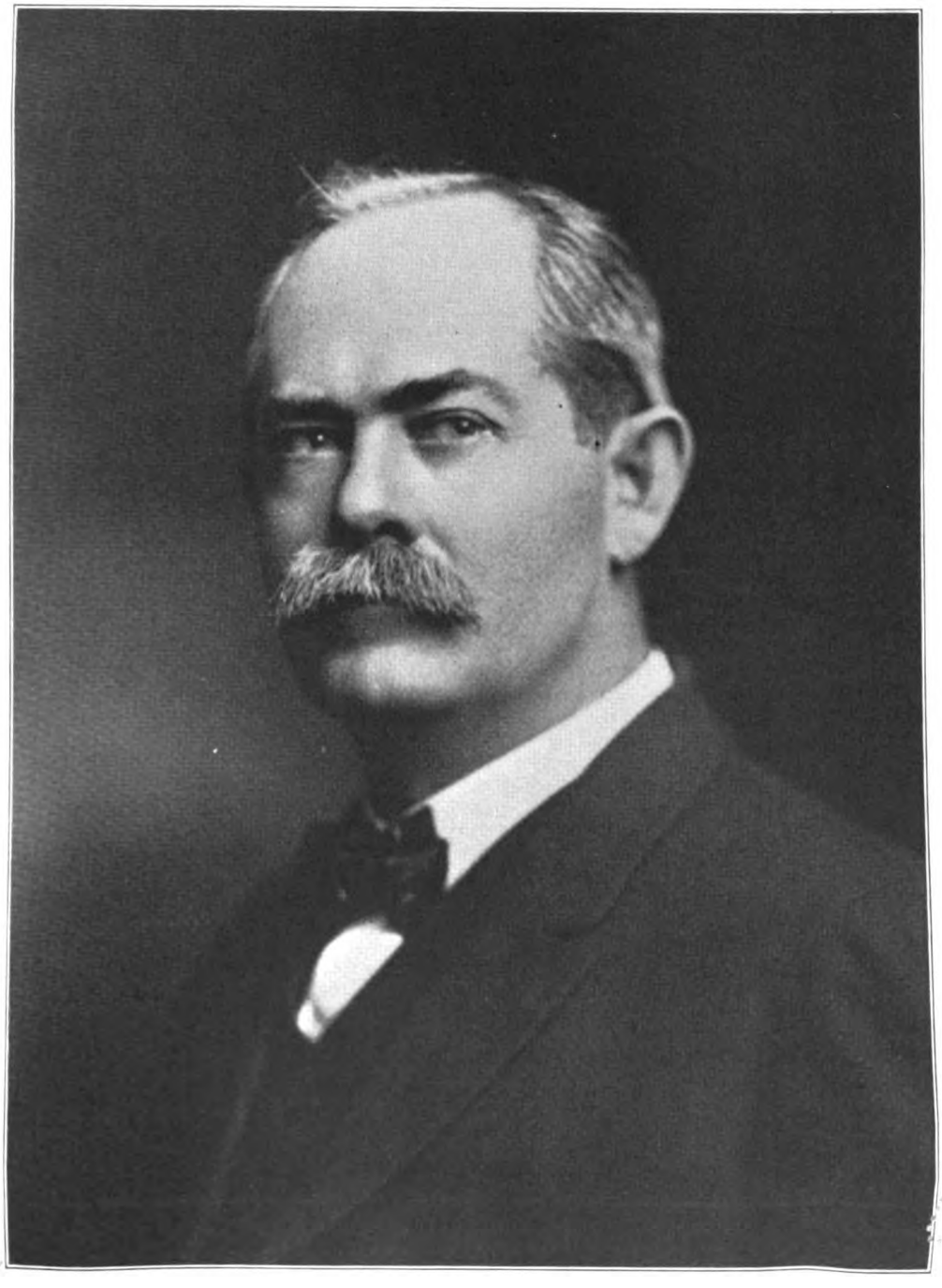

WILEY J. WILLIAMS

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father, William Gray, likewise came from Virginia and settled in Williamson county. About the time he was grown he removed to Dickson county and was there married to Miss Mary Freeman. He became one of the most active and prominent men of the community in which he resided and was a member of the county court for years. He was a devoted member of the Church of Christ and a zealous worker in its behalf. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, his wife having died five years before his death.

Bellfield Newel Jobe, the father of Albert Wayne Jobe, was born on the 22d of July, 1851, at Beefrange and was the third son and fourth child of a family of seven sons and three daughters. He helped to support a widowed mother by working on a farm until he was grown. Later he worked as a mechanic and when thirty years of age took up the study of medicine, receiving his M. D. degree from the University of Tennessee in due time. He practiced his chosen profession for the remainder of his life and became one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons of his day. His demise occurred on the 26th of April, 1917. On the 7th of December, 1876, he married Miss Mary Susan Gray, who was born on the 30th of March, 1858, and died on the 20th of May, 1899, after an illness of several months. She was a quiet and unassuming woman, devoting her entire time to her home duties and to the teaching of her children, seven in number, three daughters and four sons of whom Albert Wayne was the eldest. She became a member of the Church of Christ early in life and lived according to the teachings of the Bible, which was the only guide to her faith and practice.

In the acquirement of his preliminary education Albert Wayne Jobe attended the rural schools of his native county. At the age of fourteen years he entered the Cumberland City Academy and subsequently attended the Edgewood Normal College and the Cloverdale Seminary. He would have received his A. B. degree from the latter institution had he been permitted to remain until the close of the term which was but a few weeks off. He worked on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age. On the 6th of August, 1897, he began teaching a one-teacher rural school at Fort Henry, having seventy-one pupils, whom he taught seven and one-half months for a salary of twenty-five dollars per month. For three years he taught in Stewart county and in August, 1900, opened a school at Shiloh, Montgomery county, where he remained six years as principal of the Shiloh high school. In August, 1906, he was elected superintendent and teacher of mathematics of Cumberland City Academy, which position he held three years, but at the end of that time returned to Shiloh and remained there as principal for two years. In August, 1911, he was elected principal of the Glendale Institute at Bumpus Mills and held that position until the 1st of January, 1917, when he was elected county superintendent of public instruction of Montgomery county, which important position he is filling at the present time. The success Mr. Jobe has achieved is the result of his own labors. In early life he learned the value of close application to the thing at hand and he has devoted his entire time and attention to his educational work. He has discharged every duty to the best of his ability and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Every year, after his first year as teacher, he has had charge of important county and state institute work for teachers. He had the honor of making the highest grade in secondary or high school work at the state institute, also of making highest grade in mathematics and school law. He made the highest grade in the state at county superintendents' examination in October, 1916. Mr. Jobe has no important financial interests having, as before stated, devoted his entire time and thought to the educational progress of the institutions of which he has had charge. He has had his salary increased substantially from time to time at all places in which he taught and in his present position the county court has seen proper to raise his salary from fifteen hundred and fifty dollars to three thousand dollars per year. For one year, 1913, Mr. Jobe was a member of the executive committee of the Middle Tennessee Teachers' Association and he was county revenue commissioner of Stewart county at the time of his election to his present office.

On the 13th of August, 1899, at Staton, Mr. Jobe married Miss Mary Daisy Harvey, a daughter of James and Eudora Harvey. Mrs. Jobe received her education in the public schools of Montgomery and Dickson counties and assisted, from the time she was seventeen years of age, in supporting her widowed mother and four sisters by teaching school. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Jobe the following children have been born: Grace Olena, who is the wife of E. E. Morris and is living at Big Rock; Sudie Eudora, who is the wife of Elgie Freeman and lives at Southside; Elsie Etta, who is attending college; Robley N., a student in the local high school; Albert Wayne, Juanita, Cecil Rhodes and Willie Fay all of whom are attending grammar school.

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Since attaining his majority Mr. Jobe has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He supported E. W. Carmack for governor and is always active at county elections, especially for the state representative and state senator. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being a member of the blue lodge, chapter and council, and has filled all the chairs in the local lodge. He is likewise affiliated with the Eastern Star, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Rebekah Lodge, and the Woodmen of the World. In last named organization he has held the highest office in a subordinate camp. Socially he is identified with the Clarksville Civitan Club. When fourteen years of age Mr. Jobe became a member of the church of Christ and he has been a zealous worker in its behalf for the last twenty-five years. For years he has been superintendent of the Sunday school and teacher of the Bible class. There is no doubt that the teacher is one of the most important forces in the progress of the world and the successful teacher deserves the respect and honor of all friends of humanity. Mr. Jobe is a conscientious and progressive educator and deserves prominent mention in any work relating to Tennessee and the men who have contributed most to its development.

GEORGE BANCROFT MURRAY.

George Bancroft Murray, senior partner of the firm of Murray & McCalla of Chattanooga, has been continuously engaged in law practice in this city since 1901 and has been a representative of the Tennessee bar since 1873. He was born in Gainesboro, Jackson county, Tennessee, and is a son of Colonel John P. and Evelyn (Eaton) Murray, both of whom were natives of Jackson county, where they were reared, married and spent their lives. The Murray family is of Scotch lineage, the grandfather being Thomas Murray, a native of Scotland, who on coming to America settled in Jackson county, Tennessee, about 1810. There he successfully engaged in farming. In the maternal line G. B. Murray is of French and Irish lineage, being a grandson of Joseph and Elizabeth Eaton. Joseph Eaton was born in France and took up his abode in Jackson county during the early part of the nineteenth century, devoting his life to the tailoring business. His wife was of Irish descent. Colonel John P. Murray became a member of the bar and won distinction in his chosen field of labor. He practiced in all of the courts and his name is connected with much important litigation. He was also a recognized leader in the ranks of the democratic party and he served as a colonel in the Confederate army during the Civil war. In 1863 he was elected to the Confederate congress and was thus serving at the time hostilities were brought to a close. He was the first Confederate commissioned officer to call on President Johnson after the war, being a personal friend of the chief executive. His opinions were an influencing factor in shaping the political history of his state and he led the forces in securing the nomination of Johnson for governor. He was appointed circuit judge of his district by the governor before the war and his record on the bench was distinguished by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. He belonged to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he and his wife were held in the highest esteem throughout the community in which they made their home. Five of their children are living: George Bancroft, of this review; Mrs. Nannie Cunningham, a widow, residing in Nashville, Tennessee; Mrs. Pauline Donaldson, a widow, living in Indianapolis, Indiana; Eva, the wife of A. W. Crabtree, a salesman of Nashville, Tennessee; and John P., who is engaged in the automobile business in Memphis.

George Bancroft Murray attended St. Mary's College of St. Mary, Kentucky, from which he was graduated with the class of 1872. He next went to the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he completed his course in 1873. He engaged in practice at Gainesboro, Tennessee, until 1901 and then opened an office in Chattanooga, being alone in practice for a time but later formed a partnership with his son, Tillman B. Murray, who is now in charge of the purchasing department of Vanderbilt University. At the present time Mr. Murray is senior partner of the firm of Murray & McCalla, his associate being Henry C. McCalla. They conduct a general practice in all the courts and Judge Murray has long been a familiar figure in all of the state and federal courts, successfully following his profession since 1873.

It was on the 24th of June, 1873, that Judge Murray was married to Miss

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Evelyn Flippen, who was born in Rome, Smith county, Tennessee, and they became parents of four children: Tillman B., who was born in Gainesboro, November 4, 1874, was educated in law under the direction of his father and admitted to the bar in 1896. He then practiced with his father until 1909, after which he was at Epperson Springs in charge of property until 1916. In that year he became purchasing agent for Vanderbilt University and most acceptably filled this responsible position. John P., the second son, is a general electric engineer at Fort Worth, Texas, and is regarded as an expert mechanic. W. D., the third son, is a salesman of Chattanooga. Ora, the only daughter, is the wife of J. E. Lovell, manager of the Patten Hotel of Chattanooga. Mrs. Murray passed away on the 4th of December, 1917, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she was a loyal member. On the 12th of February, 1919, Judge Murray wedded Miss Daisy Compton of Nashville.

Judge Murray is a member of the First Christian church and he gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, serving a number of times as a member of the democratic state executive committee. He was appointed circuit judge by John P. Buchanan, Peter Tourney and Robert L. Taylor, three of Tennessee's governors, serving but a short period each time however as he prefers the active practice of law. For two years he occupied the position of attorney general of the fifth judicial circuit and served on the chancery court of appeals by appointment of Governor McMillin, being ever most faithful to the various duties and interests entrusted to his care. He has long been active in politics and his opinions have carried great weight in party councils. He belongs to the Chattanooga Bar Association, the Law Library Association and the State Bar Association and he is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of Chattanooga and the state. For a half century he has upheld the highest standards of the profession and is justly accorded prominence and distinction by reason of his highly developed powers and ability.

LEWIS RANDOLPH DONELSON.

Memphis is proud to number among her representative citizens and prominent business men Lewis Randolph Donelson, senior member of the firm of Donelson & Poston, manufacturers' agents, with offices on South Front street. This business was founded by Mr. Donelson in 1881 and has grown to be one of the representative enterprises in the city. Mr. Donelson was born on a farm twelve miles east of Nashville, near the Hermitage, the old home of Andrew Jackson, on the 14th of February, 1856. He is the eleventh in order of birth in a family of twelve children born to Hon. Andrew Jackson and Elizabeth Anderson (Martin) Donelson. Both of his parents died in 1871, the father's death occurring just thirty days before the mother's. The father was one of the most distinguished men of his day. He was a namesake of General Andrew Jackson and served as General Jackson's secretary during both of his administrations as president of the United States. He was United States Minister to Prussia in later life and two of his sons were born in Berlin, these being Martin and William Alexander Donelson. Andrew J. Donelson was United States minister to the Texas republic and was holding that position when the republic was annexed to the United States. He was a candidate for vice president of the United States on the ticket of the Knownothing party with Millard Fillmore. He was born in 1799 and died at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis in 1871. Of his twelve children, Lewis Randolph, whose name introduces this review, is the only one living. The father was twice married, having four children by the first marriage and eight by the second. A daughter of the first marriage and a half-sister of Lewis Randolph Donelson, was born in the White House, Washington, D. C., while Mr. Donelson was acting as secretary to President Andrew Jackson and had the distinction of being the first child born in the present White House. She later became Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox. The oldest son of Andrew J. Donelson, Andrew J., Jr., was graduated from West Point Military Academy and became an officer in the United States army. His death occurred while yet a young man, the result of a severe attack of pneumonia. Another son, John Donelson, was a captain in the Confederate States army and was killed in the battle of Chickamauga. Both were half-brothers of Lewis Randolph

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Donelson. A full brother, Daniel Smith Donelson, also served in the Confederate army during the Civil war and was adjutant general of a regiment stationed at Vicksburg, Mississippi. Securing a furlough he went home on a visit and on his return trip was assassinated by bushwhackers near Byhalia, Mississippi.

Lewis Randolph Donelson attended the public schools in the Hermitage neighborhood and for some time was a student at the Western Military Academy, Nashville. At the age of sixteen years he was compelled to go to work and came to Memphis, in 1872, being for several years employed by the Oliver-Finnie Company, wholesale grocers. Subsequently he accepted a position with Schoolfield, Hanauer & Company, cotton factors and wholesale grocers, and he remained with them until 1881. During that time Mr. Donelson had taken advantage of every opportunity to become thoroughly familiar with the business and he determined to establish a business on his own account. As a result he founded his present brokerage business in 1881. In 1901 George S. Poston became a partner and the firm name became Donelson & Poston. They now have offices on South Front street and enjoy an extensive and ever increasing business. In 1901 he became interested in the milling of flour and meal as a member of Yates & Donelson Company and was vice president of the company until they sold their plant in 1920. In 1919 Mr. Donelson became president of the firm of Dockery & Donelson, cotton factors, and served in that capacity three years. In 1896 he was president of the Memphis Merchant's Exchange and for several years he was president of the Memphis Freight Bureau.

On the 14th of October, 1880, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Donelson and Miss Lady McAlister of Nashville. To their union three children have been born: Lewis R., Jr., who is associated with his father in business as a partner; Andrew J. (III), who is a veteran of the World war; and Elise, wife of D. W. McKellar of Garden City, New York, who is a younger brother of United States Senator Kenneth McKellar of Memphis.

Fraternally Mr. Donelson is a Mason, holding life membership in the craft. He has taken the Scottish Rite degrees and is a member of Tennessee Consistory, No. 1. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and he is an elder in the Second Presbyterian church in Memphis and a generous contributor to its support. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Exchange. Although the greater part of his time and attention is devoted to his business interests he is essentially public-spirited and no movement for the benefit of the community at large seeks his aid in vain. He is a self-made man in the truest sense of the word and well merits the confidence and esteem accorded him by all who know him.

JOHN MOLYNEUX.

John Molyneux is prominent in the business circles of Rockwood as agent for the Chevrolet and Hupmobile automobiles. He was born in Lancaster county, England, on the 8th of April, 1853, a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Heaton) Molyneux. His grandparents on the paternal side were John and Betty Molyneux and his maternal grandparents were Richard and Elizabeth Heaton, all natives of England. Richard Molyneux was born in 1816 and died in 1884. For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business in Earlestown. The mother was born in 1819 and her demise occurred in 1886.

In the acquirement of his education John Molyneux attended the parish schools of England. In 1873 he came to the United States and for two years resided in Philadelphia. At the end of that time he returned to England but subsequently came back to the United States. In 1881 he located in Morgan county, Tennessee, and three years later removed to Glenmary, where he entered mercantile business. He was likewise active in the operation of a sawmill and in the conduct of lumber interests. In 1906 he came to Rockwood and has since engaged in the lumber business here. In 1915 he and his son opened a garage, having the agency for the Chevrolet and Hupmobile cars, and they have built up an extensive and lucrative business. Mr. Molyneux is also vice president of the Rockwood Stove Works and a director in the First National Bank.

In England on the 15th of February, 1875, was celebrated the marriage of

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John Molyneux and Miss Ellen E. Eachus, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Eachus, also of England. To their union ten children have been born: Elizabeth, born in 1876; Thomas, in 1877; Mary, in 1879; John, in 1882; Emma, in 1883; Richard, in 1885; Salina, in 1886; James, in 1887; Annie, in 1891; and Harry, in 1895. Harry Molyneux served in the United States army throughout the World war.

In his political views Mr. Molyneux is a stanch republican, and although he has never sought nor desired public preferment he is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship and is active in the furtherance of any movement for the upbuilding of the community. Fraternally he is a Master Mason. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. He is an active contributor to the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Molyneux stands high among the representative business men of Rockwood and well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

WILLIAM BARTLETT LADD.

Kingston numbers among her representative citizens William Bartlett Ladd, clerk and master in chancery. He was born in Roane county, on the 7th of October, 1888, a son of John Bartlett and Susan C. (Isham) Ladd. The paternal grandparents were John F. and Sarah J. Ladd, natives of Tennessee. He was a veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars. The maternal grandparents were W. F. and Mary Isham, natives of this state, the former also a veteran of the Civil war. John Bartlett Ladd was born in 1863 and was register of Roane county for ten years and also served as sheriff many years and held the office of city marshal. He has achieved great success as a farmer and fruit grower and is held in high confidence and esteem by all who know him. He is a prominent member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Ladd was born in 1866. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a zealous worker in its behalf.

William Bartlett Ladd attended the public schools of Roane county and after graduating from high school engaged in teaching school for two years. For the following ten years he was a rural mail carrier and in that connection made many friends. In 1920 he was appointed to his present office, as clerk and master in chancery and is filling this office with distinction. He believes that every public office is a public trust and therefore is conscientious in the discharge of the duties of his office. He is also interested in farming.

In Roane county, on the 7th of August, 1912, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ladd and Miss Amanda J. Ingram, a daughter of T. F. and Mildred Ingram of Tennessee. To their union two children have been born: Hugh E., whose birth occurred in 1913; and Mildred J., born in 1917.

Mr. Ladd votes with the republican party. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a Noble of Alhambra Shrine at Chattanooga. He is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and has the genius for making and keeping friends.

JOHN DAVID NUCHOLS, M. D.

A well known member of the medical profession in Benton is Dr. John David Nuchols, who was born in Blount county on the 25th of May, 1868, a son of Richard and Mary (Davis) Nuchols. His paternal grandparents were Thomas and Sarah Nuchols of Virginia, and his maternal grandparents were William and Rachael Davis, natives of Waynesville, North Carolina. The father was born in 1832 and was justice of the peace of Blount county for many years, holding that office until the Union forces took charge of the district during the Civil war. His demise occurred in 1893 and came as a severe shock to all who knew him. He was one of the prominent Masons of his day.

The public schools of Blount county afforded John David Nuchols his early

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education and subsequently he enrolled in Maryville College. Upon the completion of his literary course he took up the study of medicine, having formed a penchant for that profession in boyhood. He became a student in the Tennessee Medical College and was graduated from that institution with the M. D. degree in 1890. For the first year after receiving his degree he practiced in Concord, Tennessee, and then removed to La Veta, Colorado, where he practiced for a like period. At the end of that time he returned to his native state and practiced in Maryville from 1895 to 1900, but in the latter year came to Benton, Polk county, Tennessee, where he has since resided. He enjoys an extensive and representative patronage and in addition to his private practice is serving as county physician, the duties of which office he has discharged for the past twelve years. He is a director of the Benton Banking Company.

In Maryville on the 27th of January, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Nuchols and Miss Lossie D. Barnhill, a daughter of Terrence and Eliza Barnhill. To their union two children have been born: Charles S., whose birth occurred in 1897; and John B., born in 1903.

Dr. Nuchols votes with the democratic party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, and his religious faith is manifest in his attendance at the Baptist church. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the County Medical Society.

WILLIAM JOHNSON WEBSTER.

A prominent attorney of Columbia, who is likewise interested in the breeding of Tennessee Jersey cows, is William J. Webster. He was born in Maury county on the 17th of October, 1847, and is William Johnson Webster II, being a son of William Johnson Webster and Mary Porter Webster, also natives of this county. His lineage is as follows:

I.

Captain Jonathan Webster and his wife, Elizabeth Webster, came from England some time between 1735 and 1740. They were in Virginia at the date of the birth of Jonathan Webster II. Jonathan Webster II was born November 11, 1740, as shown by the parish record of the Episcopal parish in Virginia, page 390. (Bristol Parish.)

II.

Jonathan Webster II married a sister of Colonel William Johnson (and hence the name, William Johnson Webster comes). The children of Jonathan Webster II were as follows:

Mary Johnson married Thomas Miller, who owned Cumberland island just across from St. Mary's, Georgia, and they are buried there at a fort called St. Peter's. Their children lived in Augusta, Georgia.

Pherobea Webster married Absolom Jackson, of Augusta, Georgia.

Abner Webster was a Revolutionary soldier (Ga. Roster, page 324).

Benjamin and Thomas Webster were killed while serving in the Revolutionary army at Augusta, Georgia.

Jonathan Webster III was a boy private soldier in the Revolutionary army as evidenced by certificate for "A Bounty of 250 Acres of good land" signed on the 8th day of September, 1784, by Colonel Elijah Clarke.

III.

Jonathan Webster III by his first marriage with a Miss Williams had the following children:

John Green Webster died leaving an only daughter, Emily Green Webster, who married Felix Compton, and her children and grandchildren are around Nashville.

Robert P. Webster, born 1801, was married on the 17th of December, 1828, to

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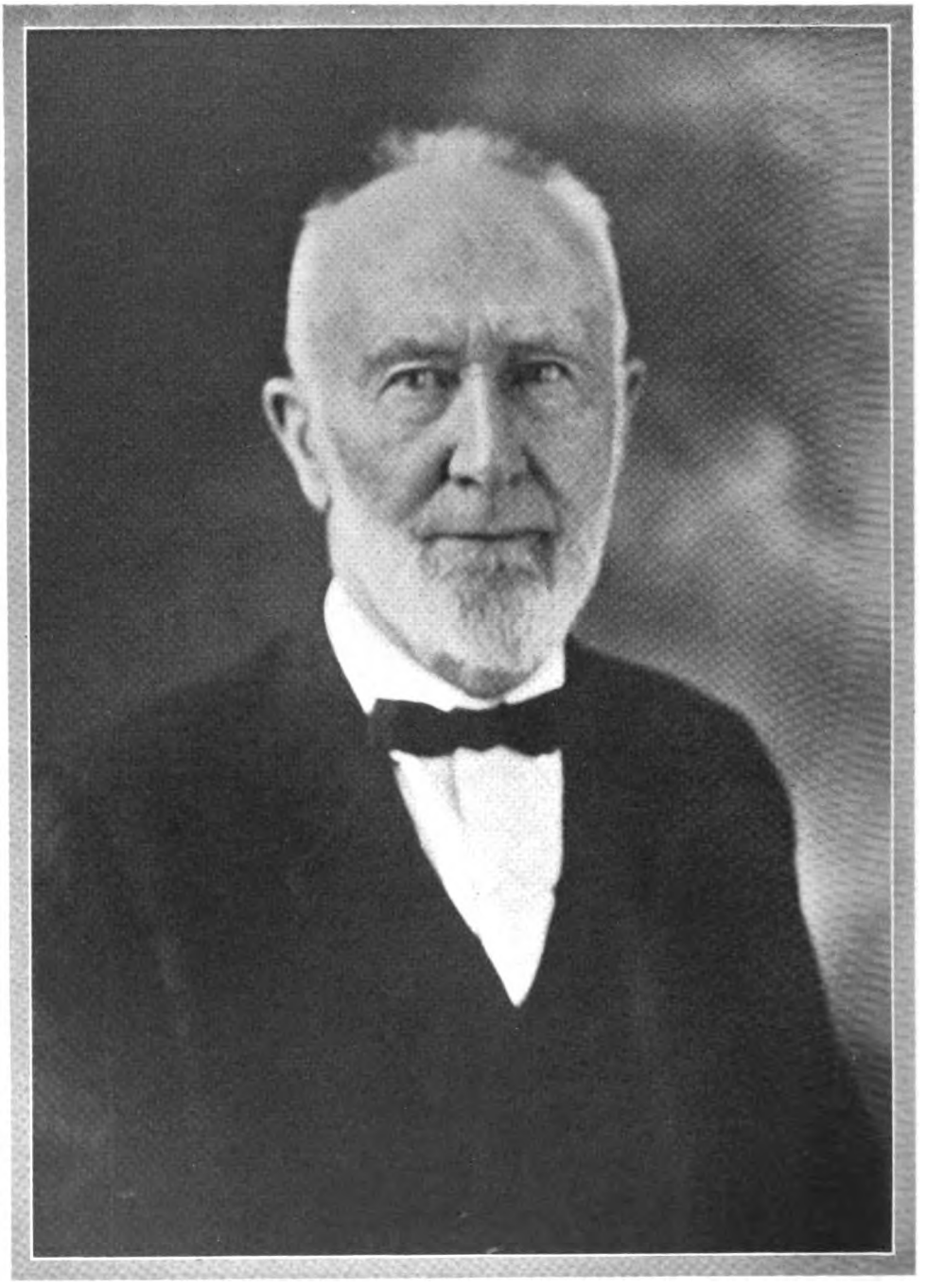

WILLIAM J. WEBSTER

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MARY CATHERINE ALISON
Before her marriage to William J. Webster

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Sarah Henry Anderson (a sister of Nancy Tate Anderson, second wife of James Dabney Willis) of Wilkes County, Georgia. He had the following children: Mary, John, Lee, Carrie, Lucian, William, Robert, Ada, Bettie and Walton Webster.

Mary Eliza Webster married Colonel James Dobbins, and their children were Adeline, Mary Eliza and Major Joseph J. Dobbins, a very prominent Confederate veteran, being major in the First Tennessee Cavalry. He married in 1864 Catharine Heard of Augusta, Georgia, daughter of Stephen D. and Mary Jossey Heard.

Jonathan Webster III second marriage was with Sarah Jossey, May 9, 1805. Her ancestry is set out in full in a book entitled "The Hills of Wilkes County, Georgia, and Allied Families." In short Sarah Jossey was the daughter of Henry Jossey and Mary Hill Jossey, the latter a daughter of Henry Hill and his wife, Sarah Cotton Hill, as shown by record in Georgia. She was married a second time to John L. Macon. In her old age, after his death she resided with Jonathan Webster III as a part of his family, and is buried in Webster's cemetery at Cross Bridges as Mrs. Mary Macon. The children of Jonathan Webster III and his wife, Sarah Jossey, were as follows:

Mary Jossey Webster, born 1807, died 1881; James Henry Webster, born June 30, 1808, died October 8, 1873; George Pope Webster, born October 26, 1809 (for the name of Pope, which is a family name, see the "Hills of Wilkes County, Georgia.") William Johnson Webster, born April 19, 1811, died February 3, 1859. He was named for his great-uncle, Colonel William Johnson, and is the father of William Johnson Webster of whom this sketch is written; Caroline Webster, who was born June 18, 1813, and died in April, 1852; Felix Webster, born 1815; Albert Webster, born 1818; Rowena Webster, who was born April 26, 1821, and died in 1907, aged eighty-six, unmarried; Mary Jossey Webster, born in 1807 and died in 1881, who married first Colonel Tate of North Carolina, who lived only six months, married second Colonel J. C. Camp of Huntsville, Alabama, married third Colonel Andrew Erwin, who was a brother-in-law of both John Bell and Henry Clay, no issue.

IV.

William Johnson Webster II, son of Jonathan Webster III, was married October 23, 1844, to Mary Ann Porter Booker, she being the young widow of Henry Booker. She was born November 15, 1818, and died October 27, 1867. She was the daughter of Nimrod Porter and his wife, Dilla Hammon. Nimrod Porter was sheriff of Maury county for thirty years, at a time when tax collector and trustee office was consolidated. William J. Webster I died in 1859. Their issue were Florence Webster, born September 8, 1845, died January 2, 1847; William J. Webster II, born October 17, 1847, is the subject of this sketch; Hammon Porter Webster, born April 22, 1849, died January 24, 1914, unmarried; Elizabeth Webster, born in 1850, died in 1852 of diphtheria; Mary Porter Webster, born January 20, 1853, died January 27, 1916, unmarried; Mattie R. Webster, born December 12, 1855, unmarried; Carrie Delene Webster, born August 22, 1857, died August 6, 1862.

V.

William J. Webster II, born October 17, 1847, was married October 23, 1872, to Mary Catherine Alison, born April 17, 1853, died April 19, 1913, only child of Dr. Jacob Hyleman and Octavine (Hill) Alison, and granddaughter of Colonel William K. Hill and his wife, Rebecca Harris. Dr. Jacob Hyleman Alison was the son of Dr. Hugh Lee Alison and Mary Catherine Beekman, his wife; was a grandson of Jacob Smiser Alison and his wife, Margaret Lockwood Alison, who was a daughter of Mary Lee and Joshua Lockwood; and a great-grandson of Rev. Hugh Alison and Dorothy Smiser, his wife. Mrs. William Johnson Webster II is twice descended from Thomas Lee, who was born at Bridgetown, Barbadoes island, February 3, 1710, and whose father and mother were Frances and Mary Lee who left England during the reign of Cromwell. She descended once through Colonel William Lee through his daughter, Ann Lee Beekman, and another time through Mary Lee. Colonel William Lee was a colonel in the Revolutionary army.

The children of William Johnson and Mary (Alison) Webster are:

William Johnson Webster III, born February 21, 1874, was married June 17, 1914, to Mary Buchnau, born December 6, 1895, and their children are William

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Jonathan Webster, born August 31, 1916; Robert Wright Webster, born December 1, 1920; and Mary Virginia born in 1921. William Johnson Webster III is farming in Maury county, likewise breeding Jersey cows.

Hyleman Alison Webster, born September 8, 1875, was married November 5, 1903, to Olivia Barrow, born December 15, 1880, and their children are: Hyleman Alison Webster II, born September 7, 1904; and Marian Webster, born January 30, 1909. Hyleman A. Webster is general manager of the Peerless Chemical Company and an expert chemist, geologist and phosphate man.

Virginia Morgan Webster, born August 19, 1877, was married December 28, 1899, to Eugene Webster Long, and they have one child, Octavine Alison Long, who married Donald D. Curtis of New York.

Hugh Lee Webster, born September 19, 1888, was married September 30, 1913, to Delia Arnold, born January 25, 1893, and they have one child: Hugh Lee Webster II, born in September, 1918. Hugh Lee Webster is engaged in the practice of law with his father.

Joseph Dobbins Webster, born August 6, 1890, is unmarried. He is a veteran of the World war, having served with the Seventieth Coast Artillery Corps in France. He was discharged with the rank of lieutenant.

In the acquirement of his early education William Johnson Webster II attended the common schools of Maury county and in due time enrolled in Washington & Lee University, where he was a student for one term, 1866-67. He withdrew from that institution because of his mother's illness and immediately entered the law department of Cumberland University. He enrolled there in the fall of 1867 and was graduated from that institution with the LL. B. degree on the 15th of January, 1869. He immediately started practicing in Columbia and has resided there since. Over fifty-four years ago he was admitted to practice in the supreme court and enjoys an extensive clientage in Maury and adjoining counties. Although the greater part of Mr. Webster's time has been devoted to his professional interests he is one of the pioneer Jersey cow breeders in the state and the Tennessee Jerseys have won national repute. His associates in this business have been Major Brown, W. J. Webster, Thomas H. Malone and M. C. Campbell and the state owes them all a debt of gratitude. Tennessee was the first state in the Union to have a strain of Jersey cows, known as Tennessee Jerseys, and Mr. Webster, together with his associates, published the first test-books on Jersey cows. A pioneer in any field of endeavor has many obstacles to overcome and the success he has achieved is well merited for many a man of less strength of character and determination would have failed.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Webster has given his political allegiance to the democratic party. He has never sought nor desired public preferment on his own account, however, but being ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities of good citizenship he is active in the furtherance of every movement he deems essential to the development and improvement of the community. Mr. Webster is a representative of one of America's oldest and most prominent families and Tennessee is indeed proud to number him among her native sons.

JESSE THOMAS.

Jesse Thomas, who since 1918 has been connected with Thomas Brothers & Company, merchandise brokers of Knoxville, belongs to one of the oldest and most honored families in the south. He was born in Knoxville on the 4th of February, 1877, a son of Jacob Litton and Lucy Cowan (McClung) Thomas. The paternal great-great-grandfather, Job Thomas, was born in England. He came to America during early Colonial days and settled in Virginia. The paternal great-grandfather was Jesse Wood Thomas, who was born on the 13th of September, 1769, in Virginia and died February 15, 1816. His wife was Micah Ballou, who was born on the 3d of August, 1769, and died December 11, 1856. Micah Ballou was a daughter of Thomas Ballou, (II), who was born on the 26th of January, 1734, and died September 26, 1784, and a granddaughter of Thomas Ballou, who was born on the 9th of April, 1688, and died August 18, 1752. Thomas Ballou (I) married Jane Ballou, who was born on the 13th of July, 1707, and died November 17, 1765. Thomas Ballou (II), married Chloe Battersby, who was born on the 3d of September, 1736,

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and died May 12, 1801. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth Battersby. The paternal grandparents were Jesse and Elizabeth (Litton) Thomas. Jesse Thomas was born on the 29th of March, 1809, in Nashville and died on the 22d of June, 1889. His wife was a daughter of Joseph L. and Catherine (Warren) Litton and was born in Dublin, Ireland, on the 8th of April, 1810, and died March 20, 1896. Joseph Litton was born in Ireland in 1778 and died in 1846. His wife was born in 1779 and died in 1845. The maternal great-great-grandfather, M. McClung was born in Ireland and came to this country at the age of twelve years, locating in Pennsylvania. His wife was Martha Cunningham and her mother was a Campbell. To their union Charles McClung was born, his birth occurring in Pennsylvania, May 13, 1761. The material great-grandfather, Matthew McClung, was born on the 10th of October, 1795. His mother was Margaret White, who was born on the 8th of April, 1771, a daughter of General James White. General White was an outstanding figure in military circles during the colonial wars and throughout the Revolutionary war. His wife was Polly Lawson, a daughter of Hugh and Mary (Barry) Lawson. General White was a son of Moses and Mary (McConnell) White. The maternal grandfather was Charles J. McClung, an uncle of Calvin and C. J. McClung, Jr. He was born August 26, 1826, in the old General Blount house on Hill street, Knoxville. His mother was Eliza J. Morgan, who was born on the 15th of February, 1802, a daughter of Calvin and Sarah (Fackler) Morgan. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. McClung were Gideon and Patience (Cogswell) Morgan, and the maternal grandparents, Michael and Ellen (Shazark) Fackler. The father of Patience Cogswell was Emmerson Cogswell, a native of England. Charles J. McClung began his business career as a clerk at Columbia, Tennessee. When twenty-two years of age he had established himself in business in Knoxville. About 1853 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, there to enter into business with his brother, Calvin, who died shortly afterward. In 1855 he established a wholesale business in Knoxville with his brother, Franklin H. McClung, as McClung & Company. In 1858 these two brothers together with James D. Cowan united with Cowan & Dickinson and founded the Cowan, McClung & Company enterprise, with which he was identified as one of the leading spirits until his demise on March 17, 1908.

On October 16, 1851, Charles J. McClung married Margaret Cowan, who was born April 15, 1832, and died November 17, 1883. She was the daughter of James H. Cowan, born on December 22, 1801, and died October 25, 1871. His father, James Cowan, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and on April 22, 1795, married Margaret Russell, who was born June 15, 1777, in Augusta county, Virginia, and died April 10, 1854, in Knoxville. She was the daughter of Andrew Russell and Margaret (Christian) Russell. On November 25, 1830, James H. Cowan married Lucinda Dickinson, who was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, April 18, 1811, and died in Knoxville, April 27, 1849. She was the daughter of Perez Dickinson, who was born March 26, 1763, and died August 20, 1815; and Lucinda Foster, who was born December 24, 1782, and died December 12, 1855. Perez Dickinson was the son of Nathan Dickinson, who was born October 19, 1735, and died August 3, 1825, and Esther Fowler. Nathan Dickinson was the great-great-grandson of Nathaniel Dickinson, who landed in Boston in 1630, and died June 16, 1676.

Jacob Litton Thomas, the father of Jesse Thomas, whose name introduces this review, was born in Nashville on the 3d of December, 1840, and received his education in the public schools of his birthplace. In due time he enrolled in the University of Nashville and he was graduated in the class of 1861. He tried a number of times to get into the Confederate army but owing to a badly crippled and stiff arm was refused for regular service. Therefore he went into the quartermaster's department, where he served until the close of the war in 1865, being mustered out in North Carolina. His first mercantile experience was as a clerk with Gardner-Buckner & Company and soon his innate ability and close application to the thing at hand won for him a partnership. About 1870 he severed his connection with this firm to accept a partnership with Morgan-Thomas & Company. In 1874 he came to Knoxville to become a partner in Cowan, McClung & Company, which connection he maintained until his death on the 24th of September, 1906. The following extract is copied from resolutions passed by the Commercial Club:

"As a citizen he was always loyal to the best interest of Knoxville and ready to promote her welfare with a willing hand. He loved his state and country and rejoiced in all that reflected honor and glory upon them. As a business man no one stood higher in Knoxville for honesty, integrity and fair dealing. Industrious and

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attentive to his duties, with a kindly consideration for others, he inspired the confidence and affection of his employes and the respect of all of his customers."

On the 5th of June, 1873, was celebrated the marriage of Jacob L. Thomas and Miss Lucy Cowan McClung, who was born in Knoxville on the 7th of August, 1852, and died on the 30th of July, 1920. To them six children were born: Charles M., who is engaged in business with Jesse Thomas; Jesse Thomas; Hugh M., engaged in farming at Loudon, Tennessee; Jacob Litton, Jr., who died in 1912; Margaret C., living in Knoxville; and Matthew G., president of the Cherokee Mills of Knoxville.

In the acquirement of his early education Jesse Thomas attended the public schools of Knoxville and completed his preliminary education at the Baker Himel preparatory school, where he was a student five years. At the end of that time he enrolled in the University of Tennessee and was graduated in 1898 with the B. S. degree. While attending the university he became affiliated with Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a national college fraternity of high standing. After graduating from the university he went to work for Cowan, McClung & Company and subsequently became a partner in the business. In 1909 the enterprise was incorporated and he was made its treasurer, holding that important office until 1918, when the business was sold. Since that time Mr. Thomas has been identified with the merchandise brokerage business as a member of Thomas Brothers & Company.

On the 21st of October, 1908, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Thomas and Miss Lucy Cowan Hall, a daughter of Herbert W. and Annette (McMillan) Hall. Her father, who was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, is now living in Knoxville and is a member of the Hall & Donohue Company. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas two children have been born: Annette McMillan, who is a student in the Knoxville high school; and Jesse, Jr., who was born on the 17th of January, 1915.

Mr. Thomas is an independent democrat and maintains an active interest in all civic affairs. He is essentially public-spirited and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the betterment of the community. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is a consistent communicant of the First Presbyterian church. Socially he is identified with the Cherokee Country Club, and he finds his greatest recreation in the great outdoors, being an enthusiastic golfer and hunter.

SPENCER BOYD McCLARY, M. D.

Dr. Spencer Boyd McClary, a prominent member of the medical profession in Benton, is a veteran of the World war. He was born in Polk county on the 2d of October, 1882, a son of Bennett F. and Mattie (Wilson) McClary. His paternal grandparents were Jacob and Louise (Boyd) McClary of Tennessee. The father, now a retired farmer, was born in 1848 and the mother was also born in the same year.

On attaining school age Spencer Boyd McClary entered the public schools of his native county, and later for one year he was a student at Grant University, Chattanooga, and subsequently entered the Memphis Hospital and Medical College, where he received the M. D. degree in 1904. He immediately returned to his native county and established offices for the practice of his profession. He built up an extensive and important patronage and was enjoying well merited success when the United States entered the World war and he put all personal interests aside to enlist in the army. He became a member of the medical corps at Chattanooga and was later commissioned a first lieutenant and sent to Fort Oglethorpe. He sailed overseas in October, 1918, and was stationed at Base Hospital, No. 105, until the signing of the armistice closed hostilities. He was then assigned to the Four Hundred and Eighty-third Aero Squadron, with which he remained until he was ordered back to the United States. He received his honorable discharge at Camp Lee on the 14th of February, 1919, and immediately returned to Benton, resuming his professional activities. Dr. McClary gained valuable experience during the war and is conceded to be one of the finest physicians and surgeons in the community. Aside from his private practice he has served as county physician in Polk County.

In Benton on the 6th of June, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. McClary and Miss Estelle Gamble, a daughter of William and Margaret Gamble of Tennessee.

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To Dr. and Mrs. McClary four children have been born: Spencer Boyd, Jr., whose birth occurred in 1908; James P., born in 1910; Margaret F., who was born in 1916 and died in 1918; and one child who died in infancy.

Dr. McClary votes with the democratic party and is actively interested in civic affairs, being well informed on all important questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, in which he is a steward, and fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. He devotes the greater part of his time and attention to his profession and enjoys the confidence and esteem of both his professional brethren and fellowmen.

DAVID JAMES HOPE.

One of Knoxville's well known citizens and business men is David James Hope, president of Hope Brothers, Incorporated, a leading jewelry concern. He was born in Knoxville, on the 8th of March, 1846, a son of David L. and Mary Elizabeth (Welch) Hope. On the paternal side he is of English descent, the grandfather, Thomas Hope, who was born in England, having come to the United States as a young unmarried man. He was an architect and builder and followed that line of work with great success in Charleston, South Carolina, for many years. He was married in that state, and in later life removed to Virginia, where his death occurred. David L. Hope was born in the Stone house, some six miles east of Knoxville, in 1799. In early life he learned the trade of a silversmith, serving his apprenticeship in Huntsville, Alabama, and after learning his trade he returned to Knoxville and worked for Sam Bell for about thirty years. Mr. Bell owned an extensive jewelry business and Mr. Hope became thoroughly familiar with every detail of the business. Subsequently he opened a silversmith shop on Main street on his own account and he was active in the conduct of that shop until his death. Later Mr. Hope increased his interests and with his brother, John W. Hope, and Fred Miller, merged the business with Smith & Lyons in 1868, the name of the firm becoming Hope & Miller. That association was continued until the death of Mr. Miller, when the name was changed to Hope Brothers. The enterprise was later incorporated. Mr. Hope was one of the most prominent business men of his day, his executive ability and keen discrimination bringing him well-merited success. In politics he was a whig and his religious faith was that of the Presbyterian church. He was an exemplary member of the Masonic craft, having attained a high degree in the order. His demise occurred in 1868 and was a great loss to his family and many friends. Mrs. Hope, who was a member of an old and honored American family, died in 1847. Her mother was a cousin of General Nathanael Greene of Revolutionary fame. Mrs. Hope was born on the Atlantic ocean, while her parents were sailing from North Carolina to New Orleans, Louisiana. Her father was a native of New Jersey and died in New Orleans.

In the acquirement of his early education David James Hope attended the private schools of Knoxville and in early life learned the trade of a silversmith, under the able tutelage of his father, and Mr. Miller taught him the watchmaker's trade. During the latter part of the Civil war Mr. Hope served in the Confederate army and at the close of the conflict returned to Knoxville and became associated with Hope Brothers, Incorporated. He has since been identified with this business and has been president of the corporation for some years. He inherited the business ability of his father and has been a dominant factor in the continued growth of the concern, which is one of the leading enterprises of its kind in East Tennessee. It manufactures jewelry and also enjoys an extensive retail trade.

Mr. Hope has been twice married. His first wife was Hattie Owen of Norwalk, Ohio, a daughter of Louis Owen of that place. She left to survive her one child, Hallie, who is the wife of Howell J. Davis of Knoxville, who is a coal operator and a successful and popular business man. Mr. Hope's second marriage was to Miss Elizabeth Richards, a daughter of David Richards of Knoxville who was born in Wales. Mrs. Hope died in 1910.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Hope has followed an independent course in politics, giving his support to the man he thinks best fitted for the office without regard to party principles. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of

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Knoxville and is a generous contributor to its support. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Oriental Lodge, Pearl Chapter, R. A. M., Coeur de Leon Commandery, K. T., and Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Hope is now residing on Kingston Pike with his daughter, Mrs. Davis.

CLAUDE LOWRY.

One of the prominent educators of Tennessee is Claude Lowry, superintendent of schools of Gallatin and principal of the Central high school. He was born in Warren county, this state, on the 12th of May, 1870, a son of F. C. and Sarah Ann (Randolph) Lowry. His great-grandfather on the paternal side was Major William Lowry, of Scotch-Irish extraction, whose birth occurred in North Carolina, May 15, 1798, and who came to Tennessee in 1815, locating first in Greeneville. About 1840 he took up his abode among the pioneer residents of Warren county, this state, where he made his home until called to his final rest on the 9th of May, 1877. On the 24th of April, 1817, in Grainger county, Tennessee, he wedded Miss Abenida Sigler, of Dutch descent. During the War of 1812 he enlisted in the American army at Guilford, North Carolina, becoming a private in Captain McQuentin's company, Atkinson's regiment. He was major of militia in Warren county and enjoyed the personal friendship of Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson. John J. Lowry, teacher and farmer, son of Major William Lowry and grandfather of Claude Lowry, was born in 1820 and passed away at Troy, Texas, in 1900. At the time of the Civil war he entered the Confederate army as a lieutenant. He was prominent in public affairs of Warren county, which he represented in the state legislature, 1883, and he served as circuit court clerk for several terms. On leaving Tennessee he took up his abode in Bell county, Texas, where he was elected county treasurer.

F. C. Lowry, the father of Claude Lowry, was born in Warren county, this state, December 3, 1842, and devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career. He is now living in honorable retirement on his farm at the age of eighty years. His wife is also living and is a woman of superior mind and high character. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted as a private in the Confederate army in Colonel Ben F. Hill's regiment, but subsequently was transferred to Morgan's cavalry and went with him on his famous raid through Indiana and Ohio. When Morgan's command surrendered he was captured at Buffington's Island and then spent eighteen months as a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, being finally released at Nashville, Tennessee, May 19, 1865. He returned to Warren county and resumed his farming operations, in which he met with a most gratifying measure of success.

On the 17th of December, 1868, near McMinnville, Tennessee, occurred the marriage of F. C. Lowry and Miss Sarah Ann Randolph, daughter of W. C. Randolph, who was a son of Henry Randolph and represented a family of English and Welsh extraction. The Randolphs originally resided in Virginia, from which state Henry and Isham Randolph came to Tennessee, establishing their residence among the pioneer settlers in the vicinity of McMinnville about 1809. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Lowry five children were born—four sons and one daughter, all living, of whom Claude, whose name introduces this review, is the eldest. The others are as follows: Walter, who wedded Fannie Snodgrass and now makes his home in Temple, Texas; Clara Lee, the widow of George W. Smith, who died in Temple, Texas, in 1922; Frank, who wedded Nolie Taylor of Dekalb county, Tennessee; and F. C., Jr., who married Margaret Gillespie of Chattanooga and is administrative secretary of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Claude Lowry received his early education in the country schools of Warren county and in the high school at McMinnville. He continued his studies in Terrell College at Decherd, which institution he attended for one term, after which he matriculated in the University of Tennessee, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1895 and that of Master of Arts in 1897. He ranked high in scholarship and afterward was elected to membership in the honor fraternity of the University of Tennessee. While pursuing his studies he was also an instructor in mathematics in the university from 1893 until 1897 and during that time he won

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the Philomathian debaters medal and the Allen medal in mathematics. From 1897 until 1902 he taught in Knoxville, Cookeville and McMinnville and at the New Mexico Military Institute at Roswell, being for one year head of the department of Latin. In 1898 he assisted in the organization of schools in Cookeville, Tennessee. He did postgraduate work in Columbia University of New York city during the summers of 1913 and 1914. From 1902 until 1917 he was superintendent of schools at McMinnville and in the latter year he became principal of the White county high school at Sparta. He was active in that connection until 1919, when he became superintendent of the Gallatin schools and principal of the Central high school. The school is an accredited institution, with an enrollment of seven hundred and fifty pupils, and there is a daily attendance of from nine hundred to one thousand white and colored pupils in the elementary and high schools. The schools turn out each year a large number of graduates, many of whom become students in the leading universities of the country. Mr. Lowry stands high in his profession and he has been accorded many offices in leading educational organizations, being president in 1922-23 of the Tennessee Public School Officers Association. He holds membership in the Tennessee State Teachers Association and served as chairman of the high school section in 1921 and 1922. For four years he has been a member of the faculty of the summer school at the Middle Tennessee State Normal at Murfreesboro.

On the 31st of December, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lowry and Miss Blanche Elizabeth Rogers, a daughter of Dr. E. S. Rogers of Knoxville, Tennessee, in which city their marriage was performed. Mrs. Lowry began her education in the public schools of Knoxville and later enrolled in the University of Tennessee, in Columbia University of New York city and in Peabody College of Nashville. She has always been active in educational work and for eleven years was principal of the high school department of the McMinnville city schools. At present she is head of the English department of the Central high school at Gallatin. Mrs. Lowry is a woman of much culture and refinement and is prominent in the work of literary and civic clubs. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Lowry one son has been born, John Rogers, whose birth occurred at Knoxville, November 24, 1903, and who is a graduate of the central high school of Gallatin and is now in the University of Tennessee, in his junior year.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Lowry has given his political endorsement to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is lecturer for the Blackmore Bible class, which has a very large membership. He is essentially a public-spirited man and no movement instituted to promote the general welfare seeks his aid in vain. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lowry have devoted their lives to teaching and have won the confidence and esteem of the people of the community. Gallatin is proud to number them among her foremost citizens.

JAMES H. PATTON.

Among the native sons of Memphis who have risen to positions of responsibility and trust in her commercial and financial circles is James H. Patton, president and treasurer of the National Bedding Company, whose plant is located at Cossitt Place and the Southern Railway. He was born on the 18th of February, 1879, one of the two sons of the late Thomas N. Patton, who died on the 9th of May, 1912. The father was born at Trezevant, Carroll county, Tennessee, and came to Memphis prior to the Civil war, in 1857, remaining here during the remainder of his long life. He was a private in the Confederate army during the Civil war and lived through three terrible epidemics of the dread yellow fever in this city, but was most fortunate in never contracting the disease. He was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church on Court avenue for half a century. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Helen A. Coulter, was born at Bartlett, Shelby county, sixty-six years ago and now makes her home with her son James H. at 885 Vance avenue, Memphis. The other son is a young man of twenty-eight years and is associated with James H. in business as vice president and secretary of the National Bedding Company.

After spending his boyhood in the manner of most city youngsters, dividing his

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time between his play and his school and vastly partial to the former when it came to a display of interest, James H. Patton started in the mattress manufacturing business at the age of sixteen by going to work in the factory owned by Joseph Rose of Memphis. He remained with Mr. Rose for fourteen years, during which time he mastered all the details of the industry and gained enough knowledge of factory management and sales methods to enable him to start in business for himself. In 1909 he engaged in the manufacture of mattresses, operating under the name of the National Bedding Company. His partner in this undertaking was the late G. G. Bostick, who became president of the concern when it was incorporated in 1913. Mr. Patton was vice president and treasurer. Following the death of Mr. Bostick, on the 1st of February, 1922, Mr. Patton became president and treasurer of the company. A man of executive ability and foresight, Mr. Patton deserves much of the credit for the success of the National Bedding Company, to whose development and prosperity he has unremittingly devoted his efforts in the past fourteen years.

On the 16th of October, 1901, Mr. Patton was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Hays Patton of Trenton, Tennessee, and they have become the parents of seven children: Hal, Helen, Thomas, Charles, Ernest and twin girls of three and a half, named Martha and Nancy. While Mrs. Patton's maiden name was Patton, she is not related to her husband by ties of blood, coming from an entirely different family of the same name.

Mr. Patton belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club of Memphis. He gives his allegiance and services to the democratic party in political matters and was elected to the lower house in the Tennessee legislature for the term 1921-1922, where he served his constituents ably and well. He is a deacon in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, holding the office his father filled for fifty years.

MAJOR EDWARD BAIRD McGREW.

A descendant of an old and honored American family is Major Edward Baird McGrew of Shelbyville, a major on the staff of Governor Taylor. He was born in Shelbyville, on the 8th of November, 1893, a son of James Henry and Ella May (Baird) McGrew. His father was born in Shelbyville on the 17th of July, 1853, a son of Dr. Joseph H. McGrew. Dr. McGrew enlisted in the Federal army upon the outbreak of the Civil war and had charge of the smallpox field hospital for the Federal government. The mother of Major McGrew was born in 1864, in Marshall, this state, a daughter of William E. Baird. She is a niece of General Andrew Gordon of the Confederate army and also a niece of Captain Robert Gordon, also a Confederate soldier. She is a direct descendant of Joel Lane, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. McGrew, who held membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution, passed away July 16, 1915.

In the acquirement of his early education Edward Baird McGrew attended the public schools of his native county and took a preparatory course at the Branham Hughes School in Spring Hill. He graduated from that school in 1912 and in the same year entered the University of Tennessee, where he was a student until 1914. In 1916 he removed to Macon, Georgia, and began the study of pharmacy under the supervision of Dr. Max Morris. He took special work for about six months and then returned to Shelbyville, establishing a drug business on his own account. On the 1st of July, 1917, the business was incorporated under the name of the McGrew Drug Company, Incorporated, and he became secretary and treasurer of the organization. In 1919 he was made vice president and his brother, S. J. McGrew, Jr., succeeded him to the position of secretary-treasurer. The McGrew Drug Company, Incorporated, consists solely of the father and Major McGrew and his brother. They engage in the manufacture of drugs and are both wholesalers and retailers. They have one of the representative industrial enterprises of this section of the country. Major McGrew is part owner of the famous old Holland House, at which hostelry Andrew Jackson was at one time entertained.

On the 7th of September, 1917, Major McGrew enlisted for service in the World war and was sent to Camp Gordon as a member of Company C, Three Hundred and Nineteenth Machine Gun Battalion. On October 14, 1917, he was transferred to Camp Sevier, South Carolina, and became a member of the One Hundred and Nine-

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teenth Ambulance Company, One Hundred and Fifth Sanitary Train, Thirtieth Division, remaining there until the 19th of May, 1918. On the 4th of June, 1918, he was sent to France and he landed at Liverpool, England, on the 11th of that month. After arriving in France he was sent to the Haute-Marne sector near the Swiss border, his outfit going into action on the 31st of July in Belgium near Ypres. He helped break through the Von Hindenburg line and participated in seven of the major engagements of the war. On the 3d of April, 1919, he returned to America and was honorably discharged on the 16th of that month. He then returned to Shelbyville and resumed his duties with the drug company, as vice president and general manager. He proved himself to be a business man of ability as well as a brave soldier. On the 22d of January, 1921, he was honored with appointment to Governor Taylor's staff with the rank of major. He was but twenty-eight years of age at the time of his appointment and has the distinction of being the youngest man to hold a position on the governor's staff in the history of the state.

Politically Major McGrew is a stanch republican and he is prominent in party affairs. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Al Menah Temple of the Mystic Shrine and is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During his college days he became affiliated with Kappa Sigma, a national college fraternity (social) of high standing. The Major is an active member of the Rotary Club and along the lines of his business holds membership in the Tennessee Pharmaceutical Association, the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association and National Association of Drug Clerks. He is a young man of wide culture and Shelbyville is proud to number him among her native sons.

BENJAMIN BUTLER C. WITT.

Benjamin Butler C. Witt has practiced law in his native county of Polk since 1892, and is a prominent citizen of Benton. Mr. Witt was born on the 11th of September, 1858, a son of John H. and Mary M. (Presswood) Witt, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of North Carolina. His paternal grandparents were Vergis and Delphia (Harper) Witt of Virginia, and his maternal grandparents were Austin and Mary Presswood of North Carolina. The father was born in 1823 and engaged in farming until a few years prior to his demise in 1916. The mother was born in 1834 and died in 1912.

The public schools of his native county afforded Benjamin Butler C. Witt his early education and subsequently he began to read law privately. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar, passing with honors, and he immediately engaged in practice in Polk county. In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit, Mr. Witt achieved success from the start and for many years he has occupied a position among the foremost attorneys at the Polk county bar. For four years he was circuit court clerk and he held the office of county attorney for fifteen years. He believes every public office to be a public trust and discharged the many duties devolving upon him to the best of his ability and to the complete satisfaction of all. Aside from his profession Mr. Witt has been active in financial affairs and was a director of the Benton Bank for some time. He is now attorney for that institution.

Mr. Witt was married in Benton in 1881 to Miss Maggie Rymer, whose birth occurred in 1866 and who died at the age of twenty-two years. She became the mother of two children: Lilly, whose birth occurred in 1883 and who died in 1887; and Daisy, born in 1886. In 1891, in Benton, Mr. Witt was united in marriage to Miss Alice Hillard, a daughter of Zeke and Mary Hillard. To their union eight children have been born. The eldest of the family, Trainor S., born in 1892, is living at Benton. He married Miss Ada Lou Crow and they have three children: Katherine, Benjamin and Edward. The second son, Charles E., born in 1893, is a graduate of Cumberland University law school at Lebanon, which institution conferred the LL. B. degree upon him in 1920, and he is now engaged in practice with his father. He is a veteran of the World war. Chassie, who was born in 1895, died later in that same year. Bryant W., born in 1897, is now engaged in the mercantile business in Benton. Stella and Edna Witt, twins, were born in 1900. John E. Witt, born in 1901, married Lou Biggs, and they are living in Benton and are

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parents of a daughter, Helen. The youngest member of the Witt family is Vorena B., who was born in 1904 and is now teaching school.

Mr. Witt has always voted with the democratic party and has wielded considerable influence in party affairs in the community. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the County Bar Association. For some time he has been a member of the school board. He is essentially public-spirited and no movement for the upbuilding of the community seeks his aid in vain.

JOHN W. FARLEY.

Tennessee is proud to number among her native sons Hon. John W. Farley, who for some years has been an outstanding figure in legal and political circles of this state. He is one of the leading republicans in the south. Mr. Farley was born on a farm near Whiteville, Tennessee, on the 4th of March, 1878, a son of William Edwin and Susannah Ethridge (Johnson) Farley. All of his ancestors came from Virginia, North and South Carolina and were among the early settlers of Middle and West Tennessee. For many years his father has engaged in mercantile business in Whiteville and is a highly respected and esteemed citizen of that community.

In the acquirement of his education John W. Farley attended the Jefferson Institute at Whiteville, but at the age of sixteen went to work as a clerk in a railroad office at Jackson. From this position he was promoted to a place in the general office of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad at Nashville. His earliest ambition was to study law and subsequently he resigned his position with the railroad and enrolled in the law department of Vanderbilt University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. Later he entered Columbian University at Washington, D. C., where he pursued his studies in law. In 1903 he received the degree of Master of Laws from that institution and in 1906 the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon him. While in Washington he passed the civil service examination and worked for a time in the United States pension office and later in the bureau of corporations. He resigned from the latter position in 1905 and came to Memphis to begin the practice of his profession. As a lawyer Mr. Farley is recognized as one of the highest type in his profession in this city and throughout the state. From the start he made a success in his practice, and his clientele includes the highest type of citizens and interests. On the 7th of December, 1910, occurred the marriage of John W. Farley and Miss Tempe Somervell Meux. To their union two children have been born: Josephine and John. Mrs. Farley, a woman of culture and refinement, is a graduate of Randolph Macon Woman's College, and is prominent in club and social circles and maintains an active interest in all movements for civic betterment.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Farley has been a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. In 1922 he was frequently mentioned as the republican candidate for the United States senate, but he declined to run for that office. Mr. Farley was secretary of the committee which obtained the West Tennessee Normal School for Memphis and was chairman of the committee of one hundred young men which aided in raising a fund to build the present Young Men's Christian Association building. He supervised the taking of the 1910 Federal census for his district; and in 1916 was alternate delegate to the republican national convention and republican candidate for congress. He is president of the board of trustees and a member of the faculty of the University of Memphis Law School and is a lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence at the University of Tennessee. He was one of the organizers and is a prominent member of the University Club of Memphis. Fraternally Mr. Farley is a Mason and is likewise affiliated with Kappa Alpha and Delta Theta Phi fraternities. His religious faith is manifest in his attendance at St. John's Methodist church. He holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, City Club and Lawyers Club and along strictly professional lines is identified with the American, Tennessee and Memphis Bar Associations. He is chairman of the Memphis Municipal Market Commission. As a citizen he has always been found ready to support anything for the betterment of his city and its inhabitants.

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Mr. Farley is a man of high intellectual attainments. He is a writer of much ability; in fact he is a genius in the line of fine historical composition. He contributes to various magazines throughout the country and the daily press and also has published small booklets on up-to-the-minute subjects. John Trotwood Moore, a prominent historian of this state, thought so well of Mr. Farley's printed ideas, so splendidly expressed, that he quoted generously from Mr. Farley's writing in the preface of his History of Tennessee.

WILLIAM EDWARD ELLIS.

A prominent citizen of Kingston is William Edward Ellis, surveyor. He was born in Roane county, on the 19th of July, 1871, a son of John and Mary E. (Patton) Ellis. The paternal grandfather, William Ellis, was born in Virginia, as were the maternal grandparents, Dr. J. P. and Mary (Barrett) Patton. The father was born in 1838 and served throughout the Civil war as lieutenant colonel of the First Tennessee Regiment. He engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years and lived retired prior to his demise in 1918. His wife was born in 1845, and survives him.

The public schools of Roane county afforded William Edward Ellis his early education and after putting his textbooks aside he engaged in farming until he was twenty years of age. At that time he started surveying and he has since been active in that connection. He is skilled in this line of work and enjoys an extensive and important business. In 1909 he was elected tax assessor for one term and in 1913 he became circuit court clerk, and is still holding that office. He is discharging the many duties of this office with credit to himself and to the complete satisfaction of his constituency. Mr. Ellis has extensive farm interests in Roane county.

In Roane county, on the 8th of January, 1908, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ellis to Miss Mattie Lee Adkinson, a daughter of A. D. and Mary Adkinson of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Ellis five children have been born: Mary F., whose birth occurred in 1909; Alma Lee, born in 1911; Eva Lynn, born in 1912; Edward C., whose birth occurred in 1915; and John A., born in 1917.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Ellis has been a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Junior Order of American Mechanics and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and for years he has been a trustee. He is a public-spirited citizen and has contributed in a marked degree to the development and improvement of the community.

TIMOTHY ASBURY WRIGHT, JR.

One of the prominent young attorneys of the Knoxville bar is Timothy Asbury Wright, Jr., who is engaged in the practice of law as a member of the firm of Wright, Wright & Saxton. He was born in Rockwood, Tennessee, on the 12th of April, 1896, a son of Timothy Asbury and Maude (Tarwater) Wright. The paternal grandparents were Rev. Absalom B. and Cynthia Spearman (Frogge) Wright, natives of Tennessee, and the maternal grandfather was Captain J. F. Tarwater. Extended mention of Timothy Asbury Wright, Sr., is made on another page of this work.

The public schools of Rockwood afforded Timothy Asbury Wright, Jr., his early education and he later attended the Baker Himel school at Knoxville and Sewanee Military Academy. Subsequently he enrolled in the University of Tennessee and while there became affiliated with Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a national college fraternity (social) of high standing. In 1916 he enlisted in the Third Tennessee Regiment and spent nine months on the Mexican border. He was commissioned Lieutenant of the Second Tennessee Regiment in July, 1917, for active service in the World war and later was promoted to captain of Company M, One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division. He was in France for nearly a year and participated in all engagements of the Thirtieth Division. Upon his return to the

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United States and his honorable discharge from the army, Mr. Wright entered the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated in 1920, with the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar on the 20th of July, that year, and has since practiced in association with his father and as junior member of the firm of Wright, Wright & Saxton. He is a brilliant young attorney and a successful future is assured him.

On the 6th of December, 1921, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wright to Miss Margaret Kendrick, a daughter of Charles W. Kendrick. Her father was born in Chattanooga and was reared to young manhood in Rockwood. He was later appointed United States consul to Mexico and Mrs. Wright was born in Juarez. She is a young woman of charming and magnetic personality and has a beautiful voice. She studied vocal training in New York and is very talented.

Although Mr. Wright has never taken an active part in politics he is a stanch supporter of the republican party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. His religious faith is that of the Christian church and he is a deacon in the church and treasurer of the Sunday school. He is an active member of the Board of Commerce and of the Civitan Club and also of Knoxville Post, No. 2, of the American Legion. Socially he is identified with the Cherokee Country Club. Along strictly professional lines Mr. Wright holds membership in the Tennessee State Bar Association and the Knox County Bar Association. Mr. Wright's hobby is military equipment and he has a fine collection of pistols and other weapons. He spends a great deal of his spare time in outdoor sports and is particularly fond of wrestling and football. Although but twenty-seven years of age he has gained a position of prominence at the Knoxville bar and is accorded the respect and esteem of all who know him.

COLONEL WILLIAM PARSONS WASHBURN.

One of the foremost members of the Tennessee bar is William Parsons Washburn of Knoxville. A native of this city, his birth occurred on the 30th of August, 1885, and he is a son of Colonel William Parsons and Eliza Jane (Harper) Washburn, being descended from old and honored ancestry. The progenitor of the Washburn family in this country was Sir John Washburn, who settled in the Plymouth colony. One of his descendants, Jonah Washburn, served throughout the Revolutionary war, being a first lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Militia and likewise attached to Colonel Sproat's Regiment for a time. He was promoted to a captaincy in Colonel Ebenezer White's Regiment of Massachusetts Militia. His son, Azel Washburn, was the father of Royal Washburn, the paternal grandfather of William Parsons Washburn, whose name introduces this review. Royal Washburn was a Congregational minister in Amherst, Massachusetts, where he was born, and was one of the most prominent and highly esteemed men of his day. Colonel William Parsons Washburn was a member of the bar of Knoxville and East Tennessee for nearly half a century. A contemporary writer has said of him: "During that time he was associated with the most prominent men of his day, and himself became one of the most eminent in the group of lawyers who were the recognized leaders of the bar and as men of affairs in this section of the state. A successful lawyer, he was also identified with larger business and had a large influence and place in public affairs. Colonel Washburn was a most wholesome type of citizen, clean in both private and public life, conscientious to a fault, and one whose ideals were high and who sought to live on a high plane."

Colonel William Parsons Washburn was born and reared in Amherst, Massachusetts, and was graduated from Amherst College in 1851. Subsequently he came to Knoxville and took up the study of law, but he had barely started on his professional career when the Civil war broke out and he immediately put all personal interests aside and volunteered his services to the Confederacy. At the close of the war he returned to Knoxville and subsequently formed a partnership with Horace Maynard, who was for many years one of the leaders of the Knoxville bar. That association was maintained for many years and some time after its dissolution Colonel Washburn became associated with Jerome Templeton and later with General G. W. Pickle, the firm of Washburn, Pickle & Turner continuing until his death in 1904. In politics the Colonel was a democrat and he took a prominent part in

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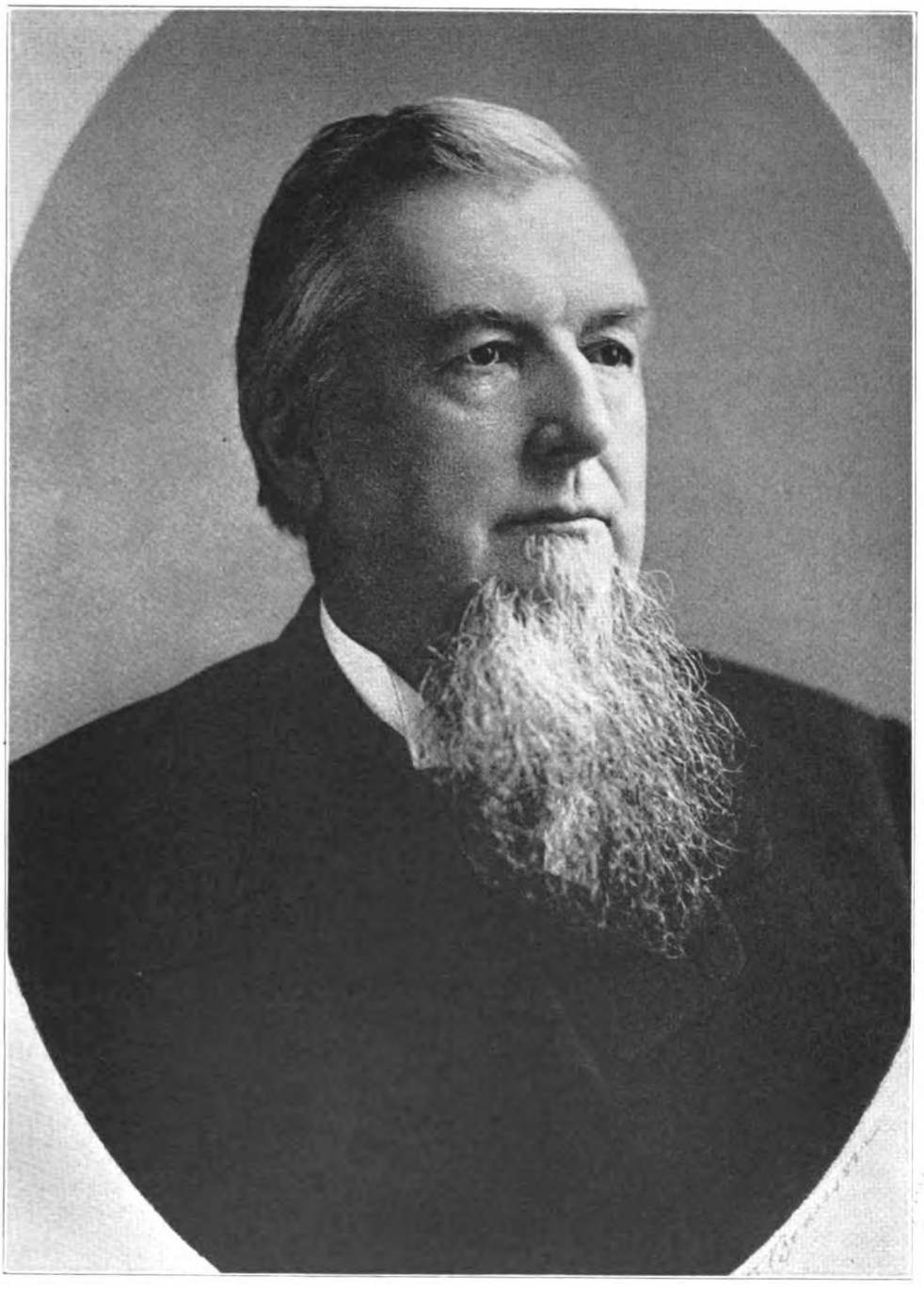

COLONEL WILLIAM P. WASHBURN

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public affairs. He was many times named as special judge to serve in the lower courts and was also at different times a special judge of the supreme court. As a business man he was vice president of the Knoxville Gas Company, secretary of the Knoxville Car & Wheel Company and a director in the Mechanics National Bank. Colonel Washburn was twice married. In 1864 he married Mrs. Minnie (Brown) Leonard, whose demise occurred in 1877. In 1881 he was married the second time, Mrs. Eliza Maynard, daughter of Robert Harper, becoming his wife. Mrs. T. O. Baker of Brooklyn, New York, was an adopted daughter by his first marriage, and to the second marriage two children were born: Mary, who died in infancy; and William P., whose name introduces this review. Mrs. Eliza Washburn survives her husband and is making her home in Knoxville. She was born in Johnson county, Arkansas, on the plantation of her father, who was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated to Hamilton, Ohio, about 1826. Subsequently he removed to Arkansas, where he resided a year, at the end of which time he returned to Hamilton, where he was living at the time of his demise. He was a prominent planter and boatman, building a number of boats which were operated on the Miami canal in Ohio.

In the acquirement of his early education William Parsons Washburn attended the common schools of Knoxville and subsequently became a student in the Baker-Himel University school here. He was graduated from the University of Tennessee in 1906 with the degree of A. B. and in 1906 the LL. B. degree was also conferred upon him. He then took work at Princeton University, where he was graduated in 1907 with the Litt. B. degree and subsequently became a special student in the Harvard law school. Upon the completion of his education he spent one year in Europe and in 1909 was admitted to the bar of Tennessee. For four years he practiced as a member of the firm of Culton, Morrill & Washburn and since that time has practiced alone. He has brought to the profession inherent ability and thorough preparation and he stands high among the foremost attorneys of the state.

The political allegiance of William Parsons Washburn is given to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he is greatly interested in the furtherance of every movement for the development of the city, county and state, he is not active in party affairs. His religious faith is that of the Second Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is a member of Kappa Alpha, a national college fraternity with a chapter at the University of Tennessee. Socially he is identified with the Cherokee Country Club, Cotillion Club and Irving Club, and he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the Knox County Bar Association, Tennessee State Bar Association and American Bar Association. During the World war he served as a Four-Minute man and was a member of the legal advisory board of Knox county. William P. Washburn finds his greatest recreation in playing golf and billiards and in reading good literature.

L. B. BROWN, D. D. S.

A successful young dentist of Cookeville is Dr. L. B. Brown, who was born in Newton, Mississippi, on the 13th of November, 1888, a son of Alfred John and Carrie (Clark) Brown, both natives of Mississippi. The father served throughout the Civil war with the Confederate army.

In the acquirement of his early education L. B. Brown attended the public schools of his native county and upon the completion of his preliminary training engaged in business in Gulfport, Mississippi. While there he determined to take up the study of dentistry and studied under his brother, Dr. J. H. Brown, for more than three years. He then entered the dental department of Vanderbilt University, graduating therefrom in 1912, with the degree of D. D. S. He immediately entered active practice, taking the state board examination in Mississippi and Tennessee. In 1912-13 he was engaged by the United Fruit Company to take charge of the dental work of its employes in Central America, and he was active in that connection for some time. He also practiced in Guatemala City, Central America, for about a year and in March, 1913, returned to the United States and located at Cookeville, where he has since resided. He enjoys an important and

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extensive practice and is one of the foremost members of his profession in the county and state.

On the 10th of February, 1915, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Brown and Miss Evangeline Glover, a native of Smith county, this state. They have become parents of two children: Douglass Glover and John Clark. Mrs. Brown is socially prominent.

The political allegiance of Dr. Brown is given to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, and along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the American Dental Association, the Tennessee Dental Association and the Fourth District Dental Society. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. During the World war the Doctor was a member of the local board of examiners, also of the Preparedness League of American Dentists, doing work for the drafted men.

JOHN W. FRY.

For many years John W. Fry has been active in the development and improvement of Columbia, and Tennessee is indeed proud to number him among her native sons. He was born in Giles county on the 10th of July, 1859, a son of William and Mary Jane (McCreary) Fry. The father was born in Germantown, Stokes county, North Carolina, on the 20th of December, 1800, and moved with his father to Giles county in 1808, locating near Lynnville. There he engaged in general farming and stock raising and became well known in that connection throughout the state. In October, 1845, he was united in marriage to Mary Jane McCreary and to their union two children were born: John W., whose name initiates this review; and Angeline, whose demise occurred in 1911. She was the wife of C. L. Smith, who survives her. Throughout his life the father was a stanch supporter of the democratic party, and his religious faith was that of the Christian church. He and his wife were highly respected citizens of the community in which they resided.

John W. Fry attended the common schools of Giles county and then entered Carleton College at Bond, Texas, which institution was under the direction of his uncle. After putting his textbooks aside he returned home and engaged in farming until 1896, when he came to Columbia and organized the Farmers & Merchants Bank, which institution he served as president until it was merged with the Maury National Bank. He then became vice president and was active in that connection for some time, subsequently tendering his resignation in order to devote his entire time and attention to the phosphate and fertilizer business. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Consolidated Phosphate Company, which he organized in 1911. The company is one of the largest of its kind in the state and owns some very valuable phosphate lands. Mr. Fry is a man universally liked for his splendid business acumen and genial and cordial spirit and he has been influential in many movements whereby the general welfare of the community has been benefited to a great degree. He is now president and treasurer of the Tennessee Orphan Home, in the organization of which institution, in 1909, he was a dominant factor. A few statements concerning this home will not be amiss here.

The Tennessee Orphan Home is non-sectarian and undenominational in its work. It is a home for homeless children, controlled by a board of directors of the Church of Christ. Since the present management took charge of the home on the 30th of October, 1917, two hundred and eleven children have been cared for, including the forty-six children in the home at that date. Orphan and destitute children, regardless of creed, sect or denomination, are cared for and some of the children taken care of in the home have one living parent, but such parent, who is financially and physically able, is required to pay the full cost of maintenance. The Juvenile courts frequently send destitute children to the Tennessee Orphan Home and they receive the necessary care and attention, the same as other children. The home is proud to say that it has never yet turned away any child known to be destitute and dependent, or has neglected to treat such children as well as those who are maintained by churches, friends or parents. The home discourages the separation of children from their mother, for it feels that the church and community in which they live should help keep the mother and children together. By keeping the children and mother together the churches and communities will do a

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great work and be rewarded in the end. The children in the Tennessee Orphan Home are cared for and looked after by good Christian women, who devote their time to the children, and as near as possible try to fill the place of a real mother. Assistance is also given by an advisory committee of five women, appointed by the board of directors, who serve without charge. The business and finances are handled by the treasurer, Mr. Fry, at his downtown office, without charge, and an executive committee keeps in close touch with the affairs and workings of the home, as well as do the directors of the institution. All of the children of school age are sent to the city public school and the younger ones are instructed in the home. Those attending school average in progress with the children of the town who have parents to assist them. The present high cost of living has taxed the institution to its utmost, but churches and individuals contribute willingly. Every opportunity that presents itself is taken to place children in good Christian homes. They are placed on trial in family homes, and if not congenial the child is returned to the Tennessee Orphan Home. The husband and wife who receive a child sign an agreement to care for the child as good parents would care for children of their own, give it the necessary medical and surgical attention in event of sickness, etc. This home is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the state, and Tennessee owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Fry and others who have made it a possibility.

On the 8th of July, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fry to Miss Anna Horne, a native of Giles county, and a daughter of James R. and Virginia Anna (Wagstaff) Horne. To their union six children were born. The eldest child, Hallie, married S. C. Harlin of Florence, Alabama, vice president of the Florence Wagon Company. William, the second in order of birth and the eldest son, was educated for the bar and had just started into practice at Chattanooga when the United States entered the World war. He immediately put aside all personal interests and enlisted in the army, being sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. He was sent overseas in October, 1917, and remained in France until 1919. Minnie, the third member of the family, is the wife of W. Brown Taylor, of Kansas City, Missouri, who is sales manager for the Twin City Machine Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Charles Carlton is a resident of Columbia and has been for some time head of the Ford agency for Maury county, the business being operated under the name of Fry Brothers. Clarence Horne, the fifth member of the family, met death in the defense of his country. A detailed account of his life and service is presented elsewhere in this work. Grace Hampton, the youngest member of the family, is residing at home with her father. Mrs. Fry's demise occurred on the 13th of August, 1905. She was a consistent member of the Christian church throughout her life, active in all church work, and a prominent leader in all child welfare movements.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Fry has given his political endorsement to the democratic party. In 1899 he served in the state legislature and was chairman of the finance and ways committee of the house. He also served as commissioner of the seventh congressional district to the Pan-American Exposition at St. Louis. He is a student of the living issues of the day and ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is that of the Christian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Mr. Fry is one of Columbia's most substantial citizens and well merits the respect and esteem in which he is held by his fellowmen.

ROBERT LEE MILLER, D. O.

Dr. Robert Lee Miller, who is one of the representative osteopaths in Knoxville, has practiced here since 1912 and enjoys an extensive and lucrative patronage. He was born in Paris, Illinois, on the 24th of December, 1879, a son of James and Cerilda (Sims) Miller. James Miller was born in Hazel Green, Kentucky, in 1825, and engaged in the mercantile business in early life, subsequently removing to Paris, Illinois, where he continued in business for many years. He was of the Lincoln type of Kentucky mountaineer, rugged in build and with integrity of character. He had a rigid sense of justice and was conscientious and faithful in all things. He was a quiet and unassuming man and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of

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all who knew him. His demise occurred in 1906 and Mrs. Miller died in 1899. She was born on the Cumberland river, near Thompkinsville, Kentucky, in 1840. Her father, James Sims, was born in the locality in which his father was born. They were a family of agriculturists and representative citizens of the communities in which they resided.

The public schools of Paris, Illinois, afforded Robert Lee Miller his early education and after graduating from high school he enrolled in Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia. After putting his textbooks aside he became identified with his father's dry goods establishment in Paris and was active in that connection for ten years, during which time his father died. He then became part owner of the business and conducted it with great success for some time. Subsequently he disposed of it and enrolled in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksvile, Missouri, where he was a student for four years. He was graduated in 1912, with the D. O. degree, and immediately came to Knoxville and entered into practice. He has occupied his present offices in the Holston National Bank building since 1913, and his practice is extensive, covering southern Kentucky, southwest Virginia, northern Georgia and East Tennessee.

On the 10th of October, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Miller and Miss Mildred Northern, a daughter of Robert L. Northern, a merchant of Lexington, Virginia, who served in the Confederate army during the Civil war and was severely wounded. Dr. and Mrs. Miller have one son, James Richard, whose birth occurred on the 11th of August, 1903. He is now taking a special course in literature at the University of Tennessee.

Dr. Miller has followed an independent course in politics since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has never sought nor desired political preferment, although he is public-spirited and his aid can always be counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. He is an active member of the Board of Commerce and is past president of the Rotary Club. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Prairie Lodge of Paris, Illinois; Edgar Chapter, R. A. M.; and he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, belonging to the Knoxville Lodge, and is also affiliated with Iota Tau Sigma fraternity at Kirksville. He is president of the Community Service Council and socially is identified with the Cherokee Country Club. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the Tennessee Osteopathic Association, of which he is past president, and the American Osteopathic Association. Dr. Miller is a great lover of flowers and devotes a great deal of his spare time to their cultivation. He has inherited the sterling characteristics of his father, and his friends both in and out of the profession are legion.

WINSTON HARLAND PRINCE.

A veteran of the World war and a well known attorney of Benton is Winston Harland Prince, who was born in Polk county on the 23d of January, 1896, a son of W. A. and Laura (Taylor) Prince. His paternal grandfather was W. A. Prince, and his maternal grandparents were William A. and Mary Taylor, of Tennessee. The father was born in 1862 and is now actively engaged in the mercantile business. The mother was born in 1863. They are highly respected citizens of the community in which they reside. In their family are the following children: Elsie, Jesse, Gussie, Mary, Parker, John, Richard, Glenn Raymond and Winston Harland.

The public schools of Polk county afforded Winston Harland Prince his early education and after graduating from high school he enrolled in Cumberland University at Lebanon, from which institution he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1920. He has since practiced in Polk county. Mr. Prince served on the Mexican border prior to the entrance of the United States into the World war and he then enlisted for service in that war. After receiving his discharge he returned to Benton and in 1921 he was elected mayor, serving one term. During his administration he inaugurated and brought to completion many movements for the benefit of the community at large. He has an extensive and important clientele and stands high among the younger members of the Polk county bar.

At Lebanon on the 24th of March, 1920, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Prince and Miss Martha L. Hawkes, a daughter of W. W. and Fannie Hawkes,

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natives of Tennessee. To their union one child has been born, Panthea P., whose birth occurred on the 25th of June, 1921.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Prince has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party, having firm belief in its principles as factors in good government. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is evidenced in his attendance at the Baptist church. Mr. Prince is a public-spirited young man and wields a great influence for good in the community.

CASWELL E. ROSE.

Caswell E. Rose, a prominent grain dealer of Nashville, is senior member of the firm of The Caswell E. Rose Company. A native of Tennessee, his birth occurred in Pulaski, on the 9th of December, 1858, and he is a son of William M. and Alethea L. (Tipton) Rose. On the paternal side he is of Scotch descent, the family being members of the Clan of the Roses of Iverness, Scotland, and on the maternal side he is of Irish descent. The father, William M. Rose, was born in Virginia and was by occupation a farmer and merchant in Giles county, Tennessee, where he located in 1811, being among the early settlers of that section of the state. He had three sons in the Civil war. Harding M. Rose was a member of the First Tennessee Regiment, Colonel Maney's division, and he also did special scout work under General Forrest. Washington Rose was wounded in the early part of the war, being so disabled that he was forced to withdraw from active service. John F. Rose was in the ordnance department. The family were stanch defenders of the Confederacy. They led honorable and upright lives and were held in high esteem by all who knew them. In Lawrenceburg, in 1850, was celebrated the marriage of William M. Rose and Miss Alethea Tipton, a daughter of General Edward Tipton, an outstanding figure in pioneer days. By occupation he was a surveyor and he outlined and marked more counties in this state than any other surveyor. He was a direct descendant of General Jonathan Tipton, who was very active in the settlement of the turbulent affairs existing during the formation of the state of Franklin, under the leadership of General Sevier. To Mr. and Mrs. William M. Rose seven children were born, two of whom died in early childhood.

Caswell E., whose name introduces this review, was the fifth in order of birth. In the acquirement of his education he attended the common schools of Giles county and completed his literary work under the tutelage of Colonel Alf Abernathy and Colonel C. G. Rogers, prominent educators of Middle Tennessee in their day. After putting his textbooks aside Mr. Rose taught school for some time in his native county. In 1880, however, he came to Nashville and entered mercantile circles, becoming associated with L. H. Lanamier & Sons, wholesale grocers. Subsequently he entered the employ of G. P. Rose & Company, successors to Smith & Rose, who were engaged in the salt, grain and hay business, and he later acquired a partnership, which was maintained until 1898, when he started in business on his own account under the name of Caswell E. Rose. He has since been active in the grain trade and has achieved well merited success. Thomas Newhill was admitted to the business and the company is now known as the Caswell E. Rose Company. Mr. Rose is a practical business man and his executive force, keen sagacity and discrimination have been prominent factors in the development of the concern, its growth being notable even in this district of rapidly developing enterprises. Although his business makes full demand upon his time and energies he is not self-centered and has contributed in a marked degree to the furtherance of many movements for the improvement of the general welfare. He has always been a stanch prohibitionist and during the incumbency of Dr. E. E. Folk, as president of the Anti-Saloon League of Tennessee, Mr. Rose was one of the state committeemen and served for some time on the headquarters committee. The Anti-Saloon League has had a long but successful fight to suppress the sale of alcoholics, and its later activities have been to aid in law enforcement, suppressing illicit distilling and bootlegging.

Caswell E. Rose is well informed on all important questions and issues of the day and takes an active interest in civic affairs. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is a zealous worker in behalf of the Elm Street church in Nashville, of which he has been an officer since 1885. He is a mem-

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ber of the committee of directors of the Methodist Publishing House in China and a member, since its conception, of the Nashville Church Extension Committee, which later became the present Nashville Methodist Union. He is now treasurer of the Centenary Methodist Institute, Monroe and Seventh avenue, North, and has served as a member of the building committee in the erection of the institute. Mr. Rose is unmarried. He is residing just outside the city limits on Franklin pike, where he owns a beautiful home.

SAMUEL ALEXANDER BREAZEALE.

A prominent attorney of Harriman is Samuel Alexander Breazeale, who was born in Roane county on the 26th of June, 1865, a son of Thomas B. and Jane (Young) Breazeale. His paternal grandfather was E. W. Breazeale of Roane county, a son of Dr. Willis Breazeale, who was a brother of Henry Breazeale. Henry Breazeale was county court clerk of Roane county for thirty-three years and was the father of John W. M. Breazeale, the author of the book, "Life As It Is," a history of Tennessee. Henry Breazeale, Jr., on the 3d of July, 1797, was appointed assistant district attorney under Thomas Grey at Nashville, Tennessee, Grey being the first federal district attorney appointed in the state of Tennessee. Thomas B. Breazeale was born in 1835 and is now a retired farmer. He served in the Union army during the Civil war as a first sergeant. His wife, who was born in 1841, died in 1883. Her father was John Young of Tennessee.

The public schools of Roane county afforded Samuel Alexander Breazeale his early education and in due time he enrolled in the University of Tennessee. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar and since that time has practiced in Roane and adjoining counties. He enjoys an extensive and representative clientele and handles much important litigation before the courts. He is the owner of a number of valuable farms and raises Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs.

In Roane county on the 18th of January, 1905, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Breazeale and Miss Lou Ralston, a daughter of John and Sally Ralston of Kentucky.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Breazeale has been a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. For two years he has been chairman of the local school board and he has been a dominant factor in improving the educational facilities of Harriman. In 1923 he was elected to the state senate, being now an able member of the sixty-third general assembly. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is a Mason, belonging to the Shrine at Knoxville. His religious faith is that of the Christian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor, while along strictly professional lines he is connected with the American Bar Association and the Roane County Bar Association, of which body he is president. His election to that office evinces the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his professional brethren. Throughout the World war Mr. Breazeale was food administrator for Roane county, chairman of the council of defence and assisted in the furtherance of all drives.

ARCH W. LIPSCOMB.

Arch W. Lipscomb, clerk of the Maury county court from September 1, 1914, to September 1, 1922, was born in Columbia on the 26th of April, 1870, a son of Theodore E. and Elvira (Walker) Lipscomb, also natives of Maury county. The father, who was born August 8, 1845, began farming at an early age but put all personal interests aside upon the outbreak of the Civil war and enlisted in the Confederate army, serving with the Ninth Tennessee Battalion. He was in the cavalry under General Wheeler and General Johnson and participated in many engagements. He had two brothers who were also in the Confederate army, one of whom was a member of the famous scouting band. At the close of the war Mr. Lipscomb returned to Maury county, located in Columbia and entered the wholesale grocery business. He was successfully identified with that business for a few years and then engaged

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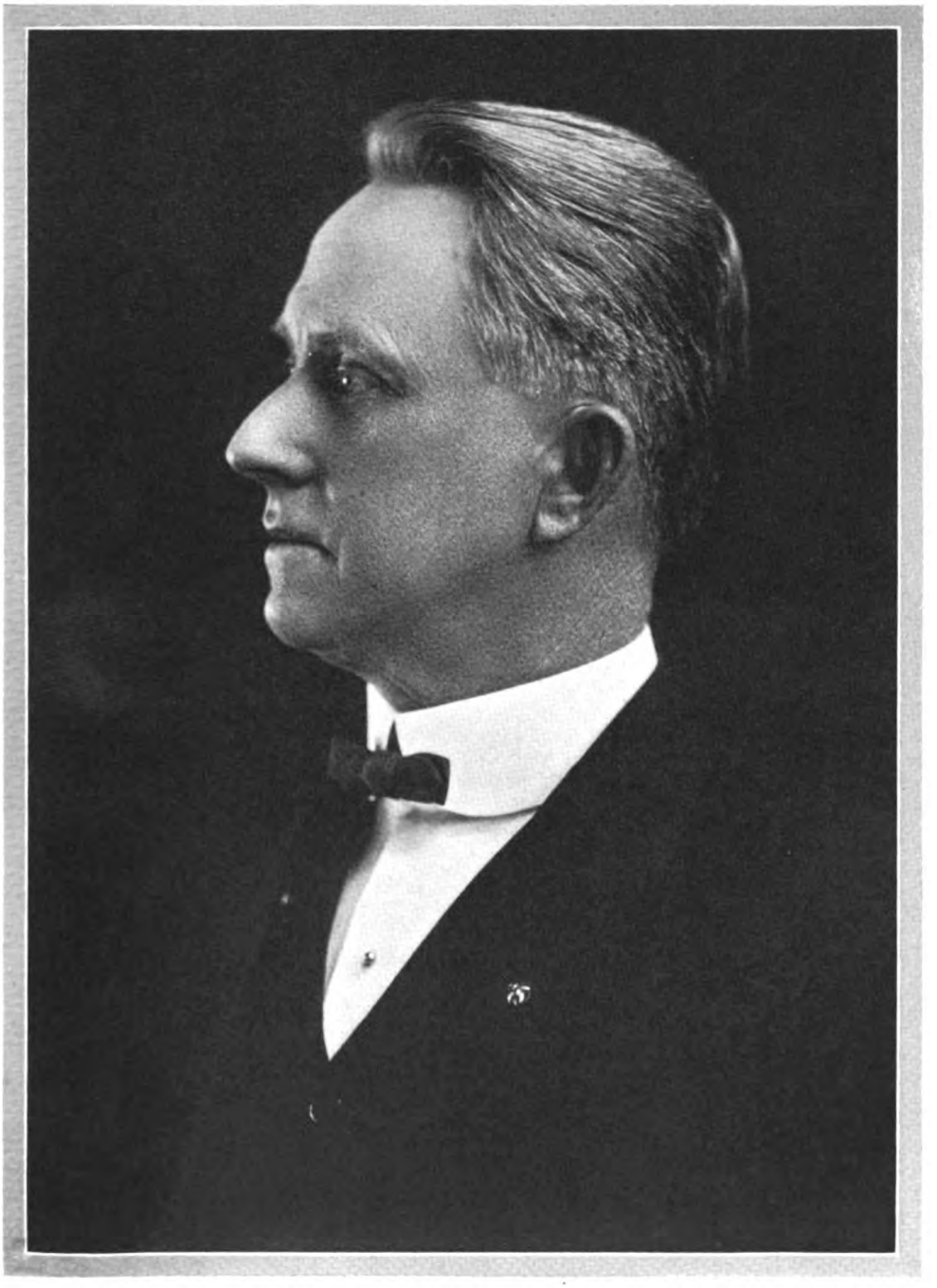

SAMUEL A. BREAZEALE

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in farming for a time. Subsequently, with his father-in-law, he conducted the old Nelson House, Mr. Walker's father-in-law, Pleasant Nelson, having built that famous hostelry many years before. In every undertaking with which he was connected Mr. Lipscomb achieved success and he is now living practically retired. Not only has he been active in business and agricultural pursuits but for two or three years he was mayor of Columbia and gave this city one of the best administrations it has ever known. He was likewise deputy county court clerk for several terms and for eight years was county registrar. To Mr. and Mrs. Theodore E. Lipscomb eleven children were born, nine of whom reached maturity; George Nelson, living in Gonzales, Texas, where he is actively engaged in the conduct of a laundry business; Arch W., whose name initiates this review; Charles C., who is residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, and is superintendent of the Texas Company; Addie L., deceased wife of Ed Church of Nashville; Clara, the wife of Robert Lee Vaughan, of Columbia; Ida, the widow of R. C. Adkisson, and a resident of Columbia; Emma and Elizabeth, who are residing at home; and Frankie, who is the wife of J. T. Brittain and lives in Williamson county near College Grove. The mother died on the 27th of November, 1920, at the age of seventy-two years. She was a consistent member of the Methodist church, having joined that church at the age of five or six years.

In the acquirement of his education Arch W. Lipscomb attended the local schools and, after putting his textbooks aside, made his initial step into the business world as clerk in a local store. Subsequently he became cashier for the Wells-Fargo Express Company at San Antonio, Texas, but returned to Columbia in 1900 and was bookkeeper for Columbia Mill & Elevator Company here until 1914. In that year he was elected clerk of the county court and creditably filled that office, discharging the duties devolving upon him to the complete satisfaction of all concerned.

On the 5th of November, 1895, Mr. Lipscomb was married and he is the father of two children. Lloyd, a veteran of the World war, served with the United States Marines and was wounded in the Argonne forest, but recovered and is now living in Los Angeles, California. Emily married Gerald M. Creager and they likewise reside in Los Angeles. On the 15th of June, 1905, Mr. Lipscomb married Miss Louise Woodside, of Columbia, Tennessee, and to this union one child has been born: Charles Nelson, who is a student in the local schools.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Lipscomb has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and he is a constant student of the living issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, and fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is a charter member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge of Columbia, having become affiliated with that order at the age of twenty-one years. He is likewise identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and other fraternal institutions. Mr. Lipscomb is a public-spirited citizen and belongs to every organization that has for its purpose the upbuilding of the community. Columbia is indeed proud to number him among her native sons.

JOSEPH TAYLOR DUMAS.

In the passing of Joseph Taylor Dumas, Henry county lost a representative and substantial citizen. A native of this county, his birth occurred on the 18th of August, 1850, and he is a son of Jerry and Louise (Dismukes) Dumas, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. A brother, James T. Dumas, was a captain in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war, being a member of the Fifth Tennessee Regiment and rendered the Confederacy much valuable service.

In the acquirement of his education Joseph Taylor Dumas attended the public schools of Henry county and in early life engaged in farming. He was one of the most prosperous farmers and live stock dealers in the county, and his demise on the 9th of October, 1910, came as a severe shock to his family and many friends. He contributed in a marked degree to the development and improvement of the county and state and was representative of the south's substantial, quiet, unassuming gentlemen farmers.

On the 6th of May, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dumas and Mrs. Mattie Gibbons Clopton, a daughter of Norman and Mary Jane (Simpson) Gibbons, both natives of Tennessee. Her father fought throughout the Civil war under General Forrest and participated in many engagements. He was finally captured and

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confined in a Federal prison until the close of the war. After the war he engaged in farming and achieved substantial success in that connection. His demise occurred in 1870. His widow survived him until 1882. To the first marriage of Mrs. Dumas two children were born: Pauline and Ivy Clopton. There are also two children by her second marriage: Joseph Taylor, Jr., and Elizabeth. Joseph Taylor Dumas, Jr., is a veteran of the World war, serving in the navy on the battleship Tennessee. His naval record was an enviable one, as the following letter from his commanding officer attests:

United States Pacific Fleet,
Battleship Force,
U. S. S. Tennessee.

As:Az
22020-1314
Navy Yard, N. Y.,
May 27, 1921.

Mrs. Mattie Dumas,
101 Blythe St.,
Paris, Tenn.

My Dear Mrs. Dumas:

It gives me great pleasure to bring to your attention the excellent service your son, J. T., a machinist mate, first class, is performing on board the Tennessee. During his entire enlistment, that is, since Jan. 29, 1920, he has had an absolutely clear record.

No doubt he has informed you that he was promoted in January to the rating of machinist mate, first class. However, the real reason I am writing you now is in regard to his excellent work on his station in the engineering department.

The Tennessee had a lot of very intricate machinery and a very hard schedule to provide and follow, and we have all been trying to get ready for her full speed trials for many months. With practically no help, he succeeded in making some very difficult pipe fittings for the after main condenser in getting this appliance ready for the trials. He worked diligently and intelligently, from early morning and until as late as 10:30 or 11:00 o'clock each night for about a week, voluntarily giving up his shore liberty in order that this work might be completed on time.

For his devotion to duty as above outlined, I have publicly and officially commended him by awarding him the Meritorious Mast and have caused an entry for this official commendation to be entered in his service record for the information of the future Commanding Officers.

Hoping that he will continue to win promotion to and awards in the Navy, I am,

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) R. H. Leigh, Captain,
U. S. Navy Commanding.

Joseph Taylor Dumas, Jr., received his honorable discharge from the navy January 18, 1922, and returned to Paris, where he is now located. Throughout his life Mr. Dumas gave his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he never sought nor desired public preferment, he was ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and his aid was always counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the upbuilding of the general welfare. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church, and he was one of Henry county's most beloved and highly esteemed native sons.

WILLIAM THOMAS ROBERTS.

One of the popular and efficient public officials of McMinn county is William Thomas Roberts of Athens, who is serving his third term as clerk and master of the chancery court. He is descended from old and honored ancestry. The progenitor of the Roberts family in this country was David Franklin Roberts, who emigrated from Wales and settled in Virginia. He had two sons, Edmund and William, who fought in the Revolutionary war. William was killed by the Indians. Edmund enlisted in Caswell county, North Carolina, in 1775 under Captain Moore, Colonel Francis Nash's Regiment and served until March, 1776. He volunteered in Parsons

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county in November or December, 1780, as sergeant under Captain John Douglass, North Carolina Militia. He again volunteered in August or September, 1781, as sergeant under Captain Douglass, Colonel O'Neal's Regiment of Horse. He received his honorable discharge in December, 1781, at Hillsboro, North Carolina. He had four sons, Edmund Watt being the father of Edmund Roberts, who was the father of William Thomas Roberts, whose name initiates this review. Edmund Watts Roberts was born on the 17th of December, 1795, and died on the 19th of January, 1864. His wife, Margaret (McCammon) Roberts, was born on the 16th of February, 1797, and died on the 10th of August, 1854. Their son, Edmund Roberts, was born near Riceville in McMinn county, Tennessee, on the 18th of January, 1822, and died on the 18th of January, 1908, at the age of eighty-six years. He was for many years engaged in agricultural pursuits and lived retired for some years prior to his demise.

On the maternal side William Thomas Roberts is likewise descended from Revolutionary stock. Isaac McCammon was born in Surry county, North Carolina, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He married Elizabeth Poindexter Evans, whose first husband was Major Thomas Evans, who won fame for the part he took in the Indian wars in Tennessee and to whom the government made a large grant of land upon which the city of Nashville now stands. At the death of Major Evans, Elizabeth Poindexter Evans married Isaac McCammon and to their union one son and three daughters were born: Margaret, Mary Dewees, Elizabeth and Thomas. Margaret McCammon married Major Francis Pettitt and their children were five in number, namely: Margaret Martha Milner; Francis A.; George D., who was wounded as a soldier of the Confederate forces during the Civil war; Thomas Evans, who also joined the Confederate army and died in the service; and Elizabeth Carolina, who became the wife of Edmund Roberts and the mother of William Thomas Roberts. All of these ancestors migrated from North Carolina to Tennessee, settling in McMinn county. The flintlock gun that Isaac McCammon carried in the Revolutionary war is now in the possession of William Thomas Roberts, who also has in his possession a Confederate flag presented to his maternal uncle, Thomas McCammon Evans Pettit, who was in Captain Gouldy's company, later captain Dick Vandyke's company of the Confederate army. The flag was presented to the uncle by Miss Mary Ann Blevins, who married James Gregory and is still living.

William Thomas Roberts was born in McMinn county on the 18th of March, 1856. In the acquirement of his early education he attended school at Riceville, under the tutelage of Professors Brown and Goforth, and his boyhood was spent in that most difficult period of reconstruction just after the close of the Civil war. Upon the completion of his education he taught school for probably three years, having been among the first to take the examination under the present public school system. He left the parental home in 1876 and went to Bristol, Tennessee, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1882, when he returned to Riceville and was later given an appointment in the railway mail service under Cleveland's first administration through the influence of Colonel John R. Neil, then an influential member of congress. For eighteen years Mr. Roberts held that position and in December, 1908, was appointed clerk and master of the chancery court by Chancellor T. M. McConnell; was reappointed in December, 1914, by Chancellor V. C. Allen, and appointed for the third time in 1920 by Chancellor T. L. Stewart. He is discharging the many duties devolving upon him to the best of his ability and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. Mr. Roberts is president of the Athens Ice & Cold Storage Company and has been a member of the board of trustees of the Tennessee State Fair Association since the state took charge in 1909, being the oldest member of that board.

In McMinn county on the 22d of September, 1886, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Roberts and Miss Helen V. Hutsell, a daughter of Andrew and Mary Hutsell, natives of Virginia. One daughter, Willie Helen Roberts, was born on the 4th of June, 1896. She is a graduate of the Centenary College at Cleveland and on the 28th of April, 1920, was married to W. A. Selden. They reside in Belonzi, Mississippi, and are the parents of one son, William Roberts.

Mr. Roberts has always been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and has been influential in party affairs. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and is likewise affiliated with the Junior Order, United American Mechanics. His religious faith is that of the Southern Methodist church, in the interests of which he is a zealous

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worker, and he is an active member and president in 1923 of the Kiwanis Club. He is a man universally liked and admired and Athens is fortunate in having him for a citizen.

JAMES GETTYS FISHER.

James Gettys Fisher, president of the First National Bank of Athens, is one of this city's foremost citizens. He was born in McMinn county, on the 30th of May, 1863, a son of Richard M. and Ann M. (Gettys) Fisher. The maternal grandfather, James Gettys, was the founder of Gettysburg. The father, whose demise occurred in 1883, was born in 1817 and was one of the prominent bankers of his day. His wife was born in 1836 and died in 1918.

The public schools of Athens afforded James Gettys Fisher his early education and after graduation from the local high school he enrolled in Grant University. Upon the completion of his education he entered business circles as a clerk in a general store in Athens. His close application to the thing at hand and innate ability won for him constant promotion and for five years he worked as bookkeeper for the Knoxville Woolen Mills. He made his initial step into banking circles as bookkeeper of the First National Bank and he was elected president of the institution in 1908, which important office he has since held. Mr. Fisher, having worked his way up in the business, is thoroughly familiar with every phase of it and has been a dominant factor in the growth of the institution of which he is the head. Aside from his duties at the bank he is a director of the American Textile Woolen Mills.

On the 5th of June, 1915, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fisher and Miss Lula Brigham, a daughter of Fred and Virginia Brigham of Tennessee. Mrs. Fisher is a woman of much culture and refinement and is prominent in the club and social circles of this city.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Fisher has voted with the democratic party and he takes an active interest in party affairs, being well informed on all important questions and issues of the day. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, and he is a steward in the Methodist church. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and his friends throughout the city and county are legion.

WOODRUFF ASBURY BANKS, M. D.

Dr. Woodruff Asbury Banks, a leading representative of the medical fraternity in Chattanooga, has here followed his profession continuously during the past fifteen years. He is also the owner of the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, which is the largest and best equipped privately owned hospital in the state. A native of Forsyth, Monroe county, Georgia, he is a son of John W. and Ella (Woodruff) Banks, the former a merchant of Forsyth. In both lines he is descended from old American families, those of the name of Banks having been found in New York in colonial days, while his maternal grandfather was Dr. R. A. Woodruff, a practicing physician of Newark, New Jersey, where the family has been represented for ten generations.

In the acquirement of his education Woodruff A. Banks attended the primary schools of his native state and then came to Chattanooga to enter the mercantile circles of the city. Having changed his plans, however, he matriculated in the University of Chattanooga, which institution conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904, after which he made specific preparation for a professional career as a student in the Chattanooga Medical College and received the degree of M. D. in 1907. He at once opened an office in Chattanooga, where he has remained throughout the intervening period of a decade and a half and has been accorded a practice which in volume and importance is not surpassed by that of any other physician of the city. In the field of surgery he has displayed particular adaptability and skill and, as above stated, he is at the head of the Physicians and Surgeons Hospital, the largest and most modernly equipped privately owned institution of this character in Tennessee. He holds membership in the various medical societies.

In 1907 Dr. Banks was united in marriage to Miss May Walker, daughter of Ralph

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W. Walker, a large cattle buyer of Chattanooga. They have become parents of one child, Mary Ella, who is now a high school student. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and though active in church and social affairs, Mrs. Banks has not neglected the interests of her home but is a wise and loving mother and an able helpmeet to her husband.

Dr. Banks volunteered for service in the World war and passed a creditable examination at the Officers Medical Training School, but the armistice was signed before he received his commission. A democrat in his political views, he is yet not a partisan and at local elections casts an independent ballot, considering the capability of a candidate as of more importance than his party affiliation. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His extensive practice is the result of pronounced skill and ability in the field of his chosen calling and his genial, kindly manner has won him a host of friends in both professional and social circles of Chattanooga.

HIRAM LANGDON HENDLEY.

In the passing of Hiram Langdon Hendley, Columbia lost a representative and progressive citizen. He was a native of Maury county, his birth having occurred on the 26th of November, 1838, and he was the only child of G. S. H. and Elvira Foster (Warren) Hendley, both natives of South Carolina. At an early age the father removed to Maury county, Tennessee, and followed farming until his demise, becoming one of the prominent and progressive agriculturists of the community and a highly respected and beloved citizen.

Hiram Langdon Hendley attended the common schools of Maury county and after putting his textbooks aside assisted his father on the home farm. In 1862 he enlisted for service in the Civil war and was first lieutenant of and commanded Company A, Ninth Battalion Tennessee Cavalry. He was wounded in his knee during his service, but remained in the army, not having the bullet removed until the close of the war. He was captured and imprisoned in several northern prisons but was always exchanged. At the close of the war he returned to Columbia and was engaged in mercantile business here until he was elected county registrar, serving in that office two terms. He was likewise mayor of this city for some time. For more than forty years he was engaged in the insurance business here and his son, H. C. Hendley, is still carrying on the business which is one of the oldest in Maury county. Mr. Hendley achieved success in every undertaking with which he was connected and being a man of genial and pleasing personality his friends were legion. He was universally liked and admired for his splendid business acumen, and no man stood higher in the community for integrity and sterling worth.

Mr. Hendley was married three times. His first wife was Addie Guest, a native of Maury county and the eldest child of Major James S. Guest; the second wife was Lulu Bently, a native of Lawrence county; and the third wife was Susan Johnson. To the first union six children were born. The eldest son, Edward Foster, is a retired showman and one of the prominent residents of Columbia. Hiram Clifford, the second in order of birth is mentioned below. Claude Guest, another son, is now residing in Berkeley, California, where he now works for the Moore Shipbuilding Company, but for many years he was with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Thomas Bently, a son of the second marriage, was born in Maury county on the 27th of August, 1893, and received his early education in the public schools here. He then went to Annapolis and after graduation entered the navy as ensign. Upon the outbreak of the World war his class was hurried through training and in 1917 he began active service on Admiral Gleave's flagship, which ship was a member of the fleet that escorted General Pershing overseas, and in all they transported some three million men. In 1917 he was united in marriage to Miss Susie Shepard, a native of Maury county.

Hiram Clifford Hendley was born November 27, 1869, and received his early education in the common schools of Columbia and in due time enrolled in the Peabody Normal School, from which institution he was graduated in 1889. He then entered Jennings Business College and upon the completion of his education became a public stenographer. He was active in that connection for some time and in 1907 entered the real estate and insurance business, with which he has

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been identified for sixteen years, winning an enviable position as a straightforward business man. On the 15th of November, 1910, he was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Moore, a native of Maury county. They are consistent members of the Methodist church and generous contributors to its support. Mr. Hendley is affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and gives his political endorsement to the democratic party. Like his father before him, he is a public-spirited and enterprising citizen and gives his influence to every movement for the upbuilding of the general welfare.

JOHN THOMPSON HENDERSON.

For fourteen years John Thompson Henderson has been general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement of the Southern Baptist Convention. He is one of Knoxville's highly esteemed citizens and is actively identified with many important business interests here. He was born near Belltown, Tennessee, on the 27th of July, 1858, on his father's farm, a son of Benjamin Peck and Margaret Adaline (Hammontree) Henderson. The Hendersons are of Scotch descent and members of the family came to this country prior to the Revolution. William Henderson, gentleman, of Fifeshire, Scotland, was born on the 30th of April, 1676, and married Margaret Bruce of Ulster, Ireland, on the 7th of February, 1705. They came to America after their marriage and located in Augusta county, Virginia. His demise occurred on the 1st of August, 1738, and she died on the 15th of December, 1739 John Henderson, the paternal grandfather of John Thompson Henderson, was born in Virginia and moved to Jefferson county, Tennessee, as a young man. He was a contractor and built many of the old colonial homes standing in Monroe and adjoining counties. He married Dorcas McSpadden, whose father, Samuel McSpadden, made the powder used in the War of 1812. His farm was on the French Broad river, just below Dandridge, and from his powder factory, the only one in the south, the powder was shipped by flatboat down the river to New Orleans, there to be used by General Jackson and his forces. Mr. McSpadden was born on the 26th of September, 1790. Benjamin Peck Henderson was born in Dandridge in 1821 and his parents moved to Belltown when he was but a child. His father was justice of the peace there for some years. Upon reaching man's estate he engaged in farming and achieved substantial success as an agriculturist. He was a quiet, unassuming man of great industry, and possessed a very high sense of honor, well meriting the confidence and esteem in which he was held by his fellowmen. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church. His demise occurred in 1893 and came as a severe shock to all who knew him. Mrs. Henderson was born on her father's farm in Monroe county, Tennessee. Her father, Jacob Hammontree, was born in East Tennessee. Her demise occurred in September, 1913.

The public schools of Monroe county afforded John Thompson Henderson his early education and later he enrolled in the Cedar Bluff Academy in Monroe county. Upon the completion of his preliminary education he taught school for four and one-half years and then enrolled in the Carson and Newman College, from which institution he was graduated in 1883 with the degree of A. B. Subsequently the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him and in 1917 the LL.D. degree. Immediately after his graduation in 1883 Mr. Henderson was elected professor of mathematics in the Carson and Newman College and held that chair for ten years. In 1893 he was elected president of the college, serving in that important office for a like period. He became widely known as one of the most prominent educators in the south. In 1903 he was elected president of Virginia Intermont College at Bristol and he was active in that capacity eleven years. In 1891 he was elected president of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and served eleven consecutive years. In 1896 he was president of the Baptist Congress of America held at Nashville, and in 1907 was president of the Baptist General Association of Virginia. The following year he was elected to his present position as general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary movement of the Southern Baptist Convention. He remained president of the Virginia Intermont College until 1914, when he resigned in order to have more time to devote to his duties as general secretary.

The origin of the general movement of the Laymen's Missionary Movement is due to John B. Sleman, deceased, a business man of Washington City, as he sat in

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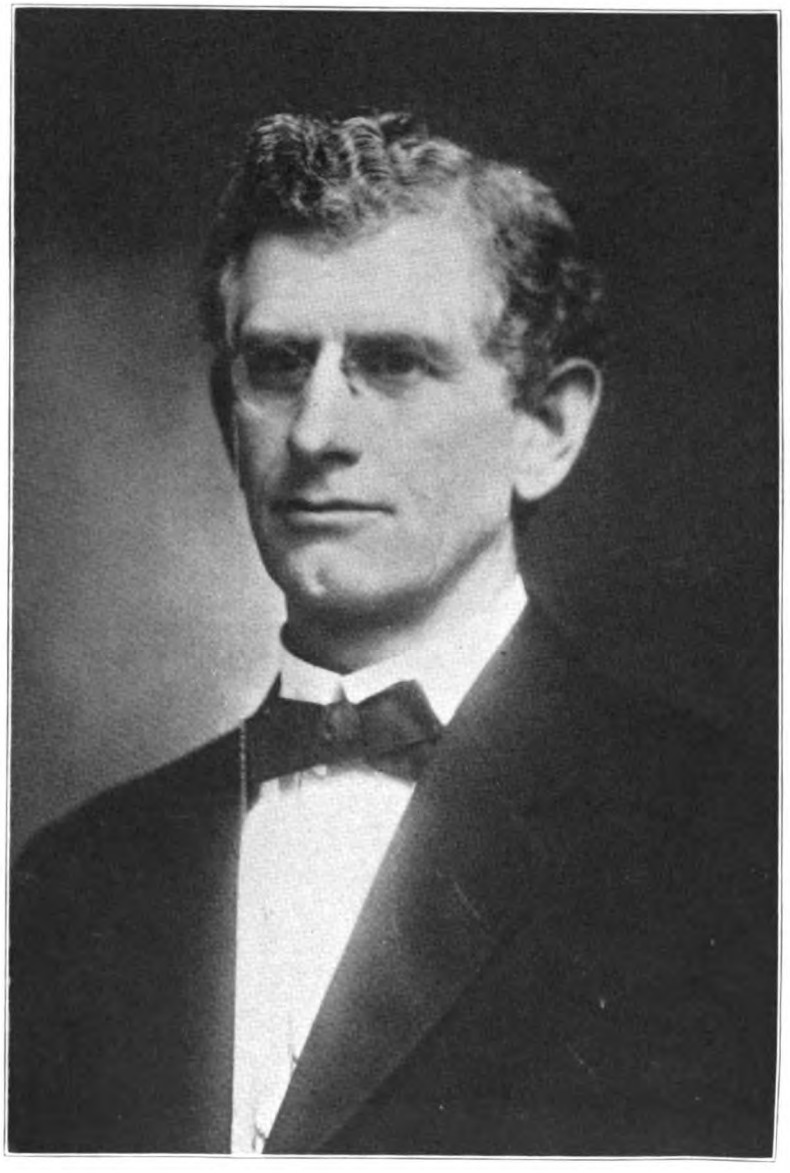

JOHN T. HENDERSON

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the Student Volunteer Convention in Nashville, Tennessee, on the 2d of March, 1906. The purpose of this movement is the enlistment of men in the affairs of Christ's kingdom. It is a systematic effort on the part of those laymen who have had a constraining vision to bring the great mass of laymen face to face with their religious obligation. It is an appeal to laymen from the standpoint of laymen. It urges business men to pray daily, study diligently, plan wisely, serve zealously, and give generously that the kingdom of Christ may prosper. The layman is not advised to quit his business or profession but is urged to take God into it and make his business or profession an agency not only for earning a living but for promoting righteousness. The movement advocates religion in business and claims that every Christian man should "acknowledge God in all his ways that He may direct his paths"; thus his daily vocation may become a "holy calling" and a kingdom asset. This movement advocates business in religion, insisting that the King's business be conducted in accordance with the wisest methods; it would have the credit of a church equal to that of a national bank or of the United States government. The scope of the Laymen's Missionary Movement is well expressed in the following words. "It is the whole duty of the whole church to preach the whole Gospel to the whole world." The movement would be loyal to missions both in the home land and beyond our borders. While the movement is missionary, it recognizes the Christian school and the religious journal as missionary agencies and stands loyally for their support. As general secretary of the movement Mr. Henderson is well known throughout the south and he is discharging his many duties with an efficiency that has won for him the confidence and esteem of all. Aside from his connection with the Laymen's Missionary Movement he has business interests. He is president of the Walker Milling & Produce Company of Sevierville, which company has its mill in Sevierville and its warehouse in Knoxville. He is a director and vice president of the Citizens Bank & Trust Company of Knoxville; a director in the Crumbliss Hardware Company; a director in the Sevierville Light & Power Company; a trustee of the Carson and Newman College; and a trustee of the Virginia Intermont College. He is a man of high intellectual attainments and literary ability. He is editor of the Laymen's department of the magazine known as "Home & Foreign Fields," a monthly publication published in Nashville.

On the 14th of May, 1883, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Henderson and Miss Callie Williams, a daughter of Henry Powell Williams of Rural Vale, Monroe county. He was a merchant, farmer and miller in that community, where he was born. His father was James Williams, a native of East Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Henderson two children have been born: Mata, who died at the age of ten months; and Maude Lee, who is the wife of Dr. J. Victor Henderson, a practicing physician and surgeon of Knoxville. Dr. and Mrs. Henderson are parents of one child, Martha Henderson.

Mr. Henderson has taken little interest in political affairs. He is, however, a stanch supporter of the republican party, having firm belief in its principles as factors in good government. He is a deacon in the First Baptist church of Knoxville. While a student at the Carson and Newman College he became affiliated with the Columbian Literary Society and was one of the prominent members of that organization. That society is still in existence and he is an active alumnus. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson have traveled extensively, not only touring Europe and Asia but have been to the Holy Land and into darkest Africa.

GEORGE FRANK LOCKMILLER.

George Frank Lockmiller is president of the Citizens National Bank of Athens. He was born in Meigs county, on the 5th of November, 1875, a son of Nathaniel and Polly May (Simms) Lockmiller. The paternal grandparents were Hiram and Clara (Atkinson) Lockmiller. The grandfather was killed in the Civil war during the siege of Vicksburg. The maternal grandparents were George W. and Clarissa (Marter) Simms, likewise natives of Tennessee. Nathaniel Lockmiller was born in 1852 and died in 1909. He was a merchant and was held in high confidence and esteem by all who knew him. Mrs. Lockmiller was born in 1841 and died in 1899.

Upon attaining school age George Frank Lockmiller entered the public schools

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of Tennessee and also attended the public schools of Texas. He was a student at Grant University, Athens, for a time and then entered the mercantile business in Athens, in which he was active for twenty-five years. In 1912 he was elected president of the Athens Bank & Trust Company, now the Citizens National Bank, and has since been identified with financial circles. He is a man of keen executive ability and foresight and has been a dominant factor in the continued success of the institution, which is one of the most reliable banks in this section of the state. Aside from the banking business Mr. Lockmiller is interested in farming and specializes in the breeding of Aberdeen Angus cattle and poland China hogs. He is a member of the board of aldermen and of the city school board and is a director of the Chilhowee Hosiery Mills and of the Athens Plow Company and the Athens Overall Company.

In Athens, on the 12th of February, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lockmiller to Miss Lotta May Ulrey, a daughter of David and Tabitha Ulrey of Indiana. To Mr. and Mrs. Lockmiller five children have been born: Frank Ulrey, whose birth occurred in 1901; Dorothy Hortense, born in 1904; David Alexander, born in 1906; James Gale, born in 1911; and Helen Louise, who was born in 1917.

Mr. Lockmiller has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and a member of the Junior Order, United American Mechanics. He is an active member of the Kiwanis Club and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Mr. Lockmiller is public-spirited and his aid can always be counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the development and improvement of the community. Honesty and integrity have governed him in all transactions and he well merits the confidence and esteem accorded him.

VOLNEY ROWE HARRIS.

Volney Rowe Harris, a member of an old and honored Kentucky family, was for thirty-six years a resident of Erin and his demise on the 31st of May, 1911, brought great sorrow to his family and many friends. He was born in Logan county, Kentucky, on the 17th of January, 1850, a son of Y. F. E. and Mary Ann (Rowe) Harris. The paternal grandparents were William and Ann (McKinney) Harris, natives of Kentucky. The grandfather was born in 1772 and died in 1845, while the grandmother was born in 1820 and her demise occurred in 1895. Our subject's maternal grandfather was born in 1788 and died in 1851, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucinda Hill, was born in 1796. The father and mother of Volney Rowe Harris died in 1867 and 1895, respectively.

Volney Rowe Harris attended the public schools of his native county. On the 1st of January, 1875, he came to Erin and engaged in mercantile business. Subsequently he formed a partnership with a Mr. Buquo as Harris & Buquo, for the conduct of a lime and cement business, which was later extended to a general lumber and stave business. Mr. Harris adhered to the strictest commercial ethics and his gradual advancement was won at the cost of earnest, self-denying effort and through the exercise of superior ability that for many years caused him to be numbered among the leading builders of Houston county. He was the owner of much valuable real estate in the state and at one time owned the Bell Tavern at Memphis, having come into possession of this property through a mortgage. The Tavern was the subject of a long article in the Memphis Commercial Appeal when offered for sale a few years ago. At the time of his demise Mr. Harris owned some thirty thousand acres of land. He was rated at a half million dollars when his estate was closed and divided among eight heirs.

Mr. Harris was prominently and favorably known throughout middle Tennessee and was a close friend of many of the foremost men of his day. He and John Trotwood Moore were personal friends for years. His home, a beautiful southern mansion with some twenty rooms and surrounded by beautiful grounds, was erected at a cost of some twenty-five thousand dollars and afforded unlimited hospitality to the many friends of himself and wife.

On the 18th of January, 1871, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Harris and

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Miss Lizzie Garner, a daughter of Judge John E. and Elizabeth (Thomas) Garner of Springfield. Mrs. Harris' demise occurred in September, 1913. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris twelve children were born: John, Lizzie R. and Edgar, who are deceased; Ewing G., extended mention of whom will be made below; Henry and Mabel, deceased; Garner; Volney R., Jr.; Poindexter; Annie, who is deceased; Phillip C. and Finis.

Mr. Harris was a life long democrat and his religious faith was that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He died in that faith on the 31st of May, 1911, in Erin, and thus passed from life one who had had an important part to play in the history of Tennessee, in molding its destiny and shaping its policy as well as in promoting its business activity.

His third son, Ewing G. Harris, resides in Erin and is president of the Houston County Bank & Trust Company, one of the most substantial financial institutions in Middle Tennessee. For one term he was mayor of Erin and during his administration inaugurated and brought to completion many movements for the upbuilding of the community, but he declined reelection. At the present time he is a member of the county and city school boards and treasurer of the latter organization. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Like his father before him, Ewing G. Harris has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes into contact and he is one of the leading citizens of Erin and Houston county.

On the 30th of December, 1915, at Guthrie, Kentucky, Ewing G. Harris married Miss Kathleen Choate, a daughter of John Wesley and Virginia (Wallis) Choate, natives of Kentucky, where they are prominent and highly esteemed citizens. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris two sons have been born: John Ewing and Hunter Choate. Mrs. Harris is a highly accomplished young woman, possessing much personal charm and socially prominent. She is one of the foremost Red Cross workers in Middle Tennessee and during the World war she organized the Houston County Red Cross society. She is musical director and one of the officers and directors of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and she is president of the Emma Louise Ashford Music Club of Erin and of the Missionary Society of the Cumberland Presbyterian church here. Mr. and Mrs. Harris reside in an ideal southern home, where they entertain their many friends.

SIDNEY BOONE.

A representative of an old and honored American family is Sidney Boone, cashier of the Houston County Bank & Trust Company of Erin. A native of Houston county, he was born on the 23d of February, 1879, a son of John Daniel and Katherine (Graham) Boone, also natives of this state. His paternal grandfather, Byrd Boone, was a native of North Carolina and walked all the way from that state to Houston county, Tennessee, taking up a homestead here. His wife was Bettie Lee, a native of this state. The grandfather on the maternal side was Robert Graham, a native of Scotland. Sidney Boone claims direct descent from Daniel Boone.

In the acquirement of his early education Sidney Boone attended the common schools of Houston county and after putting his textbooks aside at an early age began work in a rolling mill. Subsequently he turned his attention to farming and stock raising for a few years and then came to Erin and was elected circuit clerk of Houston county, which office he held for three terms, from 1902 to 1914. He then accepted a position as assistant cashier of the Bank of Erin and was active in that capacity three years when he reentered the livestock business, which he conducted until 1920. In that year he accepted his present position as cashier of the Houston County Bank & Trust Company. Mr. Boone is a man of genial and pleasing personality and has the genius for making and keeping friends. He is discharging the many duties devolving upon him to the complete satisfaction of all. He served as mayor of Erin for three terms.

In McLean county, Kentucky, on the 20th of December, 1900, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Boone and Miss Ada Patterson, a daughter of Lafayette and Sarah Elizabeth (Roland) Patterson, natives of Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Boone four children have been born: Sidney Loraine, Clarence Darrow, Daniel Allen and Harold Patterson. Mrs. Boone is a woman of much personal charm and is active in the club and social circles of Erin.

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Since attaining his majority Mr. Boone has given his allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has always maintained an active interest in party affairs and he is well informed on all leading questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Nazarene church, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. Loyal in his friendships and honorable in his business relations, he stands on a firm footing in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

EDWARD GRIFFITH PARKES.

One of the representative business men of Lawrenceburg is Edward Griffith Parkes, who was born in Lawrence county, on the 4th of January, 1870. His parents were William and Fannie (Talbott) Parkes, and the paternal grandparents were Joseph and Mary Parkes, natives of England. William Parkes was born January 30, 1828, and at an early age he entered the manufacturing business, achieving well merited success in that connection. His death occurred in 1892 and was deeply regretted by his family and friends.

Edward Griffith Parkes attended the public schools of his native county and after putting his textbooks aside made his initial step into the business world in the grocery trade. He was active in that connection for some time and then sold out, entering the lumber business, in which he is now engaged, operating sawmills and manufacturing finished products of lumber at Westpoint. He is a director of the Parkes Richardson Auto Company, a director in the Lawrence Bank & Trust Company and of the first National Bank.

In Maury county, on the 24th of November, 1896, Mr. Parkes married Miss Sarah Hodges Neely, a daughter of Andrew and Sarah Neely. Mr. Neely served throughout the Civil war in defense of the Confederacy. To Mr. and Mrs. Parkes six children have been born: Edward Neely, whose birth occurred in 1898; Mary, born in 1902; Sarah Louise, in 1906; William, in 1908; Elizabeth Marie, in 1911; and James Franklin, in 1918.

Politically Mr. Parkes is a strict adherent of the democratic party and he is a stanch advocate of every cause it espouses. He was secretary of the Lawrence county highway commission during the construction of the Jackson highway. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and he holds membership in civic organizations that have for their purpose the development and improvement of the town, county and state.

PAUL R. STEWART.

One of the younger members of the McMinn county bar is Paul R. Stewart, who was born in Sequatchie county, on the 28th of September, 1896, a son of Lawrence and Mary Ann (Fricks) Stewart. His father was born in 1868 and his mother in 1869.

Paul R. Stewart received his early education in the public schools of his native county and attended the Prior Institute at Jasper. For some time he was a student at the Sonny Webb School at Bellbuckle and then entered Emory University at Atlanta, Georgia. His earliest ambition was to become a lawyer and upon the completion of his literary education he enrolled in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, from which institution he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1917. He immediately entered active practice in Winchester and remained there one year. At the termination of that time he came to Athens and has since practiced here. Mr. Stewart has built up an extensive and representative practice and handles much important litigation before the courts. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Aviation Corps. He received an honorable discharge from that branch of the service and enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps at Winchester. He was assigned to the Quartermaster Utility Division at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, serving eighteen months. He received his honorable discharge from the army in April, 1919, and immediately returned to Athens.

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In Winchester, on the 21st of July, 1922, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Stewart and Miss Corinne Williams, a daughter of T. K. and Eugenia Williams of Tennessee. Mrs. Stewart is a young woman of charming and magnetic personality and she is socially prominent.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Stewart has given his political allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and is an active member of the American Legion. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Mr. Stewart is popular in both professional and social circles and a successful future is assured him.

EDMOND BOLLING MADISON.

A well known member of the McMinn county bar is Edmond Bolling Madison of Athens. He was born in Lexington, Virginia, on the 21st of November, 1870, a son of Robert L. and Helen (Banister) Madison. Robert L. Madison was a grandnephew of President James Madison and was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1820. For many years he was a professor at the Virginia Military Institute and served as lieutenant colonel of the Fourth Virginia Regiment. His demise occurred in 1880. Mrs. Madison was a daughter of John M. and Mary (Bolling) Banister, natives of Virginia.

In the acquirement of his preliminary education Edmond Bolling Madison attended the public schools of Lexington and subsequently enrolled in Grant University at Athens, Tennessee, and the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, where he took a literary course. His earliest ambition was to become a lawyer and in due time he took up the study of law, reading in the office of E. C. Camp of Knoxville and of T. M. Burkett of Athens. In 1892 he was admitted to the bar and immediately began practice in Athens, where he has since practiced and is readily conceded to be one of the foremost members of the McMinn county bar. Mr. Madison is a member of the county court and for four years held the office of oil inspector. He is prominent in financial circles, being a director of the Farmers Bank of Athens.

In Athens, on the 1st of January, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Madison and Miss Martha B. McKeldin, a daughter of W. B. and Mary S. McKeldin of Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Madison have one child, Dolly Madison, whose birth occurred in 1900.

Mr. Madison votes with the democratic party and for six years he was a member of the election commission, and has been secretary of the democratic executive board for twenty years. The religious faith of Mr. Madison is evidenced by his membership in the Episcopal church and he is a zealous worker in its interests. He is held in high esteem by his fellowmen, including his professional brethren and well merits the success he has achieved.

GEORGE DeJARNETTE BUTLER, M. D.

Dr. George DeJarnette Butler has practiced in Pulaski since 1885 and is one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons in this section of the state. He was born in Giles county on the 10th of July, 1856, a son of Jerome Pillow and Sarah (Scruggs) Butler. His paternal grandfather was Henry Todd Butler of North Carolina, while his maternal grandparents were George D. and Sarah Scruggs, natives of Giles county, Tennessee. Jerome Pillow Butler was born in 1831 and in early life took up the study of medicine, becoming one of the foremost practitioners of his day and a man of affluence. He had extensive farming interests in Giles county, of which county he was magistrate for several years. He retired from active life some time prior to his death, which occurred in 1914.

George DeJarnette Butler attended the public schools of Giles county and in early life decided to enter the medical profession. Upon the completion of his preliminary education, he enrolled in the University of Lousiville and received his M. D. Degree in 1876. He took postgraduate work at Bellevue Hospital in 1884 and attended the Polyclinic at New York city in 1889. Immediately after receiving his degree Dr. Butler located at Aspen Hill and practiced there from 1876 to 1884.

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The following year he came to Pulaski, where he opened offices and built up an extensive and lucrative patronage. He is held in confidence and high esteem by his professional brethren throughout the country; was on the medical board during the World war and was appointed as assistant surgeon of the Tennessee State Militia by Governor Robert L. Taylor.

Dr. Butler was married at Aspen Hill on the 12th of December, 1878, to Miss Helen Abernathy, who was born in 1856 and died in 1884, leaving three children: Jerome D., Jr., who was born in 1879 and died in 1901; Effie, who was born in 1880 and is now the wife of A. E. Jackson, living in Hartselle, Alabama; and Helen Butler, who was born in 1884 and is the wife of George S. White, a prominent business man of Wales, Tennessee. On the 21st of November, 1888, Dr. Butler was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Wade Pointer, a daughter of Samuel A. and Cynthia (Holland) Pointer, natives of Tennessee.

Although the Doctor has never been very active in political affairs he is a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship, and his aid is always on the side of advancement and improvement. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he is a Master Mason. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and he has been a steward in that church for over twenty years. Along strictly professional lines the Doctor is connected with the American, Tennessee, State and Giles County Medical Associations and he is also a member of the Southern Medical Association. Socially he is connected with the Columbian Club. Aside from his private practice, which demands the greater part of his time and attention, he is United States pensioner, having held that office since 1898.

COLONEL ALBERT L. SHIPLEY.

Jonesboro is proud to number among her representative citizens and native sons Colonel Albert L. Shipley, clerk and master in chancery of Washington county, farmer, and secretary and treasurer of the Shipley Hardware & House Furnishing Company. He was born on the 29th of March, 1883, a son of Elbert A. and Jennie R. (Shipley) Shipley, natives of Tennessee. His paternal grandfather served throughout the Civil war with the Eighth Tennessee Cavalry and at its close became a civil engineer and achieved substantial success in life. Elbert A. Shipley was active in the financial circles of Jonesboro for many years and subsequently was elected clerk and master in chancery, in which office he was serving at the time of his death. He was a stanch supporter of the republican party and was chairman of the republican committee of the first judicial district for many years. He was likewise chairman of the county court and was county court clerk. His demise occurred in April, 1908, and came as a severe shock to his family and many friends. Mrs. Shipley died in June, 1906.

The public schools of Jonesboro afforded Albert L. Shipley his education and he was graduated from high school in 1898. He then enrolled in the University of Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated with the B. A. degree in 1900. Upon the completion of his education he returned to Jonesboro and established a hardware and house furnishing business, which he conducted successfully until the death of his father in 1908, when he succeeded him as clerk and master in chancery. He is now secretary and treasurer of the hardware and house furnishing business and his brother is manager, but he devotes the greater part of his time and attention to his official duties, discharging them to the complete satisfaction of all. He operates two hundred acres of fine land near Jonesboro, whereupon he raises pure-bred Aberdeen Angus cattle and Poland China hogs. He also has fifteen hundred laying, single comb, white Leghorn hens and he ships all eggs to New York markets.

In October, 1908, was celebrated the marriage of Albert L. Shipley and Miss Pearl Britton, a daughter of F. E. and Alice (Houren) Britton, natives of Tennessee. Mr. Britton is engaged in the drug business in Jonesboro and for twelve years was postmaster there. To the union of Colonel and Mrs. Shipley one child has been born, Elizabeth, whose birth occurred on the 1st of November, 1915. Mrs.

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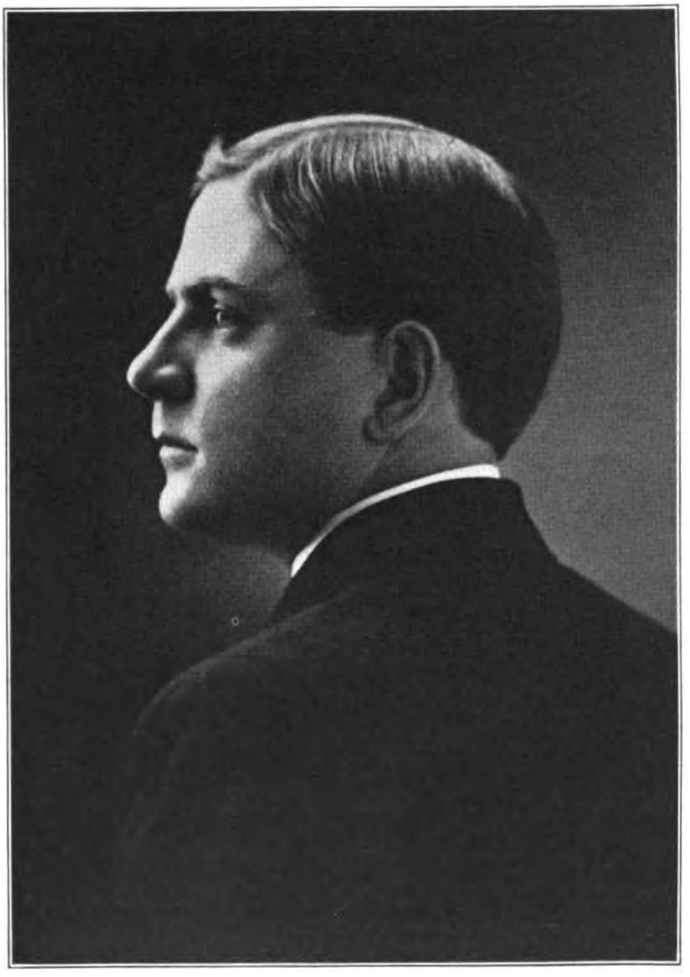

COLONEL ALBERT L. SHIPLEY

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Shipley is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a member of the Johnson City and Jonesboro Country Clubs.

Since attaining his majority Albert L. Shipley has been a strict adherent of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He served as chairman of the republican congressional committee of the first judicial district for some time and is at present secretary of the republican county executive committee, which office he has held for the past fourteen years. His brother, Walter P. Shipley, extended mention of whom is made elsewhere in this work, was a delegate to the last national republican convention. From 1911 to 1913 Albert L. Shipley served as colonel on the staff of Governor N. W. Hooper and is now colonel on Governor A. A. Taylor's staff. He had the honor, as well as the pleasure, of furnishing President Warren G. Harding a Tennessee turkey of his own raising for his Christmas dinner in December, 1921. This turkey weighed forty-two pounds and was one of the finest specimens ever received at the White House. Such a fine specimen was he that President Harding did not have him used for his Christmas dinner but reserved him and called him the Feathered Monarch of the White House Gardens. In February, 1922, Colonel Shipley was a guest at the White House and the President greeted him royally, telling him he was still retaining the Tennessee turkey and that he was the Feathered Monarch of the White House Garden. The turkey was presented to the President by Hon. C. H. Houston, assistant secretary of commerce, at the request of Colonel Shipley and along with the turkey was a photograph of the turkey, taken with Colonel Shipley's little daughter Elizabeth and his little niece Marjorie Shipley. The President had the photograph placed on the White House walls and wrote a personal letter to Elizabeth Shipley, which she now has in her baby book for reference.

Fraternally Colonel Shipley is identified with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he is also a Shriner. He is affiliated with the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Modern Woodmen of America and Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Socially he is identified with the Johnson City and Jonesboro Country Clubs, in which he is a stockholder. Colonel Shipley has been successful and the salient features of his life have been a deep earnestness, impelled and fostered by indomitable perseverance and a progressive spirit ruled by more than ordinary intelligence and good judgment.

ALEXANDER LAWRENCE ROBERSON.

Among the leading citizens of the Sequatchie valley, a good lawyer and prominent in the financial circles of Jasper is Alexander Lawrence Roberson, cashier of the Farmers State Bank. He was born in Pikeville, Bledsoe county, Tennessee, on the 6th of December, 1872, a son of James and Penelope Pocahontas (Spears) Roberson. On the paternal side the grandparents were Colonel Isaac and Elvira (Cole) Roberson, who in early life came from North Carolina and were among the pioneer settlers of Sequatchie valley. The maternal grandparents were General James G. Spears and Adaline (Brown) Spears. James Roberson was born in 1835 and served throughout the Civil war as a captain in the Confederate army. He was an able lawyer and practiced his profession for more than thirty years at Pikeville, Tennessee.

Alexander Lawrence Roberson attended the public schools at Pikeville and Jasper and subsequently became a student in Emory and Henry College, at Emory, Virginia. Later he read law in the office of A. L. Spears and was admitted to the bar in 1898. He practiced his profession until 1900, when he was appointed clerk and master of the chancery court for Marion county, which office he held for a period of more than eighteen years, and won the confidence and esteem of all his fellowmen for the efficient manner in which he discharged the many duties devolving upon him. He was elected in 1920 to the position of cashier of the Farmers State Bank, which he was largely instrumental in organizing. Mr. Roberson is public-spirited and at all times takes an active interest in promoting the welfare of his community.

In Kingston, Tennessee, on the 20th of December, 1899, occurred the marriage of Alexander Lawrence Roberson and Miss Rose Crumbliss, a daughter of Major Henry and Nellie (Griffin) Crumbliss. To their union five children have been born: Penelope Elizabeth, whose birth occurred July 14, 1902; Ruth Crumbliss, born

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December 12, 1905; Alexander Lawrence, Jr., whose birth occurred July 21, 1907; Marianna, born October 2, 1912; and Hugh Crumbliss, born November 24, 1919.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Roberson has been an active supporter of the democratic party. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and liberally supports the religious and educational interests of the community in which he lives. He holds membership in the State and County Bar Associations and remains a student of the profession, though not in active practice at the present time. During the World war Mr. Roberson gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the interests of his country; was Federal fuel administrator, and both he and his wife were active in the promotion of all drives and other worthy causes.

CHARLES FRANKLIN MILLICAN.

Roane county is proud to number among her native sons Charles Franklin Millican, president and general manager of the Knox Mining Company at Rockwood. He was born on the 6th of May, 1873, a son of Moses Franklin and Sarah Catherine (DeLozier) Millican. His paternal grandparents were Moses Scott and Narcissa (Underwood) Millican, natives of South Carolina; while the maternal grandparents were Guilford and Louisa (Moss) DeLozier, of Tennessee. Moses F. Millican was born in Roane county in the year 1838. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and espoused the cause of the Union, enlisting in the First Tennessee Regiment and serving as first sergeant of Company E throughout the duration of hostilities. At the close of the war he returned to Roane county and for many years was a prominent figure in public life. He served as a member of the county court for several terms, and for two terms was chairman of the court. He was appointed postmaster of Rockwood in the early '80s and served in this capacity for ten years; was likewise member of city council and mayor of Rockwood for several terms. His demise occurred suddenly in 1906, being stricken with apoplexy, and it came as a severe shock to his family and host of friends. Mrs. Millican survived her husband until 1913.

In the acquirement of his education Charles Franklin Millican attended the public schools of his native county and was a member of the first graduating class of the Rockwood high school, in 1892. The following year he was a student at Grant Memorial University, Athens, Tennessee, and subsequently taught school for one year and was deputy clerk of the circuit court for a period of four years. In 1898 he enlisted in Company M, Third Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and served as first sergeant and second lieutenant during the Spanish-American war, being honorably discharged at Camp Shipp, Anniston, Alabama, in 1899. At the close of the war he returned to Tennessee and accepted employment in the office of the Roane Iron Company at Rockwood. In 1914 the Knox Mining Company was organized and Mr. Millican was made secretary and treasurer, and in 1916 was promoted to the position of president and manager of the company. He is a business man of much ability and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he comes into contact.

In Floyd county, Georgia, on the 26th of May, 1901, was celebrated the marriage of Charles Franklin Millican and Miss Antonia Mariquita Oyler, a daughter of James F. and Sarah (Mitchell) Oyler. To their union four children have been born: Lawton Borden, who was born in October, 1902; Carita, in September, 1904; Guilford, in April, 1906; and Delphine, in October, 1907. The eldest has finished the high school course and is a student at Antioch College, Dayton, Ohio. The others are attending the local high school.

Mrs. Millican was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, and with her family moved to the state of Alabama, where she was reared. While much interested in church, civic and public affairs, Mrs. Millican is a woman who considers the home her greatest opportunity and privilege, to which, together with her husband and children, she is greatly devoted.

Mr. Millican has always been a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He was elected justice of the peace at the age of twenty-one and served the term of six years. He also served the city of Rockwood as member of the school board, alderman and mayor, in all of which positions he

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gave his city and community unstinted and unselfish service. In 1918 he was elected a member of the sixty-first and subsequently reelected to the sixty-second session of the general assembly of the state of Tennessee. He was his party's nominee for the speakership of the sixty-first session of the legislature, and also claims the honor and distinction of having voted for the ratification of the eighteenth and against the nineteenth amendments to the Federal constitution.

His interests have never been self-centered, and he has contributed in a great measure to the development and improvement of Rockwood and his native county. Fraternally, Mr. Millican is a Mason and member of the Knights of Pythias. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which for a great number of years he has been a zealous member and is an elder in the First church of Rockwood. He is one of the prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce, and socially is identified with the Civitan Club. Upon entrance of the United States into the World war he volunteered his services to his country, which was declined on account of his age and physical condition; however he engaged in all of the activities that tended to "keep the home fires burning;" he was selected as one of the Four Minute men and made a number of speeches supporting his country's war policy.

ANDERSON ARMISTEAD LANGHORNE, JR.

Anderson Armistead Langhorne, Jr., owner and proprietor of the Hotel Langhorne in Harriman, is one of this city's representative business men. A native of Virginia, his birth occurred in Lynchburg. His parents are A. A. and Champ (Brook) Langhorne, residents of Knoxville, where the father is engaged in the hotel business. Mr. and Mrs. Langhorne are natives of Virginia.

The public schools of his birthplace afforded Anderson Armistead Langhorne, Jr., his early education and subsequently he enrolled in the Newport News Academy at Newport News, Virginia. Later he became a student at the Stonewall Jackson College at Abingdon, Virginia, and upon the completion of his literary course enrolled in a business college at Newport News, Virginia. In 1908 he made his initial step into the hotel business, becoming manager of the Sutton Hotel in Cleveland, Oklahoma. Later he removed to Gainesville, Florida, where he was manager of the Graham Hotel for a time. In 1920 he came to Harriman and was manager of the Harriman and Cumberland Hotels for two years. In 1922 he established the Hotel Langhorne, of which he is the sole owner. Mr. Langhorne has made his hostelry one of the most popular in this section of the state and he enjoys universal confidence and respect.

On the 7th of August, 1914, in Campbell county, was celebrated the marriage of Anderson A. Langhorne, Jr., to Miss Marguerite E. Agee, a daughter of A. J. Agee of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Langhorne two children have been born: Marion, whose death occurred in infancy; and Marguerite Agee, who was born in 1916.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Langhorne has been independent in politics. He has had little time for party affairs, but he is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. Although Mr. Langhorne has lived in Harriman but a short time he has made many friends and no man is more highly esteemed for his integrity and sterling worth.

ROBERT JOSEPH FISHER.

One of the prominent citizens of Athens is Robert Joseph Fisher, retired capitalist. He was born in McMinn county on the 23d of January, 1857, a son of Richard M. and Ann M. (Gettys) Fisher.

In the acquirement of his early education Robert Joseph Fisher attended the common schools of his native county and subsequently enrolled in Wesleyan University. Upon the completion of his education he entered the mercantile business as clerk in a dry goods store, being active in that capacity five years, and then accepted

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a position as teller in the Cleveland National Bank at Cleveland, where he served from 1879 to 1883, when he returned to Athens and organized the First National Bank, of which he was cashier from 1884 until 1896. While cashier here he invented the Fisher Book Typewriter, now known as a billing machine, and was invited by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia to exhibit his machine to them. Shortly afterward he was awarded the John Scott Medal by the City of Philadelphia upon the recommendation of the Franklin Institute. In 1900 Mr. Fisher returned to Athens and in 1902 founded the large hosiery mills which he operated with great success until 1921, when he turned the business over to his sons. He has now retired from active business life and his two sons are active in the operation of the mill. Mr. Fisher is a director of the First National Bank and president of the Athens Plow Company.

In New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 9th of June, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fisher to Miss Alice M. Gauche and to their union two children have been born: Robert J., Jr.; and Edward G., who served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces during the World war.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Fisher has been a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He has never sought nor desired public preferment but has ever been public-spirited and has wielded a great influence for good in this community. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, in which he is a deacon.

JOHN OSCAR WOODS, M. D.

Dr. John Oscar Woods, prominent physician and surgeon of Elizabethton and president of the Elizabethton General Hospital, was born in Morristown, on the 25th of January, 1881, a son of Bennett and Mary (Gregory) Woods. The father, who is deceased, was a native of North Carolina, coming to Tennessee in 1855. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, his sympathies being with the south, he enlisted in the Confederate army, serving as a private in the infantry. He was captured in battle. Prior to the war Bennett Woods was a farmer and achieved substantial success in that connection. His widow survives him and is sixty-eight years of age. She was born in Morristown, her family having been among the pioneer settlers of Hamblen county. Her father, C. W. Gregory, was judge of the county court of Hamblen county when it first became a district unit. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Woods was celebrated in Morristown in 1872. To their union six boys and one girl were born and five of the sons and the daughter are living. Dr. Woods, whose name introduces this review, was the fifth in order of birth.

In the acquirement of his preliminary education John Oscar Woods attended the common schools of Morristown and in due time was graduated from the local high school. Subsequently he enrolled in Grant University at Athens and upon the completion of his literary training, he enrolled in the Tennessee Medical College at Memphis. He was graduated from the latter institution with the M. D. degree, in 1907. The Doctor worked his way through both universities and received honors. In 1907 he engaged in the practice of his profession at Morristown and became well known as a general practitioner and surgeon. He remained in Morristown until 1911 and while there was one of the organizers of the Morristown General Hospital. He is now, however, no longer connected with that hospital. From 1911 to 1913 he had charge of the medical department of the Chattanooga & Tennessee Power Company at Hales Bar, as chief surgeon and supervisor of all medical work at that place. In 1913 he removed to Clinton, Tennessee, and entered into partnership with Dr. S. B. Hall, who owned a hospital in that city. Dr. Woods was active in that association until 1919. In May, 1919, the Doctor came to Elizabethton and has since resided here. He enjoys an extensive private practice and is president of the Elizabethton General Hospital which he organized in October, 1920. This hospital contains fifteen beds and is well equipped throughout. It has a forty-seven hundred dollar X-ray equipment. The hospital is enjoying substantial success under the guidance of Dr. Woods and is one of the representative institutions of its kind in the county. Aside from his medical practice the Doctor is interested in farming and owns considerable valuable land in Carter county.

In March, 1917, Dr. Woods put all personal interests aside and enlisted in

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the United States army. He became a member of the Medical Corps and was assigned to duty on a special board to examine the heart and chest. For a time he was stationed at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia, at Camp Lewis and Camp Hancock and at General Hospital, No. 18, Waynesville, North Carolina. He was also stationed at General Hospital, No. 19, of Asheville, North Carolina, for some time. Dr. Woods entered the service with the rank of first lieutenant and subsequently he was promoted to a captaincy, with which rank he was honorably discharged in May, 1919.

In 1910 at Bristol, Tennessee, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Woods and Miss Lynia May Shoemaker, a daughter of D. M. Shoemaker, a prominent resident of that place. Mrs. Woods is a woman of much culture and refinement and she is prominent in the club and social circles of Elizabethton.

Dr. Woods gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a member of the board of trustees. Dr. Woods is sincerely devoted to his profession and he is a member of the Southern Medical Association, the Tennessee State Medical Association and the medical society of Johnson, Carter and Sullivan counties, of which he is president. The Doctor is a man of wide culture and is essentially public-spirited. He wields a great influence for good in this community and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen, including his professional brethren.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HOLLAND.

A prominent member of the Roane county bar and postmaster of Kingston is William Francis Holland, who was born in Roane county, on the 18th of November, 1873, a son of T. L. and Queen V. (Walker) Holland. The paternal grandparents were John and Mary Jane Holland, natives of Virginia, as were the maternal grandparents H. Q. and Betsy Jane Walker. The father was born in 1850 and practiced law in Roane county for many years, and was chairman of the democratic election committee of the county for a period covering several years. His demise occurred in 1906 and was a severe loss to all who knew him. His wife was born in 1853 and died in 1909.

In the acquirement of his early education William Francis Holland attended the public schools of his native county and subsequently read law in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1902 and has since practiced in Roane and adjoining counties. Mr. Holland brought to the profession innate ability and thorough training and has won for himself a position among the foremost attorneys of the county and state. Aside from his profession Mr. Holland has been active in public life. For three terms he served as mayor of Kingston, inaugurating and bringing to completion many movements for the development and improvement of the community, and in 1913 he was appointed to the office of postmaster, in which position he is still serving, and is giving general satisfaction in the discharge of the many duties devolving upon him. For three years he was a member of the county board of education and for eight years he was connected with the city school board. A stanch democrat, he was chairman of the democratic executive committee for five years. Mr. Holland has achieved success in every undertaking and he well merits the confidence and esteem accorded him by his fellowmen. He has extensive farming interests in Roane county.

Mr. Holland has been twice married. His first marriage was celebrated in McMinn county, in 1893, when Miss Minnie Fisher became his wife. She was born in 1880 and died in 1907, and was the mother of two children. One of the children, Elizabeth, who was born in 1895, married Floyd Ingram and they are living in Oneida, and are parents of four children, Marguerite, Ruth, June and Holland. On the 8th of August, 1911, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Holland to Miss Minnie May Newman, a daughter of B. T. and Mary Newman. To their union four children have been born: Marguerite Fay, whose birth occurred in 1912; David Shields, born in 1919; Mary Virginia, whose birth occurred in 1922; and one boy, who died in infancy.

The religious faith of Mr. Holland is that of the Baptist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, a member

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of the Knights of Pythias and of the Junior Order United American Mechanics. Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the American and Tennessee State Bar Associations. Mr. Holland is a man of genial and pleasing personality and his friends in this community are legion.

JOHN A. HITCHCOCK.

There are many reasons why John A. Hitchcock should be mentioned in this volume. He was a representative of one of the old families of Nashville and throughout the entire period of his business career was associated with the firm of L. H. Hitchcock & Son, conducting one of the most progressive wholesale houses of the city. For more than a half century this business has been an important feature in the commercial upbuilding of Nashville, enjoying throughout the entire period an unassailable reputation for reliability and a most creditable record for enterprise and progressiveness. For an extended period John A. Hitchcock was a moving spirit in this undertaking and at the same time was prominently known and highly esteemed in the social circles of Nashville.

He was born in this city, August 5, 1862, being the only child of Luke H. and Delia (Hill) Hitchcock. The father was a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, and in early life went to California, attracted by the gold discoveries in that state. After coming to Tennessee he engaged in the cigar and tobacco business but the enterprise did not prove profitable and he turned his attention to other fields, joining A. M. Perine, also formerly a resident of Worcester, Massachusetts, in the establishment of a hardware and implement business under the firm name of A. M. Perine & Company, each partner making an initial investment of three thousand dollars. They opened their store on Market street near Union and from the beginning the new enterprise prospered. They conducted the business successfully at the original location until 1874, when they removed to 174 Second avenue. They became the first tenants of a three-story brick building at 126 Second avenue. North, erected by J. A. Trousdale and soon afterward the firm style was changed to Perine & Hitchcock. The business was carried on under that name and at that location until 1884, when Mr. Perine retired from the business and Mr. Hitchcock admitted his son John A. to a partnership under the firm name of L. H. Hitchcock & Son. Luke H. Hitchcock was not only one of the successful hardware merchants of the city but also figured prominently in connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows as a member of both the subordinate lodge and the encampment, and as treasurer handled many thousands of dollars for the organization. He likewise became one of the promoters of the Hermitage Club and took a keen and helpful interest in its work.

John A. Hitchcock attended the public schools of Nashville, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and in young manhood received his commercial training in his father's establishment, being admitted to a partnership on the retirement of Mr. Perine and continuing actively in the business until his demise. Following his father's death he succeeded to the presidency of the company and like his father was a man of splendid business ability, alert and energetic, recognizing the possibilities of the trade and utilizing every legitimate chance for advancement. There are few business enterprises in Nashville that can boast of having been conducted continuously and successfully for more than a half century but for this length of time the wholesale house of what is now the firm of L. H. Hitchcock & Son, Incorporated, has been active in the control of a growing trade here. In the early days the business was built up through the avenues of a call trade and volunteer mail orders but the changing conditions in commercial circles made it necessary for the house to employ traveling salesmen upon the road and it is now represented by four such. There is also a large mail order department, working continuously with price lists sent out to more than fifteen thousand merchants. The company has always been most careful in the line of goods handled, selling the output of the leading hardware manufacturers and at all times rendering prompt, courteous and efficient service to patrons, ever recognizing the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. The highest standards have ever been maintained in the personnel of the house and the line

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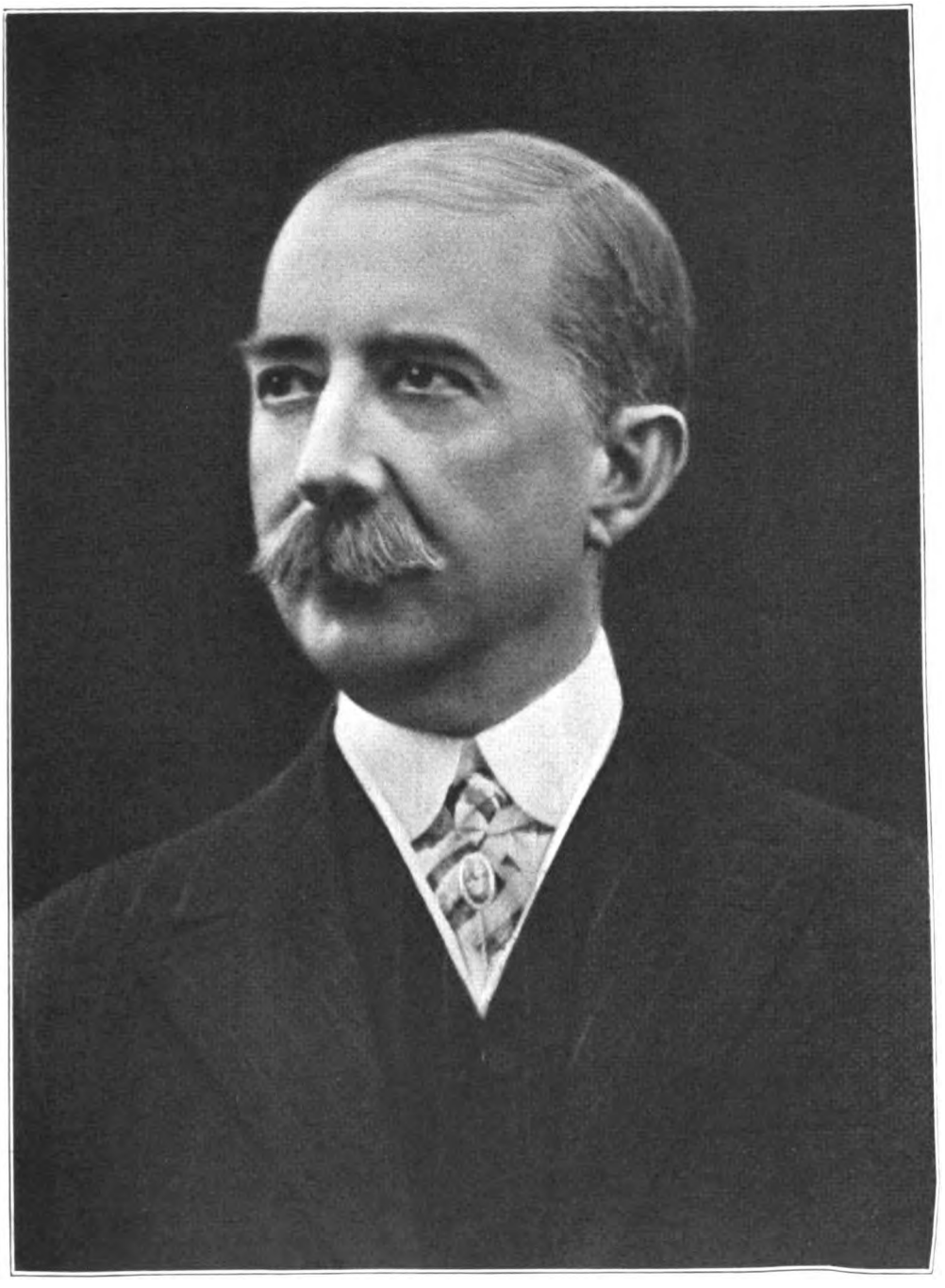

JOHN A. HITCHCOCK

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of goods carried and in the treatment accorded customers, and thus the trade has steadily grown in volume and importance.

On the 7th of May, 1889, John A. Hitchcock was united in marriage to Miss Eva May Currey, daughter of John H. Currey, a well known and prominent citizen of Nashville, who served as postmaster for several terms and whose death here occurred in the year 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock became the parents of two children who are living: Mary E., the wife of D. G. Brandon, a prominent citizen of Nashville; and Sarah M., who enjoys a considerable reputation as a violinist.

The family circle was broken by the hand of death when on the 13th of January, 1918, Mr. Hitchcock passed away. He was a member of the Episcopal church, while his family is connected with the Presbyterian church. In politics he was a stanch democrat, giving unfaltering allegiance to the principles of the party, and fraternally he was connected with the Knights of Pythias, loyally following the teachings and purposes of that organization. Like his father he continued for many years a valued member of the Hermitage Club and was honored with election to its presidency. His business acquaintances spoke of him in terms of high regard and his friends in terms of warm affection, for he possessed many sterling qualities and personal characteristics that commanded for him the respect and won for him the kindly esteem of all who knew him.

Mrs. Hitchcock is also connected with the Hermitage Association and belongs to the Daughters of the American Revolution. She resides in a beautiful home on Harding road and is not only well known in the social circles of Nashville but in some degree in business circles as well for since her husband's death she has become president and general manager of the business now conducted under the name of L. H. Hitchcock & Son, Incorporated. The interests are largely managed by the family, the daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Brandon, being vice president. F. W. Thomas is the secretary of the company, while the second daughter, Miss Sarah Hitchcock, is treasurer. They not only conduct an extensive business as dealers in shelf and heavy hardware but also handle farm implements, wagons, auto tires and all kinds of seeds and are members of the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Association. The business has enjoyed steady development since its inception and the same progressive policy is being maintained under the present management, Mrs. Hitchcock and her daughters proving adequate to the demands of commercial life as well as to the social interests which have given them leadership in the circles in which they move.

JOHN PEYTON CAMPBELL.

One of the successful dentists of Lenoir City is Dr. John Peyton Campbell, who was born in Cleveland, Tennessee, on the 8th of May, 1881, a son of William Peyton and Florence (Britton) Campbell. The paternal grandparents were William I. Campbell and Oney Waddle (Carter) Campbell of Tennessee and the maternal grandparents were David R. and Mahalia Anne Britton, also of this state.

In the acquirement of his early education John Peyton Campbell attended the public schools of Bradley county and subsequently enrolled in the high school at Greeneville. He then entered the University of Tennessee, which conferred the Ph. C. degree upon him in 1908. He received his D. D. S. degree from Vanderbilt University in 1914. Immediately after receiving that degree he started into practice at Lenoir City and enjoyed an extensive and important patronage. He devotes his entire time and attention to his profession and has won the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

In Knoxville, at the Greystone Presbyterian church, on the 29th of November, 1922, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Campbell to Miss Nelle Marie Sandberg, a daughter of T. J. and Ida Sandberg of Tennessee. Mrs. Campbell is a young woman of charming personality and is prominent in the social circles of this city. She attended Ward-Belmont College of Nashville, Tennessee, and is also a graduate of the Knoxville high schools and the University of Tennessee, where she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts and became a member of the Zeta Tau Alpha sorority.

Since attaining his majority the Doctor has given his stanch support to the democratic party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being a Master

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Mason and a member of the chapter. During his college days he became identified with the Phi Gamma Delta and Psi Omega college fraternities. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the District, State and National Dental Associations. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. During the World war Dr. Campbell served as a member of the Medical Advisory Board of the selective service. He is essentially public-spirited and since taking up residence in Lenoir City has made many true and stanch friends.

MISS DORA C. BLYE.

The American girls of the present day are extremely efficient and capable young persons. No longer are they kept in the home, sheltered and protected like delicate young plants, but they are, thousands upon thousands of them, out in the business world, earning their livelihood together with their fathers and brothers. A prominent young woman of Kingston, who is holding a responsible position, is Miss Dora C. Blye, registrar of Roane county.

Miss Blye was born March 7, 1901, a daughter of James Albert and Sarah A. (Ladd) Blye. Her father was born in 1879 and for many years he was a minister in the Baptist church, being pastor at Kingston for three years and a beloved and highly esteemed citizen. He was elected registrar of Roane county in 1910 and was holding that office at the time of his demise in 1915. Mrs. Blye was born in 1882, a daughter of Frank and Dora Ladd, natives of this state, and she survives her husband.

Miss Dora C. Blye was graduated from the Roane county high school in 1918. Soon afterward she entered the business world and on the 3d of August, 1922, was elected registrar of Roane county. For six years prior to her election she was active as deputy registrar and her efficiency in discharging the many duties devolving upon her in that connection brought her to the attention of the public. She is a capable and well trained public official and is accorded the confidence and esteem of all who know her. She is active in the social life of Kingston and is a zealous worker in the Baptist church. Miss Blye lives at home with her mother and two sisters, May and Gertrude.

CHARLES WESLEY METCALF, SR.

Charles Wesley Metcalf, Sr., a nestor of the Memphis bar, has continuously engaged in the practice of law in this city for fifty-seven years and throughout the period he has been accorded the respect, goodwill and esteem of his colleagues and associates, and also of the general public, owing to his close conformity to the highest ethical standards of the profession and his pronounced ability. He was born in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky, April 10, 1840, and his parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Fishback) Metcalf, were also natives of the Blue Grass state. The father was a farmer and manufacturer, and was the son of John Metcalf, a pioneer Methodist minister, who removed from Virginia to Kentucky in an early day. He was the founder of Bethel Academy at Nicholasville, which his grandson, the subject of this sketch, later attended, and thereafter entered Millersburg College, which he was attending when the Civil war began.

Charles Wesley Metcalf was one of the younger members of a large family and was reared in Nicholasville, Kentucky. In the fall of 1861, following the outbreak of the Civil war, he came south to Memphis, to join the Confederate army (Central Kentucky being then within the Federal lines), but owing to impaired health he did not enter the service until the spring of 1862, when he became a private in Thompson's Cavalry attached to General John C. Breckinridge's Brigade, which he joined at Huntsville, Alabama, this command being made up of Kentuckians. He participated in the battle of Shiloh. His constitution was not strong enough to enable him to endure the rigors of military life, and he was soon again completely broken in health. In the summer of 1862 he was honorably discharged from the service. He describes his war record as "short, deeply disappointing, but well intended."

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After receiving his discharge Mr. Metcalf returned to Memphis and thereafter began the study of law in the offices of Kortrechet & Craft, then the leading firm of attorneys in the city. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and throughout the intervening period of nearly six decades he has successfully followed his profession in Memphis, being a practitioner in the state and federal courts, including the United States supreme court. The science of law has been his life work and in his practice he has displayed a conscientious zeal and energy that have carried him steadily forward. The years have broadened his knowledge and promoted his ability, and he is noted for the breadth and exactness of his legal learning and his facility in its application, the precision of his briefs, the logic of his arguments and the success with which he has handled cases of a difficult nature. He was, at his retirement about a year ago, associated in practice with his son, William P. Metcalf, in the firm name of Metcalf & Metcalf. Prior thereto he had continuously for twenty-five years been in partnership with S. P. Walker, under the firm name of Metcalf & Walker, until Judge Walker's death in 1898.

On the 4th of December, 1866, Mr. Metcalf was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Park, a daughter of William Park, a Memphis pioneer, who came to this city in the '30s. Six children were born to their union: Mrs. Rebecca McNeill; William P., a prominent attorney of this city and a member of the firm of Metcalf & Metcalf; Mrs. Bessie Spencer, a resident of New York city; Charles W., Jr., ex-postmaster of Memphis, and an enterprising business man of the city; Mrs. Mary M. Crump of Memphis; and Robert M., who is engaged in the insurance business in association with his brother Charles under the firm style of Metcalf Brothers. Mr. and Mrs. Metcalf have twelve grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

By nature Mr. Metcalf is genial, kindly and optimistic and his memory spans the past in interesting reminiscences. He is active for one of his years and possesses the mental vigor of a man many years his junior; in fact, his is a nature that will never grow old, for he treasures in his heart the flower of eternal youth.

Mr. Metcalf has been a lifelong democrat and although he stanchly supports the men and measures of the party, he has never sought political honors. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church, and is one of its elders. For sixty odd years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity. His high professional standing is indicated in the fact that he has been called to the office of president of the Tennessee State Bar Association, and for twenty-five years he was treasurer of the Memphis Law Library Association. He has ever been true and loyal in his friendships, judging men not by their possessions, but by their character, and has lived a life in which true nobility of spirit has found daily expression.

HENRY SIENKNECHT, M. D.

In the passing of Dr. Henry Sienknecht the medical profession of Roane, Anderson and Morgan counties lost an old and honored member. For many years he was a resident of Oliver Springs and was held in high confidence and esteem by all who knew him. He was born March 1, 1838, in Pretz, Holstein, Germany, a son of Frederick Sienknecht who came from Germany to the United States in 1849 and located at Wartburg, Tennessee, where he practiced medicine.

After coming to the United States Dr. Sienknecht took up the study of medicine in Philadelphia and Nashville and for many years he engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Oliver Springs and throughout Roane, Anderson and Morgan counties. During the last twenty-five years of his life the Doctor engaged in the mercantile business, establishing the concern known as the H. Sienknecht Company. He was a man of genial and pleasing personality, with wide culture. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Medical Corps of the Confederate army, and served in that connection throughout the conflict.

In 1868 was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Sienknecht and Miss Barbara Tadlock, who was born January 8, 1849, a daughter of John B. and Jane (Taylor) Tadlock. Mrs. Sienknecht was a home woman and her demise in June, 1918, was deeply regretted by her family and many friends. To Dr. and Mrs. Sienknecht six children were born: James T., who was born in 1869, is engaged in the conduct of a mercantile business at Lenoir City, Tennessee; Fred C., born in 1875, is in

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the mercantile business at Oliver Springs; Will H., whose birth occurred in 1881, is engaged in the coal business at Bonnyman, Kentucky; Nettie, who was born in 1871, married Joseph Richards and they are residing at Winchester, Kentucky, and are parents of two children, Henry and Benjamin; Daisy E., born in 1878, married Dr. J. T. Hays and they are making their home in Oliver Springs; and Lula J. is living in Oliver Springs.

Throughout his life the Doctor was a stanch supporter of the democratic party and he contributed in a marked degree to the development of this section of the state. He remained a constant student of his profession and ranked high among the foremost physicians and surgeons of the county. His demise occurred in May, 1916.

LEROY COOPER.

Among the active and energetic young business men of Memphis is numbered Leroy Cooper, a native son of the city, who since the fall of 1920 has been junior member of the firm of French & Cooper, F. O. B. sellers of cotton, with office and cotton rooms at No. 78 South Front street. He was born on the 16th of June, 1887, the eldest in a family of three sons whose parents were Marcus and Ada (Orrick) Cooper, who were natives of Culpeper, Virginia, and of Missouri, respectively. The father, whose birth occurred in 1853 and who has passed away, was for many years connected with the commissary department of the Frisco Railroad. The mother still makes her home in Memphis. The two younger brothers of Mr. Cooper of this review are Alexander Orrick and Marcus, who are also engaged in the cotton business in this city.

Between the ages of nine and eighteen years Leroy Cooper was a resident of Kirkwood, in the vicinity of St. Louis, Missouri, but with the exception of that period has always lived in Memphis, save when attending college. He completed a high school course at Kirkwood by graduation when a youth of seventeen years and won a scholarship to the Washington and Lee University of Virginia but at the end of a year spent in the latter institution was obliged to return home to take charge of the business of his widowed mother, who was left with the care of the Frisco commissary store established by her husband. Two years later they sold out, however, and Mr. Cooper began learning the cotton trade with the firm of Porter, Weaver & Company, who are still prominent cotton merchants of Memphis. He spent four years in their employ and was afterward for a similar period in the service of J. S. Bollard & Company, while subsequently he was associated with the cotton firm of George T. Webb & Company for three years. In the fall of 1920, feeling that his capital and experience justified him in embarking in business for himself, he formed a partnership with C. Thornton French, under the firm name of French & Cooper. He has since become widely known as a successful cotton merchant and enjoys an enviable reputation for probity, enterprise and progressiveness.

On the 22d of April, 1917, Mr. Cooper was united in marriage to Miss Chlorine Goodyear Cooper, who, though of the same name, was not related to him. They have become parents of a son, Leroy Carroll, whose natal day was December 6, 1919. Mr. Cooper is a popular member of the Chickasaw Golf Club and is likewise identified with the Cotton Exchange, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Grace Episcopal church. A young man of high standards in the varied relations of life, he well merits the respect and esteem which are uniformly accorded him.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON TAYLOR.

Samuel Washington Taylor, a prominent resident of McEwen, gives his undivided time and attention to the operation of a rolling mill. A native of Humphreys county, his birth occurred on the 25th of June, 1858, a son of Andrew Jackson and Louisa (Bibb) Taylor, both natives of Tennessee. The paternal grandfather, Lon Taylor, fought in the War of 1812. His demise occurred in 1860. David Bibb, the

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grandfather on the maternal side, was born in North Carolina and died in 1870. Andrew Jackson Taylor's demise occurred in 1886 and his widow survived him until 1906.

The public schools of Humphreys county afforded Samuel Washington Taylor his early education and subsequently he entered McHenry's School at Shiloh. After putting his textbooks aside he taught school from 1886 to 1888, and farmed at the same time. In 1892 Samuel Washington Taylor founded the lumber and stave business known as S. Taylor & Company, the silent partner in the concern being J. A. Turner. Mr. Taylor's health failed in 1902, and leaving his partner to manage the lumber and stave business, he established a rolling mill, an enterprise which would not make such strenuous demands upon him. The mill has flourished from the start and Mr. Taylor devotes his entire time and attention to it. He is one of the best known men of McEwen and is much respected and honored. He is prominent in financial circles as a director of the First National Bank of Waverly and also of the McEwen Bank & Trust Company.

At McEwen, in 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Samuel Washington Taylor to Miss Florence Moody, a daughter of Judge J. M. and Margaret Blanch Moody, both natives of Tennessee and both deceased. Mrs. Moody died in 1887, and the Judge survived her for thirty years, passing away in 1917. To Mr. and Mrs. Taylor three children have been born: Robert L., who is named after the late governor, "Bob" Taylor; Beryl Louise, whose death occurred when she was eight years of age; and Jewel Moody. Mrs. Taylor is a woman of culture and refinement and is active in social and church circles of McEwen.

Since attaining his majority Samuel Washington Taylor has given his strict allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has long been a strong supporter of the prohibition movement, and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Fraternally Mr. Taylor is identified with the Masons and he has been high priest for several years in the local chapter of the Royal Arch Masons. He is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias. Mr. Taylor is essentially a home man, finding his greatest pleasure in the quiet of home life and in the association of a select circle of friends.

JOHN FRANKLIN SPELLINGS.

John Franklin Spellings is one of the prominent farmers of Gibson county. He is a member of the Spellings family that has long been identified with the upbuilding of this section of the state. His paternal grandfather, Britton Spellings, located here in 1832 and bought a two hundred acre farm for one dollar an acre. This farm was located within a mile of where Milan now is and today has a value of one hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre. It has always been owned by the Spellings family and there John Franklin's birth occurred in 1852, within a short distance of where he now resides. His father, William John Spellings, was born in North Carolina and came with his parents to Gibson county when but eight years of age. John Franklin Spellings' mother was Harriett Ann Wilkinson, a native of Smith county, Tennessee, and her demise occurred in 1896. William John Spellings was born in 1824 and his demise occurred in 1905. They had one other son, Tom, who served throughout the Civil war. He lived in Gibson county until his demise in April, 1922.

John Franklin Spellings received his education in the common schools of Gibson county and in due time was graduated from the Milan high school. He then engaged in farming on his own account and has followed agricultural pursuits for the greater part of his life. In 1897 he was elected town marshal of Milan and he held that office for nine years. He is said to have been the most popular and efficient public official of that day and was known from one end of the state to the other as a fearless and faithful man. In the early part of 1900 he went to St. Louis as special agent for the Terminal Railroad and he remained there three or four years. His heart was in Milan and Gibson county, however, and he soon tired of city life, and resigned his position and returned to his farm, within a short distance of Milan. He has been very successful in life and this success may be attributed to his own labors.

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Mr. Spellings has been twice married. His first marriage was celebrated in 1875, when Miss Ella M. Taylor of Gibson county, became his wife. To their union two children were born: Mrs. Zela Eunice Ramey, and John. Mrs. Spellings' demise occurred in 1908. In 1910, at Mayfield, Kentucky, Mr. Spellings was married the second time, when Martha Ann Knight became his wife. She was born in Henderson county, a daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Browning) Knight. Her father was born in 1823 and served throughout the Civil war as a captain in the Confederate army. He was seriously wounded but returned to his regiment upon his recovery. His demise occurred in 1873. Mrs. Knight was born in 1834 and died in 1877.

John Spellings, the son, has a most enviable war record. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war he was quick to put all personal interests aside and he enlisted at Memphis, on the 4th of July, 1917, in Battalion A, First Tennessee Field Artillery. He was mustered into the Federal service on the 25th of July, at Memphis, and transferred from Battalion A, First Tennessee Field Artillery, to Battalion A, One Hundred and Fourteenth Field Artillery, to Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade, Thritieth Division. He encamped at the Fair Grounds in Memphis from the 25th of July to the 9th of September, 1917, with subsequent moves as follows: Memphis to Nashville, September 9, 1917; left Nashville September 9 for Camp Sevier, South Carolina, arriving September 11, 1917; left Camp Sevier on the 19th of May, 1918, and arrived in New York city, May 21; left New York city May 26, 1918, on H. M. T. Karoa and arrived at Liverpool, England, June 7, 1918; left Liverpool on the 9th of June and arrived at Winchester the same day, left Winchester on the 12th of June and arrived at Southampton on the same day, leaving almost immediately for Le Havre, France, where he arrived on the 13th of June and remained there until the 14th; arrived at Guer on the 16th of June, left there the same day and arrived at Camp Coetquidan, France; left there on the 20th of August, 1918, and arrived in Toul two days later; left there on the 22d and arrived at Traussey on the same day; remained there until the 24th and then left for Sanzey; arrived there the 25th and remained there until leaving for Minonville on the 26th; touched the front at this point; left Minonville on the 11th of September, 1918, for advance position; arrived at Bernecourt the same day; left there on the 12th of September, 1918, on advance; in battle and fought through the following towns in the St. Mihiel offensive: Arrived Flirey on the 12th of September, 1918; left on same day and arrived at Bouillonville, September 13, 1918; left there the following day for Argonne front and arrived at the front on the 24th of September; in battle from the 26th of that month to 8th of October; from Argonne front to Woevre offensive and was there active from the 8th of November to the 11th; also took part in the Toul defensive, August 27; and returned to Woevre sector October 11, remaining until November 7.

John Franklin Spellings has always been a strict adherent of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Mr. Spellings is one of the most energetic and resourceful promoters of the city's advancement and he has been a liberal contributor to all worthy agencies at work for the good of his community.

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK VANCE, JR., M. D.

Dr. William Kirkpatrick Vance, Jr., engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Bristol, was born November 6, 1889, in the city which is still his home, and is a son of Dr. W. K. and Mary S. (Doriot) Vance and a grandson of Dr. W. N. and Sarah (Netherland) Vance. Three generations of the family have thus been identified with the medical profession and their records have reflected credit and honor upon the calling to which they have devoted their energies. Dr. W. N. Vance was born in Greeneville, Tennessee, and moved to Kingsport, Tennessee, where he enlisted in the Confederate army, with which he served as a surgeon.

His son, Dr. W. K. Vance, Sr., was born at Kingsport and was educated at King College of Bristol, this state, until he had completed his literary course. He afterward took up the study of medicine in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York and since his graduation has practiced continuously in Bristol. He is

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DR. WILLIAM K. VANCE, JR.

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now surgeon for the Southern Railway, also for the Norfolk & Western Railroad and in addition enjoys an extensive private practice. He wedded Mary S. Doriot, who was born in Wytheville, Virginia, and is a daughter of Victor Doriot, who came from France and established his home in Wytheville, where he engaged in the jewelry business. During the Civil war period he made guns for the Confederate forces. To the marriage of Dr. W. K. and Mary S. (Doriot) Vance there were born six children, of whom two daughters died in early childhood, those reaching maturity being Fred Victor, William K., Jr., David Graham and Douglas Doriot. Of these Fred V. served as petty officer in the United States Navy during the World war. David Graham Vance was educated in the public schools and in King College prior to entering the University of Tennessee. He afterward enlisted in the navy as a seaman and died while in service at Eastleigh, England, during the World war. During the latter part of his service he was assigned to the North Sea Bombing Squadron as an aviation mechanic. Douglas D. Vance enlisted as a private in the University of Virginia Base Hospital Unit and served with Base Hospital No. 41 at St. Denis, France.

Dr. William Kirkpatrick Vance, Jr., like the others of his kindred, enjoyed the educational advantages offered by King College and when he had finished his course there he matriculated in the University of Virginia, from which he won his M. D. degree as a member of the class of 1916. He entered the military service of the country in 1917 at Fort Oglethorpe and was commissioned a first lieutenant, while later he was assigned to Fort Sam Houston and next was attached to the Sixth United States Cavalry at San Antonio. On the 15th of March, 1918, he was sent overseas and was assigned to duty at Saint-Nazaire, France, on the 7th of April, while later he was on duty at Angers, France, being mustered out at Camp Dix on the 28th of May, 1919, with the rank of captain.

With his return to Bristol he joined his father, with whom he has since engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery, and is making substantial progress in his chosen calling. Both he and his father are members of the American Medical Association, of the Association of Surgeons of the Southern Railway, also of the Sullivan, Carter and Johnson County Medical Society and the Tennessee State Medical Association. Both father and son are actuated by a progressive spirit in their chosen life work. Dr. Vance, Jr., is a member of the Kiwanis Club and is chancellor commander of the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is also post commander and chairman of the relief committee of the American Legion as well as medical examiner for the Veterans Bureau and through this association maintains pleasant relations with his army comrades with whom he served in France.

GEORGE W. RICHARDSON.

Reared in the west and imbued with the spirit of enterprise and progress that has always been a dominant factor in the rapid upbuilding of that section of the country, George W. Richardson has also learned valuable lessons through his experiences as a business man in the east and the south and is today a prominent factor in the commercial activity of Memphis as the vice president and general manager of the Standardized Parts Corporation, doing business at No. 360 Monroe avenue. He came to this city in 1909 and through the greater part of the intervening period has here remained. He was born at Americus, Kansas, February 22, 1872, and is the only living son of Robert P. and Martha Abi (Ruggles) Richardson, both of whom have passed away. The father, who was born in the state of New York, was a descendant of one of three brothers, who came from England prior to the Revolutionary war. He devoted his life to the business of contracting and building and passed away in Memphis in 1920, having for a number of years survived his wife, who died in Chicago, Illinois, in 1909. Only two of their children are now living, George W. and Mrs. Mabel Arnold of Memphis. The latter was born in Emporia, Kansas, and is now cashier, bookkeeper and assistant secretary of the Standardized Parts Corporation.

When George W. Richardson was but five years of age his parents left his native village and removed to Emporia, Kansas, where he spent his youth and obtained his early education. At seventeen, however, he left that city and went to Denver, Colorado, where he remained for two years, working at the carpenter's

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trade. In 1891 he took up his abode in Chicago, where his parents were then living and for two years was engaged in carpentry there. In July, 1893, he went to Troy, New York, to install the structural interior of a new post office, which was being builded in that city by a Denver, Colorado, firm. In the fall of 1893 he went to New York city to do the same kind of work on buildings being erected there by the Denver concern and thus for a number of years was engaged in structural work. From 1894 until 1909 he was in the service of the Derby Desk Company of Boston, a concern that was engaged exclusively in the manufacture of office and bank furniture and fixtures. This concern sent him to Memphis in 1909 to install all the fixtures and furnishings in the new Shelby county courthouse, which was erected at a cost of a million and a half dollars.

It was while in Memphis that Mr. Richardson met and married Miss Marie Vaughan, who was born in the state of Virginia but was then a resident of this city, the wedding being celebrated on the 16th of June, 1909.

On the completion of the work to which he had been assigned in connection with the Shelby county courthouse Mr. Richardson and his bride went to New York city but the climate did not agree with her health and accordingly they returned to Memphis to take up their permanent abode here. For five years Mr. Richardson was in the employ of the Cole Manufacturing Company of Memphis, doing similar work to that in which he previously engaged—interior finishing. On the 1st of May, 1914, however, he resigned his position and organized the Richardson Motor Sales Company, a firm that is rapidly building up an extensive business, dealing in motor trucks. He is still a partner in that enterprise. On the 1st of May, 1922, with others, he organized the Standardized Parts Corporation, of which he is the vice president, with John E. McCall as president. Mr. Richardson is now giving the major part of his attention to this new concern, which has already entered upon an era of profitable existence.

By a former marriage Mrs. Richardson had a daughter, who is now Mrs. Charles Lyle of Memphis, her husband being a prominent druggist of the city. She has always been regarded by Mr. Richardson as his own child. Fraternally he is a Mason, closely following the teachings and purposes of the craft. His entire life has been devoted to industrial and commercial activity and he has worked most diligently, winning a measure of success that is the direct and legitimate outcome of strong purpose and indefatigable energy.

JAMES JOHNSON DURRETT, M. D.

Dr. James Johnson Durrett, superintendent of the department of health for the city of Memphis and also professor of public health in the College of Medicine of the University of Tennessee, was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, March 2, 1889, and is a son of Ebb J. and Sallie J. (Johnson) Durrett, of whose family five children are living. The father, a farmer by occupation, died in 1910. The mother still makes her home in Tuscaloosa. The sons and daughters of the family are: James Johnson Durrett of this review; Joseph H. Durrett, a graduate of the medical college of the University of Alabama at Mobile, who served in the Medical Corps of the United States navy during the World war with the rank of lieutenant commander, being still identified with the navy, on duty at Hampton Roads, Virginia, in charge of the Naval Training School; Margaret, who is the wife of Frank Daniel of Tuscaloosa; Erline, now the wife of Henry T. Burks, Jr., of Tuscaloosa; and Sallie, now Mrs. Marbury Rainer of Union Springs, Alabama. One son, Finley B. Durrett, who was the fifth of the family in order of birth, was killed in action in France on the 16th of October, 1918, when twenty-one years of age. He was serving with the rank of second lieutenant in the Three Hundred and Twentieth Field Artillery, A. E. F., when called upon to make the supreme sacrifice. All three of the sons in the Durrett family were soldiers of the World war.

James Johnson Durrett was reared on a farm in his native county and supplemented his early educational privileges by study in the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, where he won his Bachelor of Science degree with the class of 1908, and in the following year his Master of Science degree was conferrd upon him. He also obtained the Ph. G. degree there in 1910 and for two years afterward was an instructor in biology in the University of Alabama. In 1914, however, he was

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graduated from the Harvard Medical School and, having obtained his professional degree, at once began practice at Pensacola, Florida, where he continued for four months. He then returned to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he was health officer for the city and county until November, 1917. From May until November of that year he served on the local draft board at Tuscaloosa and then resigned to enter active service in the great world conflict. He was on duty for twenty-three months in the United States public health service, being stationed first at Newport News, Virginia, and later at Charlottesville, Virginia, his rank being past assistant surgeon, or equivalent to a captaincy. He was mustered out July 21, 1920, and made his way direct to Memphis to take his present position as professor of public health on the faculty of the College of Medicine of the University of Tennessee, and about the same time he was made superintendent of the city health department. A man of high professional attainments and standing, he has steadily progressed in his chosen calling and there are many physicians and surgeons of twice his years to whom his record is an enviable one. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Tennessee State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society and the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society. He is also a fellow of the American Public Health Association. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is well known in Memphis as a member of the Civitan Club.

THOMAS SHAPARD WEBB.

One of the most highly esteemed attorneys in Knox county is Thomas S. Webb, who is residing on his farm in Middlebrook, near Knoxville. He is one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil war and is enjoying the best of health, at the age of eighty-two years. A native of this state, his birth occurred on his father's plantation near the village of Wesley, Hayward county, on the 26th of September, 1840, a son of James Lewis and Arianna (Shapard) Webb. The progenitors of the Webb family in this country were two brothers, Micajah and William, who came to America in 1636 and settled in Smithfield, southeastern Virginia, and Braintree, Massachusetts, respectively. There is an old grist mill near Smithville which still bears the name of the Webb mill. The paternal grandfather, James Webb, was born in Virginia and in later life removed to North Carolina, where he owned and operated a large plantation. His son, James Lewis Webb, was born in Orange county, North Carolina, in 1811, and came to Tennessee in 1838. He located on a farm in Hayward county and became one of the foremost planters in the community. He brought with him to this state his family and slaves and he engaged in cotton planting on a large scale. He was likewise active in the conduct of a country store. In 1846, desiring to retire from active life and not wishing to have his slaves worked by an overseer, he sold both his plantation and slaves and moved to Memphis. He was not content with an idle life, however, and subsequently entered business as a cotton merchant, building up an extensive trade. He was active in the conduct of that enterprise until his demise in 1860. He was one of the most successful business men of his day and well merited the success he achieved. Although he took an active interest in public affairs, Mr. Webb never sought nor desired public office, but devoted his entire time and attention to his business interests. James L. Webb married Miss Arianna Shapard, who died of yellow fever in 1869 at Somerville, Tennessee. She was a native of Orange county, North Carolina, and a daughter of Thomas Shapard, an extensive plantation owner and tobacconist. The Shapard family were descended from French Huguenot ancestors, who left their native country and went to England and subsequently came to America and located in South Carolina. The maternal great-grandfather was Thomas Shapard. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Webb eleven children were born.

Thomas S. Webb, whose name introduces this review, received his early education in the private schools at Memphis, likewise in the public schools of that city, and in due time entered Bingham's School near Hillsboro, North Carolina. After completing his preliminary education he enrolled in the University of North Carolina and was in the junior class at the time of the outbreak of the Civil war. Being an intense patriot and in entire sympathy with the south, Mr. Webb withdrew from school and in April, 1861, returned home to Memphis, where he enlisted in the

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Confederate army. He was elected first lieutenant of Company G, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Infantry Regiment, and in 1862 was captured at Corinth. He was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and subsequently, with other officers, to Johnson's Island, off Sandusky, in Lake Erie. He was finally exchanged and upon returning to the service of the Confederacy was made a major in the Sixteenth Tennessee Cavalry, serving for the remainder of the war with General Forrest. He was wounded at the Battle of Tishomingo Creek, Mississippi, and was on crutches for the greater part of a year. In April, 1865, he surrendered with General Forrest at Gainsville, Alabama. He immediately returned to his home in Memphis and after straightening his mother's affairs, his father having died, he commenced the study of law with Humes & Poston, prominent attorneys of Memphis. In December, 1867, he was admitted to the bar. He practiced in Memphis for one year, at the termination of which time, being in failing health, he came to Knoxville. He arrived here on the 27th of January, 1869, and started in to practice independently. He has resided here since, with the exception of one year spent in San Francisco, California, where he removed because of his wife's health. His first partner in the practice of his profession was H. H. Taylor, the firm being known as Webb & Taylor, and that connection was maintained for four years. Subsequently he entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Hugh L. McClung, with whom he was thus associated for a period of twenty-nine years. For a time the firm was known as Webb, McClung & Baker. In 1908, however, Mr. McClung withdrew from the firm and went into business. L. M. G. Baker has continued a member of the firm and they have an extensive and lucrative practice, barring only criminal cases. Mr. Webb has frequently served as special judge on the supreme court bench of this state.

Mr. Webb has been twice married. On the 21st of February, 1867, he was united in marriage to Miss Blanche McClung, a daughter of Hugh L. McClung, Sr., a native of Knox county. Her grandfather, Charles McClung, was born in Pennsylvania and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1796. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Webb four children, three sons and a daughter, were born: Thomas S., Jr., is associated with the New Cast Stone & Tile Company. He married Helen Saufley of Stanford, Kentucky, and they have two children, Thomas S. (III), and Rowan Saufley, both of whom served in the World war. Rowan was in active service overseas and was wounded; Sanna McClung Webb is living with her father; and Hugh McClung Webb is engaged in the insurance business in Knoxville. He married Gertrude Lilly of Texas and has two stepchildren, Guy and Edward L. Webb; James Lewis died on the 5th of February, 1890, while a student at the Webb School, being at that time but fifteen years of age. On the 15th of October, 1894, occurred the death of Mrs. Webb, her demise coming as a severe blow to her family and many friends. On the 11th of August, 1897, Mr. Webb was again married, Miss Mary Polk Yeatman, a daughter of Henry C. Yeatman of Maury county, becoming his wife. Her father was a native of Nashville. Mrs. Webb died in 1900.

Mr. Webb has never belonged to any secret societies but during his college days became affiliated with Delta Kappa Epsilon, a national college fraternity of high standing. Although he maintains law offices in Knoxville, he resides on his farm at Middlebrook, where he finds recreation from his arduous duties.

ROBERT LEVI KEELE.

Since 1918 Robert Levi Keele has practiced law in Manchester. He was born in Coffee county, Tennessee, on the 7th of July, 1894, a son of Jefferson Davis and Flourine (Tellman) Keele. The paternal grandfather was James W. Keele of Tennessee. Jefferson Davis Keele was born in 1857 and he is engaged in the produce business. Mrs. Keele was born in 1854. Robert Levi Keele has three brothers: Calvin, Jefferson and Thomas L.

In the acquirement of his early education Robert Levi Keele attended the public schools of his native county and subsequently entered a business college at Nashville. Upon the completion of his commercial course, he began to read law in the office of C. N. Tounsil and in 1918 he was admitted to the bar. He immediately began practice in Manchester and in a profession where advancement depends upon

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individual merit he has won substantial success. In September, 1918, he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the United States army for service in the World war. He was sent to Fort Thomas, Kentucky, where he was in training until December, 1918, when he received his honorable discharge and returned home. He resumed the practice of his profession and has an extensive and important clientele. He holds to the highest of professional ethics and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens and his professional brethren.

In Dublin, Mississippi, on the 28th of June, 1922, was celebrated the marriage of Robert Levi Keele to Miss Amarilla Sullivan, a daughter of Rev. E. B. and Cora Sullivan of Mississippi. Mrs. Keele is a young woman of culture and refinement and is a charming addition to the social circles of Manchester.

Since attaining his majority Robert Levi Keele has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. For some time he has been a member of the board of aldermen and he has contributed in a marked degree to the development and improvement of this community. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the County Bar Association. Mr. Keele has never been self-centered in his interests and he is readily conceded to be one of Manchester's most public-spirited citizens.

JAMES W. NORRIS.

James W. Norris, who may now be said to be the dean of the undertaking business in Memphis, founded and has conducted his present establishment for a number of years and success has attended his efforts by reason of his thoroughness, close application and enterprising spirit. His life story had its beginning on a farm in Parke county, Indiana, he being the only son of William S. and Amanda (McCord) Norris, both of whom have departed this life. The father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and died when his son, J. W. Norris, was but ten years of age. The mother afterward became the wife of William C. Woody, who happily proved a good stepfather and considerate husband. The mother passed away in 1919 at Bloomingdale, Parke county, Indiana, while the death of Mr. Woody there occurred exactly one year later, in 1920. There were two daughters in the family, one younger and one older than James W. Norris, the senior daughter being Ella, who married a Mr. Nelson and died some years later, leaving three children, while the younger sister became the wife of a Mr. Morrison and resides at Bloomingdale, Indiana.

James W. Norris was reared on a farm in Parke county, Indiana, to the age of fifteen years, when he left home and began learning the undertaking business in Bloomingdale, entering the employ of Milton F. Maddox, a furniture dealer and undertaker, with whom he remained for four years, receiving twelve dollars and a half per month. When nineteen years of age he went to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he entered the employ of the undertaking firm of Flanner & Buchanan, his association with that house covering a decade. In 1894 he came to Memphis and entered the employ of the well known undertaking firm of Stanley & Company, then one of the most prominent in the city. There were only three undertaking firms in Memphis at that time. Mr. Norris became embalmer with the firm of Stanley & Company, a business that had been established by Philip Stanley many years before, the founder having passed away ere Mr. Norris entered into active connection with the house. In later years Mr. Norris succeeded to the business. He had become a partner in 1907, at which time the name was changed from Stanley & Company to J. W. Norris. He and his wife are now sole owners of the business and under his management their patronage has grown to most substantial proportions, making this one of the leading undertaking establishments not only of Tennessee but of the entire south. For many years the business was located at No. 275 Madison avenue and in July, 1922, Mr. Norris purchased the magnificent stone home on the northwest corner of Union avenue and Bellevue boulevard—a property having a frontage of one hundred and five feet on Union avenue and a depth of three hundred and seventeen feet on Bellevue boulevard—in one of the most fashionable quarters of Memphis. There is here a splendid stone residence which was erected some years

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ago at a cost of eighty-five thousand dollars and is known as the old Schulte home. It is splendidly equipped, furnishing adequate facilities for those who desire to have funeral services here, and the utmost care is paid to the desires and wishes of the patrons. Mr. Norris belongs to the National and State Funeral Directors associations and was the second president of the latter. He also has membership with the National Selected Morticians. Only one from each city is allowed to belong to this organization and there are only two representatives thereof in Tennessee. Before one is admitted to membership his standing is carefully considered in every detail and no one can apply for membership, which is accorded by invitation only.

In Memphis, in 1914, Mr. Norris was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Manly, who was born and reared in this city. Their religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and fraternally Mr. Norris is connected with the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Improved Order of Red Men. In the last named he is very active and is a past great sachem of Tennessee. He is also a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and a past Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows lodge. He likewise belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Colonial Country Club. His interests and activities are broad and varied and have always centered along those lines which indicate progress and improvement for the community, or which promote the growth and upbuilding of the city. His has been a well spent life, winning for him the confidence and high regard of all, while in a business way he has gained well deserved success.

J. PARKS WORLEY.

Senator J. Parks Worley was one of the most genial, useful, able and popular figures in the political history of Tennessee during the present generation. He was born in Bluff City, Sullivan county, Tennessee, November 5, 1873, the son of E. S. and Ella Worley. His father was a prominent and influential citizen of Sullivan county for many years, having held repeatedly the offices of sheriff and of trustee.

Parks Worley received his early education in the schools of Bluff City. He then spent several years at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Virginia, where he was awarded honors as a speaker and debater and where he was a member of the Hermesian Literary Society. Then, although he never engaged actively in the practice of law, he received a degree at the Cumberland University School of Law at Lebanon, Tennessee. For several years after the completion of his studies he managed his father's farm and other business affairs, which pursuits were interrupted for an interim of four years while he resided in Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Senator Worley's political career began in 1906 when he was elected to the house of representatives from Sullivan. In this branch of the state government he served three consecutive sessions with conspicuous ability. In 1912 he was elected to the state senate from the second district composed of Sullivan and Hawkins counties. He was reelected to this position in 1914, 1916, 1918 and 1920, the longest consecutive term of any legislator since Tennessee became a state. He had been in Nashville but a few days in attendance on his last term as senator when he was stricken with diverticulatis, was operated on January 5, 1921, and died on the following day.

While in the legislature Mr. Worley was deservedly honored in many ways. At times he was chairman of the most important committees of both the house and the senate. In several sessions he was chairman of the finance, ways and means committee, the most important assignment in the gift of the speaker, and ranking next to the speakership in influence and prestige. For several years also he was the democratic floor leader in the house and later in the senate.

In 1919 Senator Worley was appointed United States marshal for the eastern division of Tennessee by President Wilson on the recommendation of United States Senator John K. Shields.

Senator Worley also served as assistant commissioner of agriculture under Colonel John Thompson, and as state revenue agent under Comptroller Frank Dibrell in 1910 to 1913 inclusive, and twice during this period he was a member of the state democratic committee.

Senator Worley was keenly interested in World war work and, during the drives he was Four-Minute man and publicity chairman for Sullivan county and

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SENATOR J. PARKS WORLEY

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SENATOR ANNE LEE WORLEY
"The first woman State Senator in the U. S."

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made speeches throughout the campaigns. He was a successful business man also, being president of the Bluff City Flouring Mill. He also owned and operated a farm and was a director of the Bluff City Bank.

After his death his body lay in state for a day in the senate chamber and a special joint committee of six from the senate and seven from the house was appointed to accompany the remains by special train to Bluff City, where the funeral services were held. His passing cast a gloom over the entire state in all parts of which he was popular irrespective of political affiliations. Both branches of the legislature adjourned from Friday to Monday out of respect to his memory.

On January 21, 1921, a memorial service, in his honor, was held by both houses in the hall of the house of representatives. Eulogiums were pronounced by the following named speakers: General Hoyte Stewart; Speaker Andrew L. Todd, of the house; Senator Fuller of Memphis; Representative Hauk, of Sullivan; Senator E. E. Patton, of Knox; Representative A. T. Drennon, of Hancock; Senator E. G. Collier; Representative Ben Welch, of Decatur; Representative T. L. Coleman, of Marshall; Representative Miller of Lauderdale; Representative Luther, of Monroe; Representative Marshall, of Sevier; Senator John C. Houk, of Knox; former Senator Ernest Haston, of Van Buren; Representative Coleman, of Hamilton; and former Senator Jarvis, of Grainger county. All the speakers spoke of the kindness and generosity which had always characterized the life and deeds of this veteran legislator of Tennessee and of his valuable services as a lawmaker of this state. A joint resolution extending sympathy to his family and including an appreciation of the work and worth of the departed Senator was adopted.

Resolutions were also adopted by the Masonic lodge of Bluff City; by the Bristol Lodge, B. P. O. E.; by Bluff City Lodge, I. O. O. F.; by the county court of Sullivan county and by other organizations.

As early as 1917, Senator Worley had been insistently suggested as a candidate for governor. Had he lived there is little doubt that more and greater honors would have been bestowed upon him in the ensuing years, for he was a coming man.

Politically he was a democrat, and he was a communicant of the Methodist church. Among students of taxation throughout the country Senator Parks Worley was recognized and known as a leader and an authority. He was notable for his calm, judicial mind. He was a man without prejudices or bias. His own personal interest had no weight whatever in the consideration of public interests and welfare. He was public-spirited and progressive without radicalism, open-minded without being susceptible to emotional influences in forming his opinions. His appeals in behalf of measures of tax reform which he brought forward were models of argument and statement, but in his relations with the legislature and the public he was content to lay the facts and argument before them for their decision, and some of the most important suggestions that he made year after year won popular support. Restlessly he pursued a policy of progress; with courage and conviction he advised, and with vigor and ability he accomplished. Personally, he was industrious, prudent, methodical and courteous; and he was, above all, the incarnation of integrity in every transaction.

He was married November 25, 1907, to Anne Lee Keys, daughter of William T. and Sarah Evans Keys, of Indiana. She survives him. Within three weeks following his death, Mrs. Worley was elected to the state senate to succeed him—the first woman to serve in a legislative capacity in the entire south, and the first woman state senator in the United States.

MRS. ANNE LEE WORLEY

To the subject of this sketch came the honor and distinction of being the first woman elected to the office of senator in the entire United States and the first woman legislator in the entire south. Senator J. Parks Worley, her husband, died January 6, 1921. In a special election called by Governor A. A. Taylor to be held January 25, 1921, Mrs. Worley was elected to fill out his unexpired term. She had strong republican opposition but won by a majority of five hundred and three.

Mrs. Worley was born in Boswell, Indiana, the daughter of William T. and Sarah Evans Keys. Throughout her girlhood and until her marriage to Mr. Worley, November 25, 1907, she was surrounded by republican influences. Mr. Worley, how-

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ever, who had already entered the political arena, although in a section overwhelmingly republican, was a stanch, rock-ribbed democrat. He was a democrat from principle, and Mrs. Worley espoused her husband's cause, merged her politics with his and assisted him in his political activities in every way possible.

When she decided to make the race to succeed her husband, she made a frank statement in the press of the situation as she saw it. In that statement she said in part: "I am a candidate, not for political reasons, for that was all settled in the general election in November, nor because I want to get into politics, for I do not, but because I was present and assisted my husband in winning the office on his politics, and I think I am in better position to carry them out than anyone else on account of my having been with him and knowing his plans. I further feel that I ought to have it as a matter of justice and right because he won it and was entitled to it."

Her race for the coveted honor was contested by Hexie M. McNeil, of Kingsport, a republican, whom she defeated handily by a majority of five hundred and three. Mr. McNeil contested the election but Mrs. Worley was declared elected, the senate concurring unanimously in the findings of the committee that the contest be dismissed because of lack of merit.

During her first week as a Senator Mrs. Worley succeeded in having passed five local bills of much importance to her constituents. Among the important general bills which she introduced and which became laws was one removing the disabilities from women and making them eligible to hold any office in the state. Another important measure was the one giving an increase of fifteen dollars a quarter to every Confederate pensioner in the state, and to all subsequently placed on the roll. She also secured the passage of a resolution providing for an appropriation for a marker to be placed at the point where the Thirtieth or Old Hickory Division broke the Hindenburg line. Mrs. Worley, also, sponsored the mother's pension bill and contributed much toward its successful passage. She led the fight against the nurses' bill and was successful in defeating it overwhelmingly. She also advocated the counties highways bill, the eight percent interest bill and bills for increased appropriations for schools. She was also called a number of times by the speaker to preside over the deliberations of the senate. The chair she and her husband occupied was by joint resolution, designated for preservation in the archives of the state.

Since her brief but glorious and useful career as a senator, Mrs. Worley has devoted her time and talents to a successful handling of the estate left by her husband and to her domestic affairs, to which, although still interested in everything pertaining to the state at large, she is most keenly devoted. Mrs. Worley was able, during her first term, to pass about twenty bills, local and general. Her experiences as the first woman legislator in the south have been unique and valuable, and received wide publicity.

WILLIAM JAMES SAVAGE.

Prominent in the business circles of Knoxville is William James Savage, president of the Knoxville Board of Commerce and of the W. J. Savage Company. He was born in Leamington, England, on the 19th of August, 1859, a son of Charles and Harriet (Gray) Savage, likewise natives of England. Charles Savage was a representative of one of the influential and highly respected families of that country, his family having been prominent in the development and improvement of England for some eight hundred years. He was a timber merchant in Leamington, achieving substantial success in that connection, and he was residing retired at the time of his demise in 1885. Mrs. Savage is still residing in Leamington. She was a daughter of James Gray, a well known resident of that place.

William James Savage received his early education in the private schools of his birthplace and later entered a private school at Kenilworth. After putting his textbooks aside he entered an architect's office as a student and remained active in that association for a period covering three years. At the termination of that time he engaged in the coach and wagon building business for a few years, but in 1881 decided to seek his fortune in the new world. He, therefore, embarked for America and, landing in Canada, spent his first year in New Brunswick. The fol-

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lowing year he came to the United States and worked in St. Paul and other cities of the Northwest until 1883, when he came to Tennessee and located in Nashville. He remained there but one year and then removed to Knoxville, where he has since resided. He came to this city as superintendent of the building of the J. Allen Smith Mill and subsequently he started into business on his own account, laying the foundations for the present business, which is conducted under the name of the W. J. Savage Company. In 1911 the enterprise was incorporated and Mr. Savage became president, which office he has held continuously. The company makes all kinds of equipment for flour and feed mills and coal mines and quarries and the flour mill specialties are shipped throughout the United States. The firm is the sole manufacturer of the Gray metal cutter, which is shipped to Europe, India, Australia, Japan, and South America. Aside from being president of this concern, Mr. Savage is president of the Interstate Loan & Finance Corporation and chief executive of the Knoxville Board of Commerce. Mr. Savage is a man of distinctive business ability and progressiveness and he discharges the many duties devolving upon him with much discrimination and administrative ability.

On the 25th of March, 1885, Mr. Savage was united in marriage to Miss Lucy A. Towers, the ceremony being performed in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father was Robert Towers of Towers Hill, New Brunswick, in which community Mrs. Savage was born. Her family is one of the old families of this country, of Scotch-Irish descent. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Savage one daughter was born: Lucy, who is now the wife of S. T. Weaver of Knoxville. She is the mother of one daughter, Ellen.

In his civic attitude Mr. Savage is essentially liberal and public-spirited. He follows an independent course in politics, giving his support to the man he thinks best fitted for the office without regard for party principles, and he is president and director of the Board of Commerce. He is likewise an active member of the Rotary Club and he is one of the national officers of the National Defenders. Along business lines he is identified with the Grain Dealers Association of America, the Lee Highway Association, the Tennessee Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Commerce. He is a man of high intellectual attainments and to that end holds membership in the National Travel Club and the National Geographic Society. He is likewise a member of the Knoxville Auto Club, the East Tennessee Audubon Society and the Whittle Springs Golf and Country Club. He is particularly fond of all outdoor sports and he also finds recreation in music. Mr. Savage devotes the greater part of his time and attention to his business interests and to the duties devolving upon him in connection with the Board of Commerce. He is one of the big men in the business circles of Tennessee, as well as a citizen of prominence and he has rendered much substantial civic service to this community.

HUGH VASSER SOMERVILLE.

A descendant of one of Mississippi's oldest and most honored families is Hugh Vasser Somerville, a popular resident of Paris. A native of Mississippi, he was born at Carolton on the 4th of May, 1879, a son of Thomas Hugh and Ella (Vasser) Somerville. The maternal grandfather, Dr. G. W. Vasser, was born in North Carolina and throughout the Civil war served as a surgeon with the Confederate army. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years. The paternal grandparents were originally residents of Virginia. Thomas Hugh Somerville was for nineteen years dean of the law faculty of the University of Mississippi at Oxford and for more than forty years he has practiced law, handling much important litigation in all the courts of the state. In legal circles he is recognized for his ability and high ethical standards. Mr. Somerville is now living retired, however, enjoying well merited rest. He and his wife are highly esteemed and beloved citizens of Oxford, Mississippi.

In the acquirement of his early educational training Hugh Vasser Somerville attended the common schools of his birthplace and in due time enrolled in the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, Tennessee. Subsequently he became a student in the University of Mississippi and was graduated from that institution with the A. B. degree. He then entered the coal and transfer business in Oxford and was likewise active in farming and stock raising. He achieved well

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merited success in the conduct of those enterprises and was one of Oxford's most substantial and progressive citizens. In 1914, however, he disposed of his interests there and came to Paris, where he has since resided. Upon locating here he established a large wholesale and retail horse and mule market, later adding a general transfer business. His keen executive ability and foresight have been prime factors in his continued success and the high and honorable methods which he employs in the conduct of his enterprises, have won the confidence and respect of all.

On the 16th of June, 1916, at Houston, Texas, occurred the marriage of Mr. Somerville to Miss Julia Elizabeth Compton, a daughter of C. W. and Elizabeth (Cuney) Compton, both natives of Mississippi. For many years Mr. Compton was one of the largest planters in his native state. He is now deceased. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Somerville one daughter has been born: Julia Vasser, whose birth occurred on the 16th of September, 1918. Mrs. Somerville is a true southern gentlewoman and she is prominent in the social life of Paris.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Somerville has been a strict adherent of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has never sought nor desired public preferment, he is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of good citizenship and to that end takes an active part in every movement for the development and improvement of the community. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. That Mr. Somerville is one of the leaders in the public life of Paris is evinced by his membership in the Rotary Club, of which organization he is president, and in the Chamber of Commerce, of which body he is a director. During his college days he became identified with Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a national fraternity (social) of high standing.

JOHN WALTER CANADA.

With his admission to the bar in 1898, John Walter Canada entered upon the practice of law in Memphis, where he has remained in the active work of the profession. Ability, determination and energy have brought him to the front and for an extended period he has ranked with the prominent attorneys of this city. In recent years he has concentrated his efforts and attention largely upon corporation law and is a representative of important interests in this connection. Tennessee numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred on a farm near Whitehaven, on the 27th of December, 1876, his parents being William Wilks and Sallie Thomas (Brewster) Canada. The father's death occurred when he was twenty-six years of age, after which his widow removed to Memphis, where she reared and educated her children. Following the completion of his course in the public schools John Walter Canada here attended the Memphis Military Institute, where he was under the instruction of such well known and eminent educators as Professors Wharton S. Jones, Nicholas M. Williams and J. L. Sewell. He next matriculated in Millsaps College at Jackson, Mississippi, and there won his Master of Arts degree, with the class of 1897. At the same time he was pursuing his law studies in that institution, under the direction of Judge Edward Mayes, who for many years was recognized as one of the greatest jurists and law educators in the United States.

Having received his law diploma as well as his literary sheepskin, Mr. Canada returned to Memphis but it was not possible for him to enter upon the active practice of his chosen profession until he had attained his majority, thus complying with the law of the commonwealth. On the 1st of January, 1898, he was admitted to practice and had made his initial step in the profession when the United States entered into war with Spain and Mr. Canada, having received military training in the Memphis Military Institute in which he had been a cadet captain, promptly offered his services to the government and was commissioned a first lieutenant of Company L, Fourth Tennessee Infantry, by Governor Robert L. Taylor. A little later he was promoted to the captaincy and served with his company in Cuba, spending most of the time at Sanctu Espiritus and at Tunas de Zaza on the south coast of the Island. After about a year's military experience he was mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, in March, 1899, and while he at once resumed his law practice in Memphis he continued his interest in military affairs and was connected with the Second Regiment of the Tennessee National Guard first as lieutenant colonel and later as colonel.

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In the legal profession which embraces many of the most brilliant minds of the nation it is difficult to win a name and a place of prominence. Many aspire but few attain. It is a calling in which advancement must depend entirely upon individual effort, merit and ability. The lawyer must commence at the initial point, must plead and win his first case and work his way upward by ability, gaining his reputation and his success through his skill and intimate knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. From the outset of his career Mr. Canada has confined his attention to civil law and few attorneys have made a more lasting impression upon the bar of the state, both for legal ability of a high order and for the individuality of a personal character which impresses itself upon a community. He has been connected with many of the most notable civil cases tried in the courts that convene in Memphis and is especially prominent in corporation law. He became the vice president as well as the general counsel of the Union Railway Company and was made general counsel for the Memphis Union Station Company. He is solicitor for the Frisco System in Tennessee and Mississippi and attorney general in Tennessee for the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company. He is also district attorney for the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad and general counsel for the Arkansas & Memphis Railroad & Bridge Company. His presentation of a case always shows great research, industry and care and has ever challenged the approval and admiration of his contemporaries and colleagues of the bar.

On the 31st of December, 1903, Mr. Canada was united in marriage to Miss Emma Berry of Franklin, Tennessee, and they are parents of one son, John Walter, Jr. The family occupies an enviable social position and their interests center in those activities and projects which seek to upbuild and benefit the community and which look beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities and opportunities of the future.

LESLIE EUGENE FITE.

One of the successful business men of Memphis is Leslie Eugene Fite, general manager of the Florence Table & Manufacturing Company. He was born in Tennessee, on a farm in Tipton county, on the 9th of December, 1885. He is the only living son of Robert and Ida (Hornsby) Fite, both of whom are making their home with him in Memphis.

When Leslie Eugene Fite was ten years old his parents moved to Millington, near Memphis, Tennessee. He attended the public schools there until he was sixteen years of age, when he put his textbooks aside and made his initial step into the business world. When he was but fourteen years of age he worked for the old Millington Pump Company and received for his services forty cents a day. The Florence Table & Manufacturing Company, a concern owned largely by the Dempster Mill Manufacturing Company of Beatrice, Nebraska, had a large plant at Florence, Alabama, known as the Florence Pump & Lumber Company, engaged in the manufacture of wood pumps and building material. In 1902 it moved this plant to Memphis. In 1905 Mr. Fite was offered a position with the company as department foreman and in 1909 he was promoted to the position of superintendent of the plant. In 1914 the company discontinued the manufacture of pumps and began the manufacture of dining and library tables. In 1918 Mr. Fite was made general manager of the Florence Table & Manufacturing Company, and also became one of the stockholders. Since 1920 the company has manufactured complete dining suites, including tables and sideboards, and has continued the manufacture of library tables. The products of the Florence Table & Manufacturing Company are sold to furniture stores throughout the United States. Having begun with the company as department foreman and worked his way upward, Mr. Fite is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business and is well fitted to discharge the many duties devolving upon him as general manager.

On the 19th of February, 1919, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fite and Miss Lillie Crane of Memphis. She is a native of Scotland, a woman of culture and refinement and personal charm, and is prominent in the club and social circles of this city.

Fraternally Mr. Fite is identified with the Masons. He was made a member of the craft at Sulligent, Alabama, in 1910. He now belongs to O. K. Houck Lodge,

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F. & A. M., No. 707, of Memphis. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and he is a generous contributor to its support. Mr. Fite has devoted the greater part of his time and attention to his business interests but he is public-spirited, and is never too busy to lend his cooperation in the promotion of any movement he deems essential in the development and improvement of Memphis. The success that Mr. Fite has achieved is well merited. Starting out in the business world on his own account at an early age he applied himself closely to the thing at hand, performing every task assigned him to the best of his ability. No obstacle was too great for him to overcome and he rose rapidly from one position to another, with the result that today he is one of the foremost business men in Memphis and one of this city's most highly respected and esteemed citizens.

MALCOLM MEACHAM.

Malcolm Meacham, son of E. E. and Lula McGee (Gilchrist) Meacham, was born August 9, 1884, on the plantation of his maternal grandfather, M. F. Gilchrist, at Como, Mississippi. He comes of old southern stock on both sides of his house. His grandfather, M. L. Meacham, was a large wholesale cotton merchant, big real estate dealer and founder of the Union & Planters Bank & Trust Company of Memphis, Tennessee. His maternal grandfather, M. F. Gilchrist, was an extensive planter who owned large plantations in Mississippi.

In the acquirement of an education Malcolm Meacham attended the Memphis Military Institute, the Berkley School of New York city and the New York University. He entered the real estate business in 1905, joining his father's firm, which then became known as E. E. Meacham & Son. In 1919 he became president of Malcolm Meacham, Incorporated, of New York and in 1921 was made vice president of the Meacham Realty Corporation. All these corporations are active at the present time in the suburban development of New York city. In 1923 he organized the Olympia Improvement Corporation of Florida, with offices at 511 Fifth avenue, New York, and 405 Clematis avenue, West Palm Beach, Florida, of which corporation he was elected president. The corporation was formed for the purpose of developing a large tract of land in southeastern Florida, comparable in scope to that of the upbuilding of the largest cities of southern Florida. The corporation has an authorized capital of one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Malcolm Meacham was the president of the Tennessee Society in New York for the year 1921-22. He is a member of the Ardsley Club of Ardsley, New York, the Psi Upsilon Club, the Southern Society of New York, a summer member of the Southampton Club and the Shinnecock Golf Club of Southampton and a member of the Everglades Club, the Gulf Stream Golf Club and the Palm Beach Country Club, all of Palm Beach, Florida. Mr. Meacham has residences in New York city, Southampton, Long Island, and Palm Beach, Florida. His office is at No. 15 Park Row in New York city.

JESSIE RANDALL CARLTON, D. D. S.

One of the leading dentists of Tullahoma is Dr. J. R. Carlton, who was born in Livingston county, Illinois, on the 26th of August, 1890, a son of Benjamin David and Belle (McElfrash) Carlton, both natives of that state. The paternal grandparents were Edward and Diadama (Halam) Carlton, natives of Ireland and England, respectively. Benjamin David Carlton was born in 1862. Upon attaining man's estate he engaged in planting and was active in that connection many years. He is now living retired. Mrs. Carlton was born in 1866.

In the acquirement of his early education J. R. Carlton attended the public schools of Illinois and Iowa and subsequently enrolled in the Chicago Dental College, where he was a student one year. At the termination of that time he transferred to Vanderbilt University, which institution conferred the D. D. S. degree upon him in 1918. He commenced practice at Nashville and one year later came to Tullahoma, where he has practiced since. He has built up an extensive and important patronage and ranks high among the leading dentists of this community. Upon the

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MALCOLM MEACHAM

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entrance of the United States into the World war Dr. Carlton enlisted in the dental department of the army and was sent to Camp Dodge, Iowa, for a short time. He was subsequently released to finish his education and although held on the reserve list, was never called. He is now adjutant of the American Legion.

In Nashville on the 27th of July, 1920, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Carlton to Miss Virginia McGavack, a daughter of Hugh McGavack, a prominent resident of this state. She is a young woman of culture and refinement and is a charming addition to the club and social circles of Tullahoma.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Dr. Carlton has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He is actively interested in party affairs and is well informed on all leading questions and issues of the day. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and he is an active contributor to the Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the State and National Dental societies. Dr. Carlton is held in high regard in Tullahoma, both by reason of his professional ability and because of his high standard of citizenship and constant effort to promote the best interests of the town, county and state on every possible occasion.

EDWARD SPIEGEL.

A prominent merchant of Winchester is Edward Spiegel, who is active in the conduct of the New York Store. He was born in New York city on the 8th of November, 1890, a son of Max and Regina (Hartman) Spiegel. The paternal grandparents were Benjamin and Hannah Spiegel, natives of Austria, as were the maternal grandparents, Morris and Bertha (Shaugar) Hartman. They came to the United States in 1888 and located in New York city. Max Spiegel was born in 1868 and came to the United States at an early age. He engaged in the furniture business in New York city until his demise in 1900. His wife was born in 1869 and died in 1922.

In the acquirement of his education Edward Spiegel attended the public schools of New York city and at an early age entered the business world. His first position was as stock clerk in a wholesale house and subsequently he became a commercial traveler, out of New York. In February, 1920, he moved to Nashville and traveled for a firm there until 1921, when he came to Winchester. He engaged in the mercantile business upon coming here and is enjoying substantial success in the conduct of the New York Store. He carries a complete line of dry goods and enjoys an extensive and steadily increasing patronage.

In Huntsville, Alabama, on the 5th of June, 1919, was celebrated the marriage of Edward Spiegel to Miss Alice B. Patterson, a daughter of Simon and Bertha Patterson, natives of that state. To their union one child has been born: Maurice Joseph, whose birth occurred on the 18th of October, 1921. Mrs. Spiegel is a woman of culture and refinement and is prominent socially.

Politically Mr. Spiegel is a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He is a constant student of the living issues of the day and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the upbuilding of the community in which he resides. He has membership in the Civitan Club.

JOHN LLOYD JONES, D. D. S.

Prominent in the professional circles of Dresden is Dr. John Lloyd Jones, who has practiced dentistry here since 1908. A native of Weakley county, his birth occurred on the 4th of May, 1884, a son of John Frank and Mary Frances (Golden) Jones, and a grandson of Billy and Angelina Golden. Frank Jones was born in 1855 and died in 1900. Mrs. Jones was born in 1861 and survives her husband.

In the pursuit of his early education John Lloyd Jones attended the grade and high schools of Weakley county and in youth determined to make the dental profession his life work. Accordingly he enrolled in the dental department of the University of Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated with the D. D. S.

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degree in 1909. In that year he returned to Dresden, established offices for the practice of his profession and has since resided here. He is enjoying well merited success and occupies an enviable position among the foremost dentists in the town, county and state.

At Martin, on the 8th of October, 1912, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Jones to Miss Wayne Smith, a daughter of Neal Smith and Rebecca (Mirick) Smith. To their union two children have been born: Elenor Ruth, whose birth occurred in 1913; and Lloyd Jones, born in 1918. Mrs. Jones is a woman of much culture and refinement and she takes a prominent and active part in the club and social life of the community.

Dr. Jones strictly adheres to the platform of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. For some time he served as city alderman and his influence is ever on the side of advancement and improvement. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, and also belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the National and State Dental associations. During the World war the Doctor served on the exemption and local board as dental examiner and he was a member of the medical advisory board. Dr. Jones is sincerely devoted to his profession, outside of which he has few interests. He owns considerable valuable land in the county, however, in the development and improvement of which he is actively interested. He is readily conceded to be one of Dresden's most substantial citizens, his worth to the community being widely acknowledged.

ACIE BARTON CLEVELAND DAVISON.

Prominent in the mercantile circles of Dyer is Acie Barton Cleveland Davison, who was born in Gibson county on the 1st of February, 1890, a son of Lucian and Mattie Lee (Barton) Davison. The maternal grandfather was Green Barton. Lucian Davison was born in 1863 and in early life entered the mercantile business. He was very successful in that venture and became a man of affluence. For some years he was a director of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Dyer and likewise had extensive farming interests. He was an exemplary member of the Masonic craft in Gibson county. His demise occurred in 1917 and came as a severe shock to his many friends. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Davison four children were born: Blanche, whose birth occurred in 1886; Lillian, born in 1888; Acie Barton Cleveland, whose name introduces this review; and Lucile, born in 1897.

Upon attaining school age Acie Barton Cleveland Davison attended the schools of his native county and subsequently enrolled in the West Tennessee College at Dyer. He then entered the Bowling Business College at Bowling Green, Kentucky, and subsequently returned to Dyer, entering the produce business. He has since been active in the conduct of this business, which is one of the representative commercial interests of Dyer. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war, Mr. Davison put all personal interests aside and in October, 1917, enlisted in the army. He was sent to Atlanta, Georgia, and thence to Camp Sevier, from which latter camp he was discharged some three months later, because of ill health.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Davison has been a strict adherent to the principles of the democratic party and he has taken an active interest in party affairs. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Mr. Davison is held in high esteem by his fellowmen and he is readily conceded to be a most public-spirited citizen, never being too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for civic development and improvement.

WALTER DAVIS MAY.

Walter Davis May, commercial agent of the Cotton Belt Railroad at Memphis, was born in Owensboro, Kentucky, March 25, 1883, and is a son of William and Amelia (Davis) May, both of whom have passed away. The father, a farmer by occupation, was born in Daviess county, Kentucky, as was his wife. The birth of

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their son, Walter Davis May, occurred on a farm near Owensboro, the judicial center of Daviess county, and he is the youngest of a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters, all of whom survive, the others being: Alexander A., who is a conductor on the Southern Railroad and makes his home at Knoxville, Tennessee; William B., a former railroad man now living in Danville, Illinois; Ollie, the widow of Charles W. Harris of St. Cloud, Florida; Melissa, the wife of Victor G. Barnett of Stuttgart, Arkansas; Mittie, the wife of Linas Conrad of Alliance, Ohio; and Sue, the wife of A. M. Barnett, who is a brother of Victor G. Barnett and resides at Hartford, Kentucky. Two of the sisters married brothers, but there has been an even more unusual example of marriages than this, as William May, the father of Walter D. May, and two of his brothers married Davis sisters.

Reared at Owensboro, Kentucky, Walter D. May pursued his education there until graduated from the high school with the class of 1901, in which he gained second honors. He completed a stenographic course in the high school and after his graduation accepted a position as stenographer in the freight office of the Illinois Central at Owensboro, serving in that capacity for a year, after which he became stenographer with the Louisville & Nashville division in its freight office at Owensboro. He spent nearly three years in that connection and in January, 1905, came to Memphis as stenographer in the commercial office of the Cotton Belt Railroad, with which he has since been identified. From his initial position he was advanced to rate clerk and successively to soliciting freight agent, traveling freight agent and finally commercial agent, which is his present position, and in this capacity he has served since the 15th of April, 1917. During the federal control of the railroad, on the 15th of August, 1918, the Cotton Belt and the Missouri Pacific railroads were consolidated and of the two lines that were thus merged Mr. May was made division freight agent at Memphis on the 15th of August, 1918, so continuing until the 1st of March, 1920, when the railroads were turned back to their owners.

On the 16th of June, 1908, Mr. May was married to Miss Agnes Rebecca Kirby, who was born and reared in Shelby county. They have three children: Anne Amelia, twelve years of age; Walter Davis, Jr., six years of age; and John Kirby, who is but a year old. The family home is at Maywood, where they have a delightful country residence built in the colonial style of architecture in 1915. It occupies a portion of the old Joseph Brooks farm, the home of Mrs. May's maternal grandfather. Her father, John A. Kirby, is still living at the age of nearly eighty years and is a Confederate veteran of the Civil war. Mrs. May is also a cousin of the late J. Harvey Mathes, a well known Confederate veteran and prominent author.

Mr. May belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all of the projects promoted by that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city, the extension of its trade relations and the maintenance of high civic standards. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and his life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles, making him worthy the esteem and warm regard of all with whom he has come into contact.

JAMES HARTWELL WILES, JR.

James Hartwell Wiles, Jr., president of Wiles Brothers & Company, funeral directors of Nashville, having one of the finest undertaking establishments in the south, is also identified with other business concerns of importance. In fact, he is a promoter and an ex-president of, while for many years he has been a majority stockholder in, four of Nashville's most important industrial concerns. By sheer force of will and ability he has risen from a poor boy to rank with the city's wealthy men and an analyzation of his career shows that this has been accomplished by the wise use of opportunities which others have passed heedlessly by. At all times actuated by a desire to improve his condition, he has won his advancement through earnest, persistent effort, intelligently directed.

James Hartwell Wiles, Jr., was born in Donelson, Davidson county, Tennessee, on the 11th of October, 1863, and is a son of James H. and Mary (Hite) Wiles, the former a native of Richmond, Virginia, while the mother was born in Donelson. The father came to Tennessee with his parents when a lad of eleven years, the family home being established on the Lebanon pike, seven miles from Nashville, and in 1873 his parents removed to the city, where they resided until death. James H.

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Wiles, Sr., was one of the prosperous farmers of Davidson county during his early life and in later years became a prominent figure in political circles, recognized as one of the leaders in democratic ranks. He reached the advanced age of eighty-six years ere death called him.

His son and namesake was educated in the country schools and in Frazer's Academy near Donelson, while later he was graduated from the public schools of Nashville. He next entered Vanderbilt University, which he attended for four years, and on attaining his majority he engaged in the undertaking business on his own account. With this business he has been prominently identified for thirty-eight years and during that period has at different times been associated with partners, the present firm of Wiles Brothers & Company being organized in 1909. Mr. Wiles has probably been the most successful man in his line of business in the city. In the years past he has become identified with several of Nashville's leading industrial interests and he has heavy landholdings and valuable realty in different sections of the country. He has two winter homes—one at Miami, Florida, and the other at San Antonio, Texas—and his property investments in different sections are large and important, bringing to him substantial financial return.

On the 28th of March, 1894, Mr. Wiles was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Sneed of Newsom Station, Davidson county, Tennessee. They became the parents of one son, Joe Sneed, who is now vice president of Wiles Brothers & Company and active in the management of the business. The wife and mother passed away October 23, 1917, and her death was deeply deplored by many friends because of her sterling traits of character and her kindly spirit. She was one of the most active leaders in the McKendree Methodist Episcopal church and was one of the founders of the McNealy Day Home for children, giving much of her time as well as her means to this charity. Her life was devoted to the cause of humanity and her own years were no doubt shortened through the work which she did among the poor. She was constantly distributing coal, ice and milk to poor families or giving assistance in whatever line needed and her charities were numerous, but at all times her benevolences were most unostentatiously bestowed.

Mr. Wiles is also a member of the McKendree Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Cherokee Tribe, No. 21, I. O. R. M., the oldest tribe in the state, and other organizations. He has traveled extensively and he finds his recreation in hunting and fishing and in the enjoyment that comes to him in spending the winter seasons in Miami and San Antonio.

ROBERT M. GAMBLE.

Robert M. Gamble of Memphis, who is general agent of the Pan-American Life Insurance Company of New Orleans for the western district of Tennessee, for eastern Arkansas and northern Mississippi, was born on a plantation at Good Water, Alabama, December 19, 1881, and is one of the two sons of William A. and Katherine (Baker) Gamble. His father, now a resident of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, was born in the house in which occurred the birth of Robert M., on the old family plantation, which had been owned by the grandfather, Dr. George M. Gamble, a well known physician of his day. The birth of William A. Gamble occurred July 7, 1854. For a number of years he was general agent for a well known life insurance company at Memphis but is now living retired at his Arkansas home. His wife was a native of the neighborhood in which her husband's birth occurred. She died when her son, Robert M., was but seven years of age. She was a daughter of Dr. Neil Baker, a prominent physician, both the grandfathers of Robert M. Gamble being distinguished and wealthy members of the medical profession in the state of Alabama and both owning large plantations in the vicinity in Good Water in Coosa county.

Robert M. Gamble is the elder of two brothers, the younger, who is a little more than a year his junior, being Neil M., a civil engineer, living at St. Louis. Robert M. Gamble came to Memphis with his father in 1889, and here attended the public schools and also the Christian Brothers College, in which he was a student for two years. He was captain of both the football and the baseball teams during his college days. Later he spent three years as a student in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1904.

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He was also on the varsity football and baseball teams. Following the completion of his college course he spent one year in a lumber office at Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1906 he returned to Memphis, where he became engaged in the life insurance business in connection with his father, who was then a resident of this city. In 1907, however, he went to Panama in the civil service of the United States government, the Panama canal being then building. He spent nearly seven years in the Canal Zone, acting as a clerk during the first two years and as a quartermaster at Gatun during the last five years of that period. Upon the completion of the canal in 1914, he returned to the United States and has since been in the service of the Pan-American Life Insurance Company, being in the Canal Zone during 1914 and 1915; at Little Rock as general agent from 1915 until 1919, and as general agent at Memphis from 1919 to the present time. He has led all the other agents of the Pan-American Life Insurance Company during the past four years in the amount of business which he has done. In that period he has written insurance to the amount of four million dollars, thus averaging a million dollars annually and he wrote over a million and a half dollars during the first nine months of 1922. He is a member of the Life Underwriters Association of Memphis and also of the National Association and by reason of his ability and success he is accounted one of the foremost life insurance men in the mid-south.

On the 7th of October, 1910, Mr. Gamble was united in marriage to Miss Minnie May Snider, who was born in Grenada, Mississippi. They have become parents of a son and a daughter, Robert M., Jr., ten years of age; and Susan B., aged five.

Mr. Gamble is fond of outdoor sports and athletics and belongs to the Newman Athletic Club. He also greatly enjoys handball. He is well known as a member of the City Club and of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Kappa Alpha college fraternity, and of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and has become a Mystic Shriner. He belongs to Grace Episcopal church. His membership relations are indicative of the high standards of life which he has always maintained, of the progressive spirit which he has ever manifested and of his endeavor to reach advanced ideals of service and of achievement in business and in public relations.

JULIUS PIERCE MOEWS.

Julius Pierce Moews, local freight agent at Memphis for the Illinois Central and for the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad companies, was born at Hickory Withe, Fayette county, Tennessee, about twenty-six miles from Memphis, July 24, 1877, his birthplace having been his father's farm. He is a son of Frederick W. Moews, a tailor by trade, who was born in Germany but came to the United States in young manhood. He was married in New York city to Miss Annie Takler Pandert, who was born in the eastern metropolis, her parents having come to this country from Alsace-Lorraine. Her father, who died of yellow fever in 1878, was a talented musician and orchestra leader of Memphis, being the founder and leader of Pandert's Orchestra, which he conducted for many years. The death of Frederick W. Moews occurred in 1892, while his wife, surviving him for more than a quarter of a century, departed this life in 1920. They were the parents of five children, one of and all reside in Memphis, where the parents were living at the time of the birth whom, Arnold, died in infancy, while the other four are living, namely: Julius P.; Richard M.; Estelle, now the wife of W. J. Maiwurm; and Edward. All are married of Julius P., but at that particular period they were sojourning on their farm near Hickory Withe.

Julius Pierce Moews pursued his education in the public schools of Memphis, which he attended to the age of fourteen years and then went to work as a messenger boy for the Little Rock & Memphis Railroad, with which he remained for a year. In 1892 he left that road to accept a similar position with the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad, now a part of the Illinois Central system. He has been in the service of this railroad company ever since, covering a period of thirty years and has filled successively the positions of messenger boy, collector, bill clerk, receiving clerk, accounting clerk, cashier, chief clerk and finally that of local freight agent, to which position he was appointed in December, 1919, and in which he is still the incumbent. His progress has been continuous, his promotions coming to

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him in recognition of his ability and his fidelity to the interests entrusted to his care.

On the 7th of June, 1900, Mr. Moews was united in marriage to Miss Elga Anderson, who was born and reared in Memphis and they have become the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Marie, who is now a young lady of eighteen years and is a graduate of the West Tennessee State Normal School at Memphis. Mr. Moews finds recreation in working in his garden, which gives him needed exercise from the cares of business. He belongs to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, is a Master Mason and is a member of the Idlewild Presbyterian church. He has never been neglectful of the higher, holier duties of life, although his business interests have made heavy demands upon his time and energy. He is ever seeking the better things of life and is guided by high ideals in all of his relations to his fellowmen.

PAUL H. SCHRODT.

Paul H. Schrodt has already achieved prominence in the business circles of Memphis though but twenty-five years of age, being president and owner of the Charlestown Tire & Rubber Company, a successful incorporated concern located at 614 Monroe avenue. His career has been remarkable, for in addition to what he has accomplished in a business way, he spent nearly two years in the military service of the United States during the World war.

Mr. Schrodt was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, on the 22d of June, 1897, being one of seven children, four sons and three daughters, born to Preston D. and Alice (Westenberger) Schrodt, now living in Memphis. The father is a successful contractor and builder and is devoting the greater part of his time to building houses for his two sons, Jack Preston and Paul H. The Schrodt family came to Memphis in 1900 from Clarksville and have since been highly esteemed and respected citizens of the community.

Paul H. Schrodt was but four years of age when his parents came to Memphis and he received his education in the public schools here. At the age of fourteen years he put his textbooks aside and made his initial step in the business world, accepting a position as delivery boy for a bakery establishment. He used a bicycle to make his deliveries and his wages were two dollars and fifty cents a week and two loaves of bread daily. The bread was given him every day and he gave that portion of his wages and a dollar a week to his mother. That left him one dollar and a half a week to start a savings account. Even at that early day he evinced a thrifty streak and this has since been a dominant factor in his success. He remained with the bakery for a year and a half and then became a mechanic's helper with an automobile concern. He did not care for that kind of work, however, and subsequently accepted a position as clerk, which he held for two years, in the Grand Union Tea Company's store. At the age of eighteen years he determined to see the country and he spent a year traveling around and working in various capacities. Returning to Memphis he was employed in a local grocery store for several months but resigned that position in the spring of 1917 to enter the army. He enlisted on the 18th of May, 1917, and served on the Mexican border with the Seventeenth United States Cavalry Regulars for twenty-two months or until the 8th of March, 1919, when he received his honorable discharge. He was first cook in a cook shack with the rank of sergeant and also held that rank as marksman on the range.

Returning to Memphis Mr. Schrodt became associated with the firm of J. W. Norris & Company, undertakers, as an ambulance driver, and he held that position until early in 1920, when he resigned and became a clerk for the Charlestown Tire & Rubber Company. He now owns the business and is president of the company, his wife, Mrs. Nellie M. Schrodt, being secretary and Shands Morgan treasurer. This concern was established in the spring of 1919 by the Keystone Tire & Rubber Company of New York and other eastern interests. In the spring of 1921 Mr. Schrodt bought a quarter interest in the business, and a little later bought another quarter. On the 22d of January, 1923, he purchased the other half, thus becoming practically sole owner of the concern, holding all but a few shares. The business was incorporated as the Charlestown Tire & Rubber Company in the state of New York, and they are wholesale and retail dealers in tires and tubes and likewise do a service business. Mr. Schrodt is a business man in every sense of the

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PAUL H. SCHRODT

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word and gives every department personal supervision. He enjoys an extensive and important patronage and stands high among the most substantial business men of the city.

On the 22d of February, 1920, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Schrodt and Miss Nellie M. Johnson of Memphis. She was born and reared in this city and has an extensive circle of friends. Although her parents were Catholics she is now a member of the Methodist church and holds membership in the Eastern Star and the Daughters of Rebekah. She is a graduate of the St. Thomas parochial school.

Mr. Schrodt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and a generous contributor to its support. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He belongs to Leila Scott Lodge, No. 289, Tennessee Consistory, No. 1, Al Chymia Temple of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Schrodt is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Shelby Lodge, No. 259. Although the greater part of his time and attention has been devoted to his business interests, Mr. Schrodt has ever been appreciative of the social amenities of life and he has also been ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of good citizenship. He is never too busy to give his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

WILLIAM ASBURY OVERALL.

William Asbury Overall of Nashville, statistician of the state mining department of Tennessee, was born in Rutherford county, near Murfreesboro, on the 12th of November, 1874, and is a son of William Franklin and Mary (Jetton) Overall, who were also natives of that county. The mother died about 1892. The father was identified with farming during his active life and is now living retired in Murfreesboro. He served with the Confederacy during the Civil war and has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party.

William A. Overall was educated in the public schools of Rutherford and at Terrill College at Decker, Tennessee. On reaching young manhood he engaged in farming and also conducted a country store for several years. Later he removed to Gallatin, where he established a merchandise business, remaining there for about five years, after which he took a trip to the west for the benefit of his wife's health. Upon his return to Tennessee he entered politics and is now serving his seventh year in this present official position, that of statistician of the state mining department of Tennessee. He is thorough, systematic and reliable in keeping his accounts and his official record has at all times been most commendable.

On the 25th of February, 1902, Mr. Overall was married to Miss Frances Holder of Gallatin, Tennessee. They are members of the McKendree Methodist Episcopal church, South, and take an active and helpful interest in its work. Mrs. Overall is a graduate of the Howard Female College of Gallatin and was the first president of the Howard Alumnae Association. She has been active in the woman's suffrage movement for many years and was president of the Nashville Woman's Suffrage Organization for two years. She takes a most helpful interest in church and charitable work and is one of the city's most competent and forceful women of charming personality and marked capability. Both Mr. and Mrs. Overall have an extensive circle of friends, enjoying the goodwill of all who know them.

REV. GEORGE W. BURROUGHS.

Rev. George W. Burroughs, who since 1920 has been pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church of Chattanooga, was born in Winslow county, Mississippi, November 3, 1889, and is a son of C. P. and Lucretia C. (Bane) Burroughs. The father was a native of Louisiana and a representative of one of the old families of Mississippi who followed the occupation of farming. The Banes were of North Carolina, settling in that state in pioneer times.

George W. Burroughs received his early education, as well as home training, from his mother and afterward attended public and high schools in Mississippi,

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while in 1914 he was graduated from Bethel College with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He next matriculated in Vanderbilt University, which conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree in 1920, and from the same institution he received his Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1923. He was employed on his father's farm through his youth, remaining under the parental roof until he reached the age of seventeen years, after which he provided for his own support and worked his way through college. He began preaching when a youth of but seventeen years and in 1908 was ordained to the ministry. He devoted a year to preaching in Mississippi, after which he took charge of the McKenzie school, with which he was connected for four years, and then spent six years at Milan. In 1920 he became pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church of Chattanooga and under his able efforts the church is steadily growing numerically and spiritually. Rev. Burroughs is also one of the trustees of the McKenzie Theological College and of Bethel College and does everything in his power to further intellectual and moral progress.

In 1915 Mr. Burroughs was married to Miss Opal M. Pratt, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Pratt of McKenzie, a well known physician and a descendant of one of the early colonial families represented on American soil since pre-Revolutionary war days. Mr. and Mrs. Burroughs have become parents of two sons, George W. and Thomas.

Politically Mr. Burroughs is a democrat but has had neither time nor inclination to seek or fill public office. He was active in home work during the World war and has always manifested marked devotion to duty in relation to the country's welfare. Fraternally he is connected with the Masons and with the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is what the world calls a self-made man. In his struggles to equip himself for his chosen calling he met with many privations and hardships, working in various ways in order to obtain the funds necessary for his educational training. Even after completing his course of study it is related that upon one occasion he was called to a pastorate and had to sell his Bible in order to pay his railroad fare. His earnestness of purpose, his untiring zeal and his determination are now manifest in his pastoral service, and the church under his direction is steadily growing. He believes in the encouragement of the social features of church life and has secured in addition to the church property a three-story residence which is devoted to Sunday school and social service. He feels that the young people should be kept interested and is doing everything possible to hold their attention, presenting to them tangible proof of the fact that the greatest happiness is found in intellectual stimulus and strict adherence to Christian teachings. This is the real path of liberty, for the individual who walks therein is never hampered by a knowledge of sin, by a consciousness of guilt or by a feeling that there is something in his life that must be covered. He is free as the air in his knowledge of having nothing to conceal and that his lines of life are cast in the field of broad world betterment.

HENRY RANDOLPH CHEARS.

Henry Randolph Chears, founder and president of the Chears Floor & Screen Company of Memphis, has throughout his business career been reaching out along steadily broadening lines of more effective service and the results he has achieved have been most creditable and desirable. He was born in Ann Arundel county, Maryland, November 7, 1872, and is a son of the late Dr. Benjamin Chears, a physician, who was also a native of Ann Arundel county. He served as a surgeon of the Forty-eighth North Carolina regiment of the Confederate army during the Civil war and following his military experience engaged in the practice of medicine at Plymouth, North Carolina, until his death. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city and was well qualified for the onerous duties of his chosen profession. He came of French Huguenot ancestry, the name being formerly spelled Cheairis. The American branch of the family was founded by Vachel Chears, a French Huguenot, who crossed the Atlantic, settling in Charleston, South Carolina. Later representatives of the name went to Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and Delaware and during the Revolutionary war the family was represented in the American army. The mother of Henry Randolph Chears was in her maidenhood Sarah Ann Grady, a native of Union county, North Carolina, and

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a daughter of Henry Grady, a kinsman of the renowned statesman Henry W. Grady, the famous southern orator and well known as an editor of Atlanta. The Grady family was of Irish descent. Mrs. Sarah Ann Grady Chears has departed this life. In the family are three children, two sons and a daughter yet living, these being: Henry Randolph; Mrs. John Parks of Concord, North Carolina; and Vachel Thomas Chears, living in Edenton, North Carolina.

Henry Randolph Chears was reared in his native county and on leaving the public schools became a student in the University of Maryland at Baltimore. On reaching his majority he went on the road as a traveling salesman for a Philadelphia chemical house and spent five years in that connection. Later he became sales manager for the same concern and in 1904 he removed to Memphis, where he established his present business under the name of the Chears Floor & Screen Company, a concern that has been in constant operation, enjoying steady growth from the beginning until it is today the largest enterprise of the kind in the south. The plant is located at Nos. 884 to 890 Adams avenue and the business stands as a most substantial monument to the energy and enterprise of the founder and promoter.

On the 30th of August, 1912, Mr. Chears was married to Miss Lillian Adams of Memphis but a native of Alabama. They have one child, Virginia Randolph, eight years of age. Mrs. Chears is very active in church and social circles and is a member also of the Nineteenth Century Club. Mr. Chears has taken a most helpful interest in public affairs and is an active member and one of the directors of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce. Formerly he was chairman of the committee of that organization that sold the stock for the new Tri-State Hotel Company. He is also a member of the Memphis Rotary Club and the Colonial Club. He finds great interest, however, in civic work in connection with the Chamber of Commerce and he was an active member of the committee that raised six hundred thousand dollars to induce the Southwestern Presbyterian University to remove from Clarksville to Memphis. One of his pleasures comes in growing of gladioli, of which he has many beautiful and rare specimens. His interests outside of his business constitute an even balance to the intense activity which he displays in connection with the management and control of the Chears Floor & Screen Company. His cooperation is always considered a valuable asset in connection with anything that he undertakes, for his judgment is sound, his discrimination keen and his efforts unfaltering.

SAM H. SEYMOUR.

For twenty years Sam H. Seymour has been engaged in law practice at the Chattanooga bar. He was born in Murray county, Georgia, November 22, 1884, and is a son of Thomas M. and Frances (Hampton) Seymour, who were also natives of Georgia and are now living at Varnells, that state. The grandfather in the paternal line was Thomas Seymour, who was born either in New York or Connecticut and participated in the Indian wars. He settled in Georgia after his discharge from the army, becoming a pioneer resident of that state. The grandfather in the maternal line was Morgan Hampton, who was born in Virginia, whence he removed to Eastern Tennessee and later to Georgia, following the occupations of farming and surveying as his life work. Thomas M. Seymour, although now living retired from business, devoted many years to agricultural pursuits, in which he won substantial success. He was a Union soldier during the Civil war, serving for four years with the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry. In politics he has always been a republican and has filled the office of justice of the peace. To him and his wife were born nine children, eight of whom are living, two of the sons, Sam H. and W. W., being attorneys of Chattanooga. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their well spent lives have gained for them the warm regard of all with whom they have been brought into contact.

Sam H. Seymour, the fourth in order of birth in their family of nine children, was educated in the public schools of his native county and afterward pursued a literary course in the University of Georgia. He then entered upon preparation for the bar and was graduated as a law student from the University of Georgia in 1902. In the same year he came to Chattanooga, where he has since practiced and through the intervening period covering two decades he has made steady progress in his

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profession, being now accorded a liberal clientage that has connected him with considerable notable litigation.

On the 1st of September, 1921, Mr. Seymour was united in marriage to Miss Marjia Althea Scofield, who was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, a daughter of Fred B. Scofield, who is living in the state of New York. Mrs. Seymour is the only granddaughter of Commodore Loomis Scofield of the United States navy, who is also the president of the American Naval Association and vice president of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Seymour are active members of St. Paul's Episcopal church and he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he has always been a republican where national questions and issues are involved but at local elections is inclined to an independent political course. He has been too busy with his law practice to seek public office yet filled the appointive position of commissioner on the charity board. He holds membership in the Chattanooga Bar Association, the Law Library Association, the State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and he has the high respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LORING, M. D.

A representative member of the medical profession in Union City is Dr. Benjamin Franklin Loring, who has practiced here since 1909. A native of Georgia, his birth occurred in Gilmore county, on the 28th of September, 1861, a son of John Calvin and Mary (Forrest) Loring, natives of South Carolina. The father engaged in farming and stock raising for many years and achieved substantial success in that connection. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Loring eleven children were born, eight boys and three girls, five of whom are living. Of the eight sons in the family two became prominent physicians.

In the acquirement of his early educational training Benjamin Franklin Loring attended the public schools of his birthplace and subsequently enrolled in Central College, from which institution he was graduated with the B. S. dgree in 1885. He then taught school for five years, at the termination of which time he enrolled in the University of Tennessee, where he was a student two years. He later took up the study of medicine in Christian University at Fort Worth, Texas, and the M. D. degree was conferred upon him in the spring of 1895. He immediately entered into practice, locating at Stephenville, Texas, and he practiced throughout that state for some seventeen years. In 1902 he came to Tennessee, took a second course at the State University, and located in McMinnville, where he remained until 1909. In the latter year he came to Union City and he has since resided here. He is enjoying an extensive and important patronage and has won for himself an enviable position among the foremost members of the medical profession in the county and state. In September, 1917, Dr. Loring answered his country's call for service in the World war, and receiving a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps he went to Camp Greenleaf, where he remained three weeks. He was then transferred to Camp Oglethorpe to the General Hospital Corps for special training and subsequently was assigned to field service with the Twenty-second Engineers and sent to Camp Sheridan. From there he was transferred to the base hospital, where he was stationed eight months, at the termination of which time he went to Camp Eustis, Virginia, remaining there for three months at the base hospital unit of the Ninth Division. At Fort Monroe, in 1919, Dr. Loring received his honorable discharge, immediately returned to Union City and resumed his practice. In recognition of his services Dr. Loring was recommended for a permanent commission in the Medical Reserve Corps. The Loring family was well represented in the World war, for the Doctor had nine nephews in active service. One made the supreme sacrifice, another received injuries that have permanently disabled him and a third suffered the loss of one arm.

Dr. Loring has been twice married. At Fort Worth, Texas, in 1886, he was united in marriage to Miss Annie Stanley and to their union three children were born: Mabel, whose birth occurred in 1890, is married and living in Arizona; Winnie Davis, born in 1892, died in 1914; and Louriene, who was born in 1895, is

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married and now resides in Union City. The death of Mrs. Loring occurred at Wynnewood, Oklahoma, in 1900. In 1908 Dr. Loring was married to Miss Maude Parker at McMinnville, Tennessee. Mrs. Loring is a true southern gentlewoman and she is active in the club and social circles of this community.

Dr. Loring has been a lifelong democrat and he is always active in party councils. He was county health officer for two years while a resident of Texas, and was active in that office in McMinnville until he resigned in order to devote his entire time and attention to his private practice. The religious faith of the Doctor is that of the Christian church and he is an active member in the local chapter of the American Legion. He has always been a public-spirited and liberal citizen and during the years of his residence here has wielded a great influence for good in the community. His genial and pleasing personality has won for him many friends and no man is held in higher esteem and confidence by his professional brethren and fellowmen.

JOHN ALEXANDER WITHERSPOON, M. D., LL. D., F. A. C. P.

Dr. John Alexander Witherspoon, a man of high professional attainments and broad experience, has attained a position of leadership in his chosen vocation and is recognized as one of the foremost physicians of Nashville and also of the south. He was born in Maury county, Tennessee, September 13, 1864, a son of John McDowell and Mary Talitha (Hanks) Witherspoon, the father also a native of that section of the state. The mother was a daughter of Elijah and Polly (Woodard) Hanks, who resided in Maury county, Tennessee, and the former devoted his life to religious work as a minister of the Baptist church, becoming the pioneer missionary in this state. The great-grandfather of Dr. Witherspoon in the paternal line served as an officer in the Revolutionary war and his brother, John Witherspoon, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, while he also became the founder of Princeton University of New Jersey, one of the noted educational institutions of the country. Wesley Witherspoon, the grandfather of the subject of this review, married Sally Whitson and their home was in Maury county. They were the parents of John McDowell Witherspoon, who spent his life at Knob Creek, in Maury county, where he followed the occupation of farming. He was also a lawyer by profession and gained distinction in that calling, serving for several years as judge of the county court.

The country schools of Maury county, Tennessee, afforded John Alexander Witherspoon his early educational opportunities and he also attended W. R. Moore's School for Boys at Glass, this state, and Austin College at Sherman, Texas, but did not complete his course in the last named institution, being obliged to abandon his studies at that time, owing to ill health. Subsequently he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and was graduated from that institution on the 5th of May, 1887, with the M. D. degree. He began his professional career at Columbia, Tennessee, and for seven years maintained an office at that place. In 1888 he was elected professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, filling that position for two years, and he was then chosen to fill the chair of medicine in the same institution. In 1894 he was made professor of medicine and clinical medicine in the medical department of Vanderbilt University and has since served in that capacity. He has been very successful as an educator and practitioner and through practical experience has gained the skill that brings to his work the utmost possibility of accuracy in results. He has never lost the attitude of a student toward his profession and in 1895, 1899, 1905, 1909 and 1913 went abroad, taking postgraduate work in Germany, France, England and Scotland and thus greatly augmenting his knowledge and efficiency. In 1909, while pursuing his studies in Europe, the authorities at Washington, D. C., appealed to the American Medical Association to select one of its members then abroad to represent the United States government in making the speech of acceptance of the Washington monument. It was erected by the people of Hungary at Budapest in recognition of the aid rendered them by America in winning independence when their envoy, Louis Kossuth, the celebrated Hungarian patriot, visited the United States in 1851. Dr. Witherspoon was chosen to deliver the speech.

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On the entrance of this country into the World war Dr. Witherspoon applied for overseas service, but was told by General Gorgas, surgeon general of the United States army and for thirty years a close personal friend of the subject of this review, that he was needed at home and that a commission was awaiting him. But he refused any commission that did not carry him into the battle fields of France and for sixteen months gave his time and talents unreservedly to the conduct of the war on this side of the water, spending thousands of dollars of his own money. He was repeatedly called to Washington and sent on missions to distant parts of the country, accepting no remuneration for his work, which was to him a service of pleasure. He was a member of the district board of the selective service draft board, having forty-six counties under its jurisdiction, and he was also head of the Tennessee Volunteer Medical Corps. He was likewise a speaker for the Red Cross and aided in organizing the Medical Corps of the army in fourteen different states of the Union. In 1904 Dr. Witherspoon was appointed a member of the council of medical education of the American Medical Association. This council consisted of five members representing the five great medical universities of the United States and its object was to raise the standard of all medical institutions up to one hundred per cent. Dr. Witherspoon served sixteen years on this council. The results brought about through his untiring energy and unselfishness won him the everlasting esteem of all the greater medical educators in the United States.

Dr. Witherspoon was married on November 8, 1888, to Miss Cornelia Dixon, a daughter of J. E. and Emily (Watkins) Dixon, well known residents of Ashwood, Tennessee, and four children have been born of this union: Louise, the eldest, married Eugene S. LeGette, and they reside in Atlanta, Georgia; Mary Tabitha is the wife of R. E. Tulley, secretary and treasurer of the Knoxville Table & Chair Company, and they have a daughter four years of age; Cornelia married Albert Woods, Jr., and they have become the parents of one child, Albert, Jr., who is about two years old; John A. Witherspoon, Jr., the Doctor's only son, is engaged in business in Nashville.

Dr. Witherspoon is an earnest member of the First Presbyterian church of Nashville, of which he is a deacon, and his political support is given to the democratic party. In Masonry he has attained the Knights Templar degree and he is also identified with the Knights of Pythias. In 1912 he was elected president of the American Medical Association by acclamation and he has also been honored with the presidency of the Tennessee State Medical Society, the Mississippi Valley Medical Association and the American College Association. He is a man of high purposes and ideals, whose well developed powers and notable ability have won him distinction in his profession, and his life work has been one of broad usefulness.

DANCEY FORT.

One of the most prominent attorneys in Tennessee is Dancey Fort, a representative citizen of Clarksville. He is a native of this state, his birth having occurred at Adams on the 11th of October, 1870, and he is a son of Josiah W. and Eliza Penelope (Dancey) Fort. On the paternal side he is of French Huguenot ancestry. William Fort, a brother of his great-grandfather and a resident of Robertson county, Tennessee, was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1796 and was one of the influential men of his day. Another ancestor, Tomlinson Fort, Sr., won fame for his high intellectual attainments in those early days. The paternal grandparents, Joel B. and Nancy (Metcalf) Fort, were instrumental in the organization of the Baptist church at Adams, Robertson county, the oldest church in that section of the state. Josiah W. Fort, the father of our subject, was for many years a minister in the Baptist church and was one of the most highly respected citizens of Robertson county. In 1853 he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Penelope Dancey, a daughter of William Exum and Nancy Hodges (Deggs) Dancey, and to their union six children were born: Joel B. is a prominent attorney and Judge of Robertson county. William, who was for many years engaged in farming died while in the United States service in 1896. Charles H. is engaged in farming. Sterling, president of the Northern Bank of Tennessee and of the Kiwanis Club at Clarksville, married Sally Jones of Knoxville, Tennessee, by whom he had two children, George, president of the Security Trust Company; and Sally, the wife of

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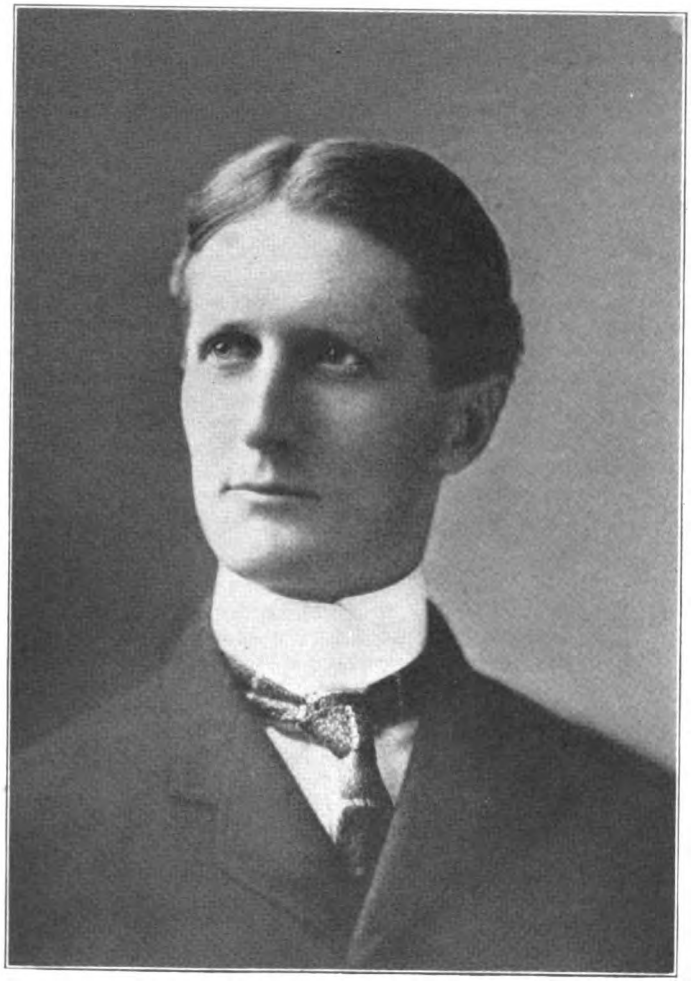

DANCEY FORT

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Mark Anthony of Adams, Tennessee. For his second wife Sterling Fort married Miss Margaret Fleming of Maury county, this state, and they have two children: Margaret Dancey and William K., both attending school. Dancey, whose name initiates this review, is the next of the family. Charlotte married F. M. Baker. Charles H. is residing on the farm where his great-grandfather settled in 1787.

In the acquirement of his education Dancey Fort attended the public schools of Tennessee and later enrolled in the University of Tennessee and Cumberland University, graduating from the latter institution on the 20th of June, 1891, with the LL. B. degree. In his youth he was an ardent fox hunter and participated in many thrilling fox hunts. He also enjoyed playing pranks on the negroes who were decidedly superstitious regarding a supposed witch. In 1700 some people by the name of Bell settled in the neighborhood of Mr. Fort's home, coming to this state from North Carolina, where they were said to have been greatly disturbed by a witch. It was told that the witch followed them to their new home and there was so much talk concrning the witch that Andrew Jackson went to the Bell home to investigate. When he was taking his leave, the story goes, the witch caused the wheels of his carriage to become immovable for a few minutes, after which they began to revolve, the witch presumably having given consent to Mr. Jackson's departure. It is also said that Mr. Fort's great-granduncle shook hands with this supposed witch through a partially closed door, the witch extracting from him the promise that he would not attempt to force open the door. No one ever saw the face of the witch, which curious being has been the inspiration for many stories that have been compiled in book form.

Upon the completion of his education and admittance to the bar Mr. Fort began practice in Clarksville, where he has since resided, and has built up an extensive and lucrative clientage, handling much important litigation before the courts. In addition to his private practice he is attorney for the Christian-Todd Telephone Company, the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company and several local corporations. He has likewise been city attorney of Clarksville since 1901 and has well appointed offices in the Northern Bank building. He is a director in the Northern Bank of Tennessee and is interested in the Northern Bank Trust Company and the Security Trust Company. The Northern Bank of Tennessee is one of the oldest banks in this state and one of the very few that withstood the ravages of the Civil war. It was established in 1854.

On the 11th of November, 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Fort and Miss Benjamin Gill, a daughter of Benjamin F. and Mary (Yancey) Gill, old residents of Clarksville. To their union two children have been born: Josiah Gill, who is twenty-one years of age and is a graduate of Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey; and Mary Yancey, who is a student at the university in Clarksville.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Fort has been active in politics, giving his endorsement to the democratic party. From 1906 to 1910 he was a member of the State senate and for eight years was chairman of the democratic executive committee in Montgomery county. He has been a member of the democratic state central committee since 1918. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was for twenty years a member of the board of the Odd Fellows Home in Tennessee and treasurer of that organization. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, and he has always been a generous contributor to its support. During the thirty-one years of his residence in Clarksville, Mr. Fort has contributed to a great degree in the upbuilding of the town, county and state, ever wielding a great influence for good. He has long been regarded as a leading member of the legal profession in the state and is a man universally liked and admired for his splendid business acumen. Although the demands made on his time are many he always manages to devote part of his attention to his friends, and his friends are legion.

EUGENE WALTER ROY.

Eugene Walter Roy, who is now connected with the real estate and banking firm of Marks & Bensdorf, started out in the business world in a humble capacity and his success and progress are undoubtedly due to his close application and the fact that he has concentrated upon a given field. He was born in Racine, Wisconsin,

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September 8, 1880, and is the only child of Frederick W. and Louisa (Blake) Roy, both of whom have departed this life. They, too, were natives of Racine. The grandfather in the paternal line was captain and owner of steamboats on the Great Lakes, one of his vessels being the J. I. Case, named in honor of J. I. Case, the founder of the great manufacturing plant at Racine devoted to the building of threshers and traction engines. Eugene W. Roy is a nephew of Jackson I. Case, the son of the original J. I. Case, the former having married Miss Henrietta Roy, a sister of Frederick W. Roy.

Reared in Racine, Eugene W. Roy began his education in the schools of that city and afterward attended St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin. He pursued his studies to the age of eighteen and then put aside his textbooks in order to start out in the business world. He took up a gainful occupation when he entered the employ of the Racine Street Railway & Electric Light Company, remaining at the Racine plant for several years. Eventually he came to Memphis and obtained a position with the Memphis Gas & Electric Company as a meter reader. He remained with this corporation for a period of seventeen years and held various responsible positions, working his way steadily upward. He received many promotions of merit and was finally made assistant secretary and later secretary, thus becoming one of the executive officials of the company. In January, 1923, however, he resigned to enter the real estate business with the firm of Marks & Bensdorf, realtors and bankers, with offices at No. 150 East Madison street.

On the 5th of October, 1907, Mr. Roy was married to Miss Florence Dobrowski, a native of Ethel, Louisiana. Mr. Roy is of the Episcopal faith and his lodge relations are with the Masons. In the commandery he has attained the Knights Templar degree and he has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs as well to the Memphis Rotary Club and is in hearty sympathy with the purposes and ideals of that organization, which has as its motto: "He profits most who serves best." He is now the president of the Memphis Associated Amateurs and is interested actively in much that makes for social pleasure and business advancement in his adopted city.

EDWARD JOSEPH ENGLISH.

Edward Joseph English, founder and proprietor of the business conducted under the name of the English Furniture Company at No. 143 North Main street in Memphis, is numbered among the substantial citizens that the Emerald isle has furnished to Shelby county. He was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, on the 17th of May, 1878, his parents being Patrick and Johanna (Tobin) English, both of whom have passed away. They never came to the United States. The father was a farmer and cattle dealer, who was born in the village of New Inn. His family numbered six children, three sons and three daughters, but Edward J. is the only one in the United States. One of his sisters, Mrs. Johanna Reidy, the wife of James Reidy, remained a resident of Ireland. One of his brothers, William English, is in London, England, with the Prudential Assurance Company, and the other brother, Patrick, died at the age of twenty-two years. Two of the sisters are in Australia: Mary, the wife of C. H. Freeland; and Bridget, the wife of A. J. Irwin.

Edward Joseph English was reared on a farm in County Tipperary and was educated in Rockwell College, from which he was graduated in 1896. He then turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and continued to engage in farming and dealing in cattle in connection with his father until 1900, when he determined to try his fortune in the new world. Accordingly he bade adieu to friends and native land and sailed for the United States, landing at New York on the 19th of July, 1900. He has since made one return trip to Ireland to visit his parents, this being in 1907 and it has always been a matter of great satisfaction to him that he took the trip at that time, for his mother died the following year, the father surviving until 1911.

Almost immediately after coming to America Mr. English made his way to Memphis, where he arrived on the 29th of July, 1900. His first employment here was in the carpet department of B. Lowenstein & Brother at a wage of six dollars per week. He remained with the house for eleven months and then became associated with the firm of A. D. Gibson & Sons, furniture dealers, with whom he continued

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for three years, their establishment being then the largest retail furniture house in Memphis. He thoroughly learned the business while thus employed and afterward for eight years he was a salesman in the carpet department of J. Goldsmith & Sons Company, also owners of a large department store. In 1912 he embarked in business on his own account as a dealer in furniture and rugs at No. 293 North Main street, occupying a room twenty-two by forty-eight feet. He was also associated in the undertaking with a partner under the firm style of the English & Latura Furniture Company, his partner being Anthony Latura, a thoroughly reliable and progressive business man, who passed away in 1915. He was succeeded in the firm by his brother, Alvin Latura, who continued in the business until 1917. Mr. English then purchased the Latura interests, at which time he changed the name to the English Furniture Company. In 1920 he purchased a lot at No. 143 North Main street, on which was an old one-story brick building twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet. He removed his stock to this in 1922, having been unable to occupy the place before, as the building was leased to other parties. Furthermore he wished to tear down the old structure and put up a substantial three-story brick building, which was completed on the 1st of April, 1922. He now occupies the entire three floors and basement of this building, which is twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, giving him about fifteen thousand square feet of floor space for his stock. He carried an extensive and splendidly selected line of fine furniture and rugs, together with medium priced furniture and rugs and he sells on the easy payment plan to those of moderate means who wish to use the furniture while making payment thereon. He can furnish a house complete with stoves, dishes, rugs, furniture and every necessary article and his business is steadily growing. He is a director of the North Memphis Savings Bank.

On the 9th of January, 1905, Mr. English was married to Miss Philomena Buckley, who was born and reared in Raymond, Mississippi, but was then residing in Memphis. They have become parents of five daughters, the eldest being the age of sixteen years and the youngest ten years of age: Kathleen, Marie, Margaret, Louise Philomena and Mildred, all attending St. Agnes Academy in Memphis. Mr. English and his family are communicants of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, being the present grand knight of the local council. He also belongs to the Catholic Club of Memphis, which is now erecting a three hundred and fifty thousand dollar club house and Mr. English is serving as one of the building committee. He is likewise grand knight of Memphis Council, No. 616, Knights of Columbus, and takes a very prominent part in the work of the order.

EDMUND HARRISON HUNTER, D. D. S.

For fourteen years Dr. Edmund Harrison Hunter has practiced dentistry in Chattanooga and he stands high among the leading members of the profession in the city and state. A native of Georgia, his birth occurred in Forsyth, on the 13th of February, 1876, a son of William and Martha Matilda (Ezzard) Hunter. The Hunters located in Virginia in the old colonial days and were among the pioneer settlers of Georgia. The Ezzards were settlers of the Carolinas. Cunningham Ezzard, grandfather of Dr. Hunter, was an extensive planter and one of Georgia's most prominent citizens. He served as a member of the state senate for a number of terms and was a forceful writer and speaker. William Hunter was a farmer. He likewise operated a sawmill and a cotton gin and was generally active in the affairs of the community in which he resided. His father, Thomas Hunter, was a native of Forsyth county.

The public schools of Forsyth county afforded Edmund Harrison Hunter his early education and subsequently he was graduated from the Hightower Institute at Cummings, Georgia. In 1905 he enrolled in the Southern Dental College at Atlanta, Georgia, and was graduated from that institution in 1908, with the D. D. S. degree. He immediately came to Chattanooga and for the first two years was associated with Dr. Dupre, one of Chattanooga's oldest and most successful dentists, who enjoyed an extensive and representative patronage. Upon the death of Dr. Dupre, Dr. Hunter succeeded to his practice and has since practiced independently. He is readily conceded a place among the leading members of the profession in Chat-

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tanooga and the state. He holds to the highest of professional ethics and devotes his entire time and attention to his practice. During the World war the Doctor was active in the promotion of all drives and other worthy causes and he gave free dental treatment to soldiers.

Since attaining his majority Dr. Hunter has given his endorsement to the democratic party. Although he has never sought nor desired public preferment, he is actively interested in party affairs and is conversant on all important questions and issues of the day. Fraternally he has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was secretary of his lodge for one year. He is likewise a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, in which organization he has held all chairs, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the National, State and City Dental Associations. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, South, and he is a generous contributor to its support. Dr. Hunter is unmarried.

WILLIAM HARDING BURROUGHS.

For thirteen years William Harding Burroughs, now deceased, was the secretary and treasurer of the Memphis Street Railway Company and discharged the exacting duties of that position in a most painstaking and satisfactory manner. Not only, however, did he figure prominently as a business man of Memphis, but by reason of his geniality, his kindliness of spirit and his many sterling qualities, he enjoyed in unusual degree the friendship and high regard of those with whom he came into contact. He was born in Clark county, Missouri, October 12, 1873, a son of John and Augusta (Church) Burroughs, the former a descendant of the same ancestry as John Burroughs, the distinguished naturalist. The father was a farmer by occupation.

William Harding Burroughs devoted his early youth to the acquirement of an education in the schools of Shelbyville and after his preliminary studies were completed entered upon preparation for the bar, being admitted to practice in 1895. He then took up the active work of the profession, to which he devoted a number of years. In 1903 he entered the service of the United Railways Company of St. Louis in its accounting department and there gained a splendid insight into the business end of street railway management and control. In March, 1905, he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the Memphis Street Railway Company and continued to act in that capacity until his demise. He closely studied the needs and the opportunities of the Memphis street railway system and exercised his administrative powers and executive opportunities to improve the service and promote the success of the corporation in every way. He was not only held in high esteem by the officers of the company but also enjoyed the warm regard and affection of the men in the ranks to a remarkable degree.

On the 17th of September, 1894, Mr. Burroughs was united in marriage to Miss Genorah Gunby, a daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Nelson) Gunby of Shelbyville, Shelby county, Missouri. They became the parents of a daughter, Bessie, who with the mother survives the husband and father.

In his political views Mr. Burroughs was an earnest democrat, giving stalwart allegiance to the party for many years. He was a member of the First Presbyterian church and he was a prominent representative of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He also belonged to the Chamber of Commerce and took active and helpful part in its work, cooperating in its thoroughly organized efforts for the benefit and upbuilding of the city and the advancement of its commercial and civic interests. His face glowed with kindliness and his manner was characterized by the utmost geniality. When death called him he was greatly missed in the office, while desolation enshrouded his home. His fellow officials in the business said it would be hard to replace him—that the work might be efficiently done but it would be long before they ceased to miss his lovable, sunny personality. He was always a courteous gentleman, actuated by the highest sense of honor, and he combined dignity with a helpful spirit, while his understanding of his fellowmen enabled him at many times to extend a helping hand. When he passed away the Jewish Spectator said: "It saddens us to learn that another soul has taken flight and made its way to realms unknown to us earth dwellers. Death is at all times an unwelcome visitor to mortal

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man, and when its summons comes with appalling suddenness, without warning, the blow is all the more severe. William H. Burroughs is no more. No longer do his dear ones hear his footsteps nor his accustomed cheery greeting. No more comes the oft repeated inquiry of anxious friends concerning the health of Mr. Burroughs. Alas, each has heard with sadness that he sleeps the sleep that knows no awakening and recognizes that 'in the midst of life we are in death.' For thirteen years he was secretary and treasurer of the Memphis Street Railway Company and he fulfilled his duties in that onerous position in a most capable and satisfactory manner. At all times, under all circumstances, congenial, good-natured, courteous and kind, Mr. Burroughs will be sadly missed by a wide circle of friends and associates."

SAMUEL ADOLPHUS RONK.

Samuel Adolphus Ronk is one of the well known merchants of Alamo. A native of this state, his birth occurred in Gibson county on the 13th of October, 1884, a son of Samuel Godlup and Elizabeth (Paskell) Ronk. The father died in 1884.

Upon attaining school age Samuel Adolphus Ronk attended the public schools of Gibson county and in 1912 entered the grocery business in Rutherford, Tennessee. He was active in that connection until he removed to Good Luck and established a general mercantile business. Subsequently he came to Alamo and has since been actively identified with mercantile circles here. He has met with good success in the pursuit of his business, which has developed in a most gratifying manner.

On the 31st of December, 1905, in Gibson county, occurred the marriage of Mr. Ronk to Miss Bertie Lee Huguley, a daughter of C. W. and Cora (Rasberry) Huguley, both natives of Gibson county. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Ronk two children have been born: R. L., whose birth occurred in 1906; and Almo, born in 1909.

In politics Mr. Ronk is a democrat and he takes a helpful and active interest in all municipal affairs. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church. During the years he has resided in Alamo he has won and retained the esteem of its best people, who hold him in high regard because of his many substantial personal qualities and high standards of citizenship.

HON. FRANK HOYT GAILOR.

Hon. Frank Hoyt Gailor, lawyer and legislator of Memphis and veteran of the World war, is the only son of Bishop Thomas Frank Gailor, eminent divine, who is Episcopal bishop of Tennessee. He was born in Sewanee, Tennessee, May 9, 1892, and the greater part of his life has been passed in Memphis, the family removing to this city in 1893. He obtained his preliminary education in the Memphis University school and afterward spent two years as a student in Racine College, a military school at Racine, Wisconsin. Later he took an academic course in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and was there graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1912. He next studied law for a year at Columbia University in New York city, after which, having received a Rhodes scholarship, he went to Oxford University in England and there won his law degree in 1915.

In the meantime he entered upon active service in connection with the conditions brought about through the World war. In 1914 and 1915 he was on duty under Herbert Hoover in Belgium, taking part in relief work, distributing food and clothing to those who were rendered destitute as a result of the German invasion. During 1915 and 1916 he was driver of an ambulance with the French army and from December, 1916, until April, 1918, he was with the British artillery forces, serving with the rank of second lieutenant in and about Ypres. In April, 1918, he joined the American army, being made a first lieutenant of the Field Artillery, Ninety-first Division, and so continuing until May, 1919. Something of the nature of his service, of the dangers to which he was exposed and the courage which he displayed, is indicated in the fact that he is now the possessor of the Albert Medal

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and the Elizabeth Medal from Belgium and the Reconnoissance Francaise from France.

Having qualified for the bar Lieutenant Gailor entered upon the active practice of law in Memphis in the fall of 1919, with the firm of Wilson, Gates & Armstrong, in which connection he continues, and in a calling where advancement is proverbially slow he is making steady progress, proving his ability to cope with intricate and involved legal problems as the result of his former comprehensive study and his thorough preparation of individual cases. He belongs to the Memphis Bar Association, the Tennessee State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Along other lines of activity Mr. Gailor has also been active. He is a recognized leader in democratic circles in Memphis and in 1920 was elected a member of the Tennessee house of representatives. During the sessions of 1921 he served as chairman of the judiciary and tax committees and was identified with much progressive work accomplished during these sessions. He is now the nominee of his party for the state senate.

On the 9th of August, 1922, Mr. Gailor was married to Miss Mary Louise Pennell, a native daughter of Memphis, in which city she was reared, her mother being Mrs. J. W. Pennell. Mrs. Gailor is a member of the Nineteenth Century Club. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gailor have membership in the Episcopal church and he is a Mason, while his membership connections also extend to the University Club and to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a director. He is leading a life of intense and intelligently directed activity, productive of substantial results along the line of his profession, in the legislative field and in connection with civic betterment and progress. He works as he fought—for the best interests of humanity, actuated by high purposes and ideals toward which he is reaching by the most practical and resultant methods.

JACK PRESTON SCHRODT.

Jack Preston Schrodt, a prominent and popular druggist of Memphis, owning and operating the Liberty Drug Stores, three in number, was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, on the 17th of November, 1894, the oldest son in a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, born to Preston David and Alice (Westenberger) Schrodt. In 1900 the family came to Memphis and they all reside here at the present time. The father is a prominent contractor. One son, Paul H. Schrodt, is president of a large tire and rubber corporation in Memphis, and although but twenty-five years of age is one of the city's representative business men.

In the acquirement of his education Jack Preston Schrodt attended the public schools of Memphis and in due time was graduated from high school when sixteen years of age. While securing his education he had worked in various drug stores at nights and on Saturdays and Sundays, for his early services being paid one dollar and fifty cents a week. He was employed in the capacity of "handy-boy" around the stores, sweeping the floors, delivering packages, running errands, etc., but he determined to make his mark in the world and applied himself diligently to every task assigned him. Gradually he was entrusted with more important duties and his wages were raised accordingly. At the age of eighteen years he was a licensed assistant pharmacist and became a full-fledged pharmacist at the age of twenty. He continued to work for various drug companies in Memphis until the 16th of September, 1918, when he determined to engage in the drug business on his own account. He purchased a small drug store at No. 1332 Florida street, just one block south of his present Liberty Drug Store at No. 1288 Florida street, his total capital at the time of purchase being less than twenty dollars cash. He secured the stock of goods, valued at seven hundred dollars, on credit. He named the establishment the Liberty Drug Store and today that name is recognized by nearly every man, woman and child in Memphis. The experience that Mr. Schrodt received during his days of apprenticeship taught him many valuable lessons and he laid the foundations of his business on this knowledge. Did he succeed? The answer is obvious. Today, instead of the one Liberty Drug Store, there are three of them in Memphis, No. 1 being located at 1288 Florida street; No. 2 at 1290 Jackson avenue; and No. 3 at 415 Linden avenue. In addition to his drug business Mr. Schrodt is engaged in the real estate business. Being a firm believer in the future of Memphis

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JACK P. SCHRODT

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he has invested in many vacant lots on which he has erected houses and buildings, many of which he has sold at a profit. In early life he was taught the value of thrift and that has been one of the dominant factors in his success. Tireless energy, keen perception, honesty of purpose, a genius for devising the right thing at the right time, joined to everyday common sense, guided by resistless will power, are the chief characteristics of the man. Justice has ever been maintained in his relations with his patrons and employes and many of those who began with him at the commencement of his career are still in his service. He has not been slow to assist and encourage others who have left his employ to enter business for themselves, and in return he naturally has their loyal support. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing toward prosperity and from the beginning has had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of his enterprise. He has gained wealth, yet it was not alone the goal for which he was striving, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

In Memphis on the 21st of June, 1916, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Schrodt and Miss Ethelyn Elaine Brown, a native of this city. Mrs. Schrodt is a woman of culture and refinement and is a licensed pharmacist, rendering her husband valuable assistance in the conduct of Liberty Drug Store, No. 1. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schrodt are active members of the Eastern Star Lodge and attend the South Side Methodist church, of which they are members.

Fraternally Mr. Schrodt is a Mason. He has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and is a member of the Mystic Shrine. Along strictly business lines he holds membership in the Tennessee State Pharmaceutical Association and is an active member of the Memphis Drug Club.

RICHARD BROOKE MAURY, M. D.

Dr. Richard Brooke Maury had passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey when he reached the end of his earthly pilgrimage, going as one "who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams." He had for many decades been a distinguished physician and surgeon not only of Memphis but of the entire south, and though he was versed in the broader scientific attainments of the profession, he never lost that human interest which is prompted by sympathy for one's fellowmen. His life was actuated by a desire to aid his fellows, and by the highest Christian principles and patriotic purposes. Dr. Maury was born in Georgetown, D. C., February 5, 1834, and came of Huguenot ancestry. One of the illustrious members of his family was Jean de la Fontaine, who was martyred in 1563. The founder of the family in the new world was Matthew Fontaine Maury, who settled in Virginia in 1718. The Doctor's father was private secretary to President James Monroe. Soon after the birth of Dr. Maury his parents removed to Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he pursued his early education in the elementary schools. At the age of sixteen he matriculated as a student in the literary department of the University of Virginia and within two years had graduated from several schools of that university. He afterward took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for four years and then returned to the university to study medicine. The story of his professional career has been most entertainingly told by Dr. W. W. Taylor, who said: "Dr. Richard Brooke Maury graduated in medicine at the University of Virginia in 1857, and at the medical department of the University of New York in 1858. At the close of his medical course he, by competitive examination, won an interneship in Bellevue Hospital. With the expiration of his hospital position his health failed. He suffered from hemorrhages of the lungs and his friend, Dr. John Metcalf, a distinguished physician, advised him to go south. He settled at Port Gibson, Mississippi, and began the practice of medicine. The Civil war soon came on and Dr. Maury was appointed by President Jefferson Davis, surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Mississippi Cavalry. He served to the close of the war and returned to Port Gibson. Two years later, in 1867, he moved to Memphis. He opened an office on Second street, opposite Calvary church. He had been in Memphis but a short time when the late Dr. R. W. Mitchell, so well known and beloved in this community, called on him and after a short visit proposed a partnership. After a day taken for consideration

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Dr. Maury accepted the proposition and from this grew a strong professional bond and enduring friendship which lasted until death claimed Dr. Mitchell. Thus was formed a partnership which continued for almost forty years. Dr. Maury never failed to give due credit to Dr. Mitchell for the early benefit that was derived from this association. For many years the firm of Drs. Mitchell & Maury did a large general practice and later they associated with them the late Dr. Edward D. Mitchell. After being in general practice for several years, Dr. Maury turned his attention to a specialty—the diseases of women. In this line of work he was eminently successful and his name was known throughout the south and to all distinguished specialists in this country. The general practice of medicine had broadened his medical horizon and thereby enabling him to regard the human organism in its entirety, he was the better fitted to enter upon the one line of work which he had chosen. He prepared himself by study at the Woman's Hospital in New York, when its leading surgeons were the late T. Gaillard Thomas and Thomas Addis Emmet. In plastic surgery on the female Dr. Maury was specially skilled and was not excelled by Emmet, the recognized master in that field of work. Later when surgery made great strides, he went abroad several times for study and witnessed the work of Lawson Tait, Knowsley Thornton, Bantock, August Martin and the elder Skene. He also frequently visited the clinics of this country and studied in detail the methods and technique of prominent gynecologists. With the wonderful achievements in abdominal surgery, many operators became too enthusiastic and in the early days many unnecessary operations were done. A surgical furor spread over the country and it seemed that many were trying to see who could report the largest number of abdominal sections. Dr. Maury was never a victim to this craze. He always studied his cases with the most painstaking care and did not operate until he was sure of his ground. At this period in the latter half of the '80s and the early '90s, the writer officiated as his assistant and it can be said that Dr. Maury never opened the abdomen that there was not formed sufficient pathologic justification.

"Dr. Maury was the first to recognize and operate for extra-uterine pregnancy in Memphis and probably the first in the south. This operation was performed a short time after Lawson Tait first published his epoch-making contribution on this subject. In subsequent years Dr. Maury did many operations for this abnormal condition and in 1894 read a valuable paper before the Tennessee State Medical Association on the Management of Ectopic Gestation. This paper was afterward referred to by Lawson Tait in his book on Ectopic Gestation.

"Dr. Maury was never a voluminous writer, but during his professional activities contributed thirty-seven papers to the leading medical journals. His utterances were always regarded of value and if these articles could be collected and published in book form they would make a valuable contribution to medical literature. His most notable paper was the chapter on Periuterine Inflammation in the American System of Gynecology, published in 1887 by the Leas in Philadelphia. At that time there were many conflicting views on this subject and although it has now been thirty-two years since that paper was written, its teachings are, in the main, sound and valuable today. This contribution was very favorably reviewed by the medical press and received a reference in the volume on Gynecology in the great English work—Albutt's System of Medicine.

"In the early years of Dr. Maury's operative work there were no adequate hospital facilities in Memphis and his operations had to be done in private residences. To do this properly, the work was hard and much time required in preparation. In 1885 Drs. Mitchell and Maury opened a small private infirmary for the diseases of women, in the old residence on the southwest corner of Third and Court streets. A year later they erected a building for their purposes farther east on Court avenue, which was successfully conducted for many years.

"Dr. Maury was the first to introduce the graduate and trained nurse to Memphis and was also the first to inaugurate a school for the training of nurses. In all of this work Dr. Maury was a pioneer in this community. The southern women were unaccustomed to going to a hospital and the trained nurse was an unknown profession to the young women. For these reasons many were reluctant to enter a hospital and for a time it was difficult to obtain a sufficient number of young women to enter the training school. However, the people were soon educated along these lines and after a while the infirmary was overflowing with patients and the nurses were abundant.

"In his professional work Dr. Maury saw many suffering women who could not

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afford the care and expense of the infirmary. These he operated on at their homes. Later he enlisted the interest of several prominent ladies in the community in the establishment of a woman's hospital. The beginning was small and with only an outdoor department in a building which stood next to the present Commercial Appeal building. After a while sufficient funds were obtained to purchase a residence on Washington avenue and the Woman's Hospital was opened. Some years afterward the late Hugh Brinkley became interested in the work of these benevolent ladies and a sufficient amount was given by him as a start toward the establishment of a better hospital and equipment. From this grew the present Lucy Brinkley Hospital. Dr. Maury was surgeon in chief and president of the staff until his retirement.

"Dr. Maury was a long-time member of the American Gynecological Society and at one time its president. He was a member of the British Gynecological Society and several prominent medical societies of this country. For years he held the chair of professor of gynecology in the Memphis Medical College.

"Dr. Maury always stood well with his professional associates and as an evidence of that esteem the physicians of Memphis gave him an elaborate dinner on the eightieth anniversary of his birth and presented him a loving cup. The gentlemen who had been selected to respond to toasts gave voice in eloquent words to the manifold achievements which had adorned his life. Congratulatory letters and telegrams were read from prominent gynecologists, among them being Dr. Howard Kelly of Baltimore, Dr. E. C. Dudley of Chicago, Dr. John G. Clark of Philadelphia, Drs. W. M. Polk and Henry C. Coe of New York and several others.

"Dr. Maury retired from active work in his profession about 1903. He erected a nice home in an unbroken forest in the suburbs of Memphis and there he lived very happily, surrounded by his family and the birds that he loved so well. He enjoyed remarkably good health up to his last illness. His faculties remained unimpaired and in a bold and clear handwriting in a note to the writer on his eighty-fifth birthday, just five weeks before his death, he said: 'Time is dealing gently with me and the changes it is working are almost imperceptible.'

"To sum up, Dr. Maury was no ordinary physician. In his daily life, in his courteous manners, in his accomplishments, in the careful study of his patients and in his Christian character, he filled the highest ideals of the true physician."

Dr. Maury was married twice. He first wedded Miss Jane S. Ellett, who died in 1875. He is survived by his second wife, who bore the maiden name of Jennie B. Poston. His family numbered a daughter, Mrs. P. M. Harding of Vicksburg, Mississippi; and five sons, who are living: Henry Ellett of Terra Ceia, Florida; John Metcalf, a physician; Joseph Ellett; William Poston and Robert Mitchell, all of Memphis. Dr. Maury was ever actuated by the teachings of Christianity and for twenty-five years he was senior warden of Calvary church, while one month prior to his death he was made honorary senior warden for life, an honor never before conferred on any member of that church. He closely followed the Master, who went about doing good, and that his fellow practitioners recognized the worth of his life work is indicated in the fact that on his eightieth birthday he was presented with a loving cup at a dinner given in his honor by forty Memphis physicians. The Lucy Brinkley Hospital for women owes its existence to Dr. Maury, who through a period of twenty-five years worked untiringly for the institution. Aside from his professional activity he was keenly interested in ornithology. From early boyhood he manifested a deep love of birds and it seemed that they recognized his friendliness and were assured of his kindly treatment. He encouraged them to nest in the trees near his home and they would flock to his grounds every spring. He organized the West Tennessee Audubon Society in 1911 and was its president from the beginning until his death. Through his efforts Tennessee led all the southern states in the number of junior Audubon societies and he frequently lectured in the schools of Memphis on birds and bird lore. In this respect he was unsurpassed in this country as a friend of the birds. Moreover, he was instrumental in securing much legislation favorable to the protection of birds. More than this he loved children and it was through his efforts that recreation grounds were established in the Memphis parks. He was the first advocate and founder and served as a president of the recreation commission. He aided in laying the foundation for the present school system of Memphis and was president of the board of education for the year 1870-71. Several years ago Maury school was named in his honor. In 1907 he organized the City Club, which has been instrumental in many civic reforms and of which he was president for five years, at the end of which time he was made

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honorary president. His life was brought to its close on March 17, 1919, by an attack of pneumonia which lasted four weeks. He had but recently passed the eighty-fifth milestone on life's journey. Few men reach that age and the lives of scarcely any are more replete in good deeds and valuable service to mankind. For a half century he was an exemplary representative of his profession and of the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. His thorough early training well qualified him for his chosen calling, and though his health had become somewhat impaired through his close attention to his studies, he nevertheless met the call of duty in service as a surgeon of the Civil war and when that was over entered upon the practice of his profession in Memphis, where progressiveness characterized his career to the end. He was always a student and always a leader and to his last illness had the mental alertness of youth. While his life in its professional capacity was of the greatest benefit to his fellowmen, his activities touched even a broader scope, for Memphis at all times found him the stalwart champion of all those interests which make for uplift and advancement, as shown in his interest in the schools, in recreation, in hospitals and in all those affairs which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. He was ever actuated by the highest principles of honesty, cleanliness and refinement, which qualities he believed should be translated into the political and governmental systems of the country as well as into the terms of personal conduct. One who knew him long and well said of him: "It was good to know Dr. Maury. One always felt better after having talked with him." A fitting tribute to the memory of this good man was paid by Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, who said: "The death of Dr. Richard B. Maury is not only an occasion of sorrow and distress to his immediate family and to the thousands of friends who loved and honored him, but it is a serious public loss to the city of Memphis and the state of Tennessee, of which for fifty-two years he was an ideal citizen. Few men in any profession gave such intelligent and consistent attention and study to matters affecting the common welfare. Although for many years at the head of his profession, president of the Gynecological Society of the United States and probably the most popular physician in the city, subject to calls both night and day, he always found time, he always made time, to give his thought and his aid to the public service. He was indeed an ideal citizen. He was for years president of the board of education. He was president of the Audubon Society. He founded the City Club. And no question affecting the prosperity of Memphis or the common good ever failed to receive his careful and painstaking and generous consideration.

"Such men are rare and all Memphis honored itself doing honor to Dr. R. B. Maury. It is impossible to speak of his personal characteristics without seeming to be extravagant; but Dr. Maury was no common man. He was a very uncommon man. His exquisite and infallible gentleness and courtesy, the 'unbought grace of life,' pervaded his every thought and action and impressed everyone who came into contact with him. He could be firm as a rock, but the iron hand wore a velvet gauntlet. His 'strength was gentle and his gentleness was strong.'

"He was a man of clear and resolute conviction, and he lived up to his principles. He illustrated the finest and truest traditions of the south, and we were proud of him. He was simple and brave and unostentatious in his religious faith, which represented to him, and to others through him, the spiritual valuation of life which alone makes life worth living. And above all things else he was a real and shining example to us all of that most splendid type of manhood, a Christian gentleman.

"It is hard to say 'farewell to a life so noble and true, to a friendship which has been stanch and loyal, so sweet and helpful, through so many years; but death is an accident of time; life endures; and we shall meet again some day, and talk to each other about this warfare, as we dwell together in God's peace.' "

WILLIAM J. McCARTY.

William J. McCarty is numbered among the prominent business men of Memphis, being proprietor of the Tri-State Floral Company, one of the largest concerns of its kind in this city. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, on the 15th of December, 1858, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McCarty. His father was also a native of Allegheny county and was of Scotch-Irish descent. For many years he engaged in farming and sheep raising, achieving

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well merited success in that connection. Mr. McCarty was a stanch Presbyterian and a prominent and highly esteemed member of the community in which he resided. Mrs. McCarty died when William J. was a boy of seven years. To Mr. and Mrs. McCarty six children were born: Cassie Jane is the widow of J. B. Brown and makes her home in East Palestine, Ohio; John Avis is a resident of East Palestine, Ohio; Sarah is the wife of Zachariah Irving and they also live in East Palestine, Ohio; Ellen is married and lives in Philadelphia; William J. is the subject of this review; and Martha, who married a Mr. Irving, lives in Florida. Mr. McCarty died in 1864, and his wife passed away a short time previous to that date.

William J. McCarty was reared on the home farm in Columbiana county, Ohio, and received but little education. In his late youth he went to Pittsburgh and there learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years in that city. Later he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and there enjoyed substantial success as a general contractor. He was contractor and builder for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd Convent at Normandy, a short distance from St. Louis. In the '80s he came to Memphis and soon turned his attention to the greenhouse business as a member of the firm of Pearson & McCarty. His partner, John Pearson, was an Englishman and an expert florist, who had made an extensive study along that line in his native country. Mr. Pearson's death occurred in 1900, whereupon Mr. McCarty bought out his interest from Mrs. Pearson and has since conducted the business on his own account, renaming the establishment the Tri-State Floral Company. It is one of the largest and best known floral concerns in Memphis, occupying three acres of ground, and is located near the entrance to Elmwood cemetery on South Dudley street. The main greenhouse is two hundred and twenty-five feet in length by twenty-four feet in width. The greenhouses are beautiful and everything is kept in the best condition.

In Memphis, in 1894, occurred the marriage of Mr. McCarty and Miss Florence Eugenia Perry, who was born in Fulton, Kentucky. Her death occurred at the age of twenty-three years, upon the birth of her daughter, Emma Perry McCarty, who was born on the 6th of March, 1909. Her father is very fond of her and they are great friends. The daughter is a member of the First Baptist church and is active in church circles.

Although the greater part of his time and attention is devoted to his business, Mr. McCarty is essentially public-spirited and his aid can always be counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. The success he has achieved in life is the result of his own intelligently directed efforts and no man stands higher in this city for integrity and sterling personal worth.

KING WALTER ROGERS.

One of the leading citizens of Dyersburg, who has wielded a great influence for good in this community is King Walter Rogers, who is active in the grocery business under the name of Rogers & Company. He was born in this county on the 10th of November, 1884, a son of Henry Edgar and Mollie (Rucker) Rogers, likewise natives of this state. For many years the father was engaged in planting and achieved substantial success in life. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are deceased.

In the acquirement of his education King Walter Rogers attended the public schools of Dyersburg and at an early age entered the grocery business as shipping clerk for the Dyersburg Grocery Company. He remained an employe of that concern for nearly four years, taking advantage of every opportunity offered him to learn the business, and subsequently he determined to enter business on his own account. As a result he engaged in the grocery business under the name of Rogers & Company and after a short time, the venture proving very successful, he bought out his partner and has continued to operate the business independently. He now has four grocery stores in Dyersburg, each of which is doing an extensive business. The secret of his success lies in his close application to the thing at hand, his realization that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and his innate business and executive ability. He is also a man of genial and cordial spirit and has won the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come into contact. Aside from the grocery business he is a director in the Citizens Bank and the Forked Deer Milling Company.

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At Ripley, Tennessee, occurred the marriage of Mr. Rogers to Miss Essie Martin, a daughter of William C. and Nancy Martin, both natives of Tennessee. To their union one child has been born: King Walter, Jr., nine years of age.

Mr. Rogers is one of the most public-spirited and progressive citizens of Dyersburg and his aid can always be counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the development and improvement of the town, county and state. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club and he is likewise a prominent member of the Good Roads Club. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner, and he is likewise affiliated with the Maccabees. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church. Politically Mr. Rogers gives his allegiance to the democratic party and for one term he was a member of the city council. He is a man of proven ability and he is universally liked and admired for his splendid business acumen and sterling personal worth.

JOHN JOSEPH BROENS.

For considerably more than three quarters of a century a representative of the Broens family has been conducting a manufacturing establishment in Memphis, which beginning as a blacksmithy and wagonmaking shop has kept pace with the changing mode in transportation and now manufactures auto-truck bodies and auto parts. Early in the last century a Dutch tanner, Titus Broens by name, came to this country with his family and settled at first in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. In 1836 he moved his family to Memphis, where two years later he established a blacksmithing and wagonmaking shop. This shop descended to his son, Gerould Frank Broens, who was a lad of eleven when his parents came to America. When the Civil war broke out he cast his lot with the southern states and took an important part in the stirring events about Memphis in the early part of the conflict. At that time he was running his blacksmith shop on Jackson avenue, which promised to be most useful to the Confederate cause, so he was sworn into the service by one of Jeff Davis's deputies as a spy. While apparently plying his trade of wagonwright and blacksmith he was engaged in the construction of wagons built with false bottoms in which quinine could be smuggled to the Confederate soldiers at the front. For down in the southern marshes malaria was a far deadlier foe than Union guns and the blockade of all southern ports by the Federal fleet had cut off the importation of supplies of this most necessary drug. Gerould Broens made other things for the use of the army, so it was inevitable that he should be seized and thrown into prison when the Federal army took the city in 1862. He was confined in the Irving block on North Second street, where he was awaiting the execution of the death sentence when a number of prominent citizens of Memphis and his friends intervened in his behalf and secured his release. Thus narrowly escaping the usual pitiless fate of a spy, the young smith took his wife and two children and went to Holland, where they remained until after the conclusion of the war. His wife was Elizabeth Brans before her marriage and was a native of Belgium and of Scotch and Belgian parentage. Returning to the United States in the late '60s they again took up their residence in Memphis where, on the 27th of June, 1869, their son, John Joseph Broens, was born at what is now No. 361 Piomingo avenue. Of a family of six children, he and two sisters are now living: Mamie, the wife of E. C. Cook, president of the World Phonograph Company of Chicago; and Elizabeth Broens Moriarity of Little Rock, Arkansas, whose husband is a merchant tailor in that city. The father died in 1881. His widow lived to the great age of ninety-six years.

Until he was eighteen years old, John J. Broens attended the public and high schools of his native city. His father had died when he was a boy of twelve, and he felt that as soon as possible he should help his mother in bearing the burden of providing for the large family. Accordingly he entered the Broens shop, which was owned and being operated at that time by his mother, his brother Fred having taken over the management of the actual shop work. In cooperation with his brother he ran the business for a number of years under the name of Fred Broens & Brother. Eventually the brother withdrew from the concern to become a member of the county court. He has since passed away.

When in the first decade of the twentieth century it became apparent to all

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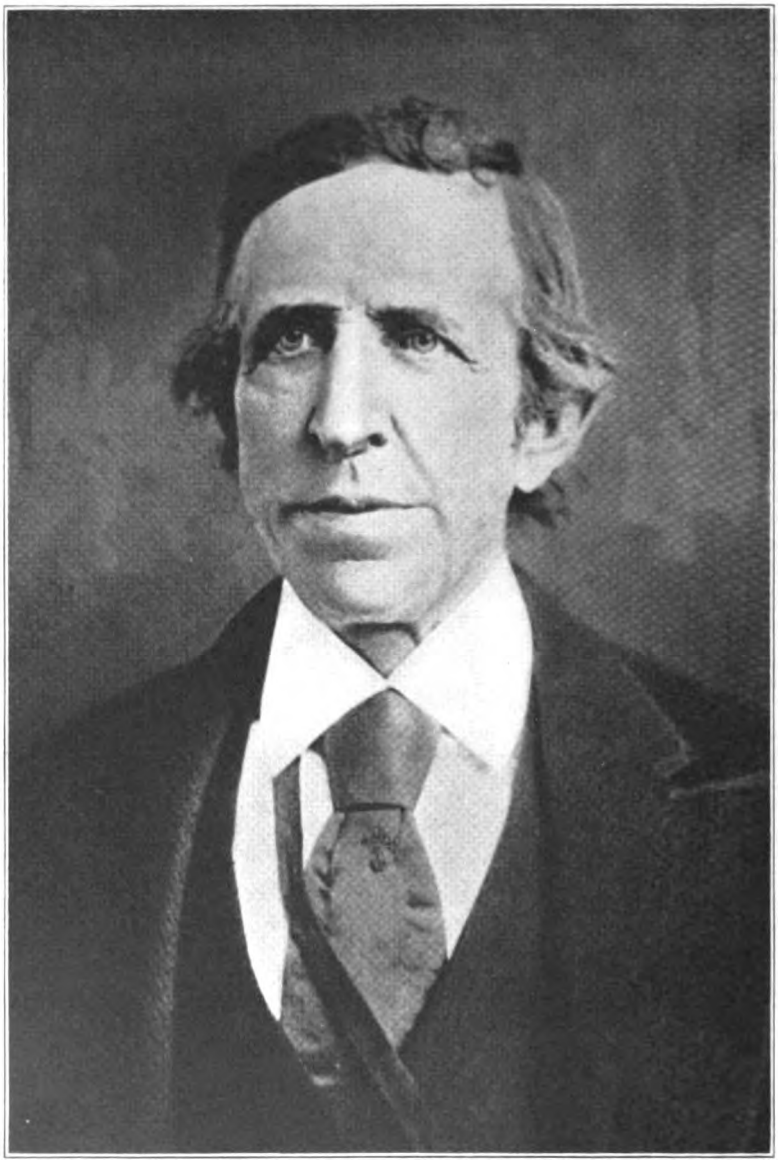

JOHN J. BROENS

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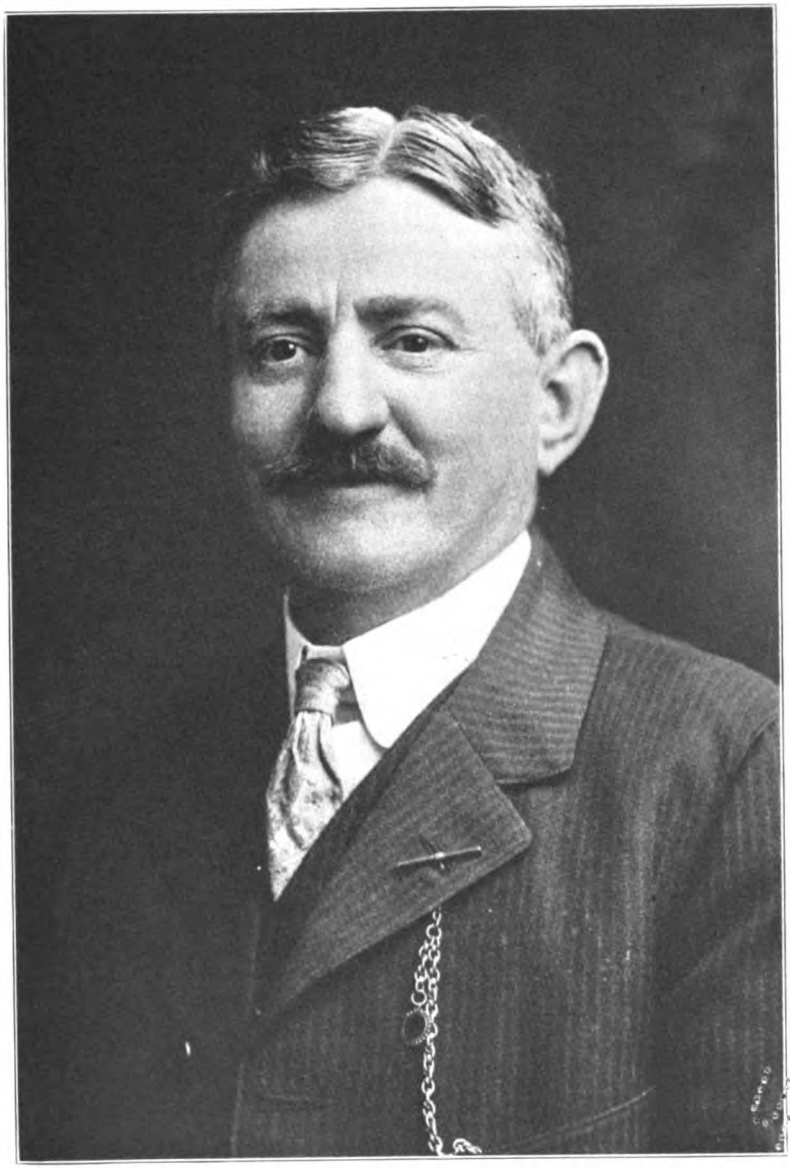

JOHN J. BROENS, JR.

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thinking people that for most ordinary purposes the horse-drawn vehicle would soon be superseded by the motor driven car, the Broens business was reorganized to meet the new demands. For wagons auto-truck bodies were substituted and for horse shoes and wagon tires, auto blacksmithing. The firm is now known as the J. J. Broens & Sons, there being three of the latter to come into the business. The wisdom of this change has long since been amply demonstrated. The ever increasing volume of auto traffic has contributed steadily to the prosperity of the firm, which now occupies a substantial modern, two-story factory building at 345-347 Jefferson avenue that was built for its own use. Steady employment is given to eighteen skilled mechanics and there is room for expansion to meet the needs of a continually growing trade. Throughout the recent development of the firm can be seen the guiding hand of Mr. Broens, to whose foresight, constant application and administrative ability its gratifying growth is largely due.

On the 18th of July, 1896, Mr. Broens married Miss Addie Hill, who was born in Galva, Illinois, but came to Memphis as a little girl of twelve and has since resided in this city. They have three sons: Jerome Gerald, John Joseph, Jr. (known to his family and friends as "Jack") and Elmer Francis, aged eighteen, sixteen and eleven, respectively. The two older boys are students at the Tupelo Military Academy, Tupelo, Mississippi.

Mr. Broens is a member of Calvary Episcopal church and is a Mason, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and the rank of Knight Templar in the York Rite, and belonging to the Mystic Shrine. He takes an active part in the work of the St. Andrew's Society and is also identified with the Civitan Club of Memphis. Likewise prominent in the social and fraternal circles of the city, Mrs. Broens is particularly interested in the work of the Eastern Star and the White Shrine of Jerusalem.

JOHN R. WHITE.

John R. White of the J. R. White Motor Company of Chattanooga, handling the Nash car, has in this connection developed a business of considerable extent and is one of the representative automobile dealers of the city. Born in Princeton, Kentucky, on the 17th of October, 1871, he is a son of John E. and Sarah (Foster) White and a grandson of Robert White, who was a native of Tennessee, representing one of the old and honored families of this state. The grandfather followed the occupation of farming and continued his residence in Tennessee until his demise, which occurred in 1882, when he was seventy-seven years of age. The mother of John R. White was a daughter of Pleasant L. Foster, who was born in Georgia, where he was a farmer and slave owner.

John E. White was born in Polk county, Tennessee, in September, 1839, and was married in Georgia to Miss Sarah Foster, whose birth occurred in Georgia in 1842. Both are still living. Following their marriage they removed to Indiana and afterward to Kentucky, while subsequently they became residents of Dalton, Georgia, in 1881, Mr. White devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits in both Kentucky and Georgia. He was a member of the Third Tennessee Regiment of the Confederate army and served for four years during the Civil war as a private, participating in some of the hotly contested engagements in that long and sanguinary strife. Both he and his wife are members of the Baptist church, in the work of which they have been very active, and Mr. White gives his political allegiance to the democratic party. His family numbered seven children, of whom six are yet living: Naomi, living at Calhoun, Georgia; Rosa, who has been a teacher for thirty-five years and is now connected with the schools of Gordon county, Georgia; William N., a farmer, living at Ringgold, Georgia; John R., of this review; D. F., who practiced dentistry for more than twenty years in Atlanta, Georgia, and then retired with a substantial competence; and W. L., living at Rome, Georgia, and traveling for the White Provision Company.

John R. White mastered the elementary branches of learning as a pupil in the public schools of Murray county, Georgia, and afterward attended the State University at Macon. He was reared on a farm and devoted his attention to the work of tilling the soil to the time of his marriage, which was celebrated on the 2d of January, 1894, when Miss Willena Brown became his wife. She was born in Walker

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county, Georgia, a daughter of S. H. Brown, one of the pioneer blacksmiths of that state who also conducted a store there. Mr. and Mrs. White have become parents of two children: Barrett, who is traveling out of Chattanooga; and Willene, who is at home.

Following his marriage Mr. White engaged in the retail grocery business for a time and later extended the scope of his activities by adding a stock of ladies' furnishings. He conducted his store until about 1912, when he sold out and went to Asheville, North Carolina, where he engaged in the livery business, remaining there, however, for only six months. He then returned to Dalton, Georgia, where he accepted a position as traveling salesman with the Standard Computing Scale Company, remaining with that house for five years. In 1917 he came to Chattanooga, where he entered into active connection with the automobile business as a representative of the Hardwick Buick Company. He sold his stock in that business, however, in January, 1922, and has since engaged in business alone under the name of the J. R. White Motor Company, selling the Nash car. He also conducts a large repair department, which is most liberally patronized, and he employs a large force of men. His business is now one of extensive proportions and he ranks with the leading motor car dealers of Chattanooga.

Mr. and Mrs. White hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which she takes a very active interest, being connected with a number of the church societies. Mr. White also has membership with the United Commercial Travelers and his political endorsement is given to the democratic party, but he never seeks nor desires office as a reward for party fealty, preferring to give his undivided attention to his commercial interests, which have been wisely and carefully directed, so that he has won a place among the men of affluence in his adopted city.

RICHARD STORCH.

One of the most popular and highly esteemed citizens of Memphis is Richard Storch, founder and proprietor of the Richard Storch Shoe Store at No. 134 North Main street. He was born in the state of Thuringen, Germany, on the 25th of December, 1854, a son of Fontaine and Anna (Oetzel) Storch. His parents never came to the United States and they both died before he came to this country in 1880. His father was an iron man and achieved substantial success in life. Richard Storch was one of thirteen children born to his parents, nine boys and four girls. Four of the sons came to the United States, Richard, Henry, Jacob and Ernest. Jacob died in Memphis some twenty years ago while Henry's death occurred at Kent, Ohio, some twenty-five years ago. Richard and Ernest are now the only sons living. Ernest resides in Kent, Ohio, is married and is the father of ten children. He was born on Christmas Day just fifteen years after the birth of his brother, Richard. One sister of Mr. Storch came to the United States, and she married Charles Wendt and now lives near Raleigh Springs, Shelby county, just east of Memphis.

In the acquirement of his education Richard Storch attended school between the ages of six and fourteen. At the age of fourteen years he became an apprentice to the shoemaker's trade and has since been identified with the shoe industry. For many years he was engaged in shoemaking in the old country and for some time after coming to Memphis in 1880. Today Richard Storch is one of the leading business men in this section of the country. He owns one of the finest shoe stores in Memphis and is readily conceded to be the dean of shoe men in this city. He owns the building in which his store is located and likewise owns the lot on which this two-story brick building stands. It has a frontage on Main street of twenty-four feet and seven inches and a depth of one hundred and forty-eight feet. He purchased the site three years ago at a bargain price from the Overton estate and its value is rapidly increasing, owing to the fact that on the opposite side of Main street, a short distance from the building, two buildings are being erected at a cost of one million, five hundred thousand dollars each. One of them is the Memphis new Auditorium and Market House, which will be the pride of every citizen of Memphis upon its completion; and the other is the new fourteen-story Tri-State Hotel, in which Mr. Storch is a stockholder. Also just two blocks south on the same side of Main street the new Columbian Life Assurance Society building is

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being erected, which will be twenty-two stories in height. Mr. Storch's business block has more than quadrupled in value since he bought it. Of course he has made many costly improvements on the building but his keen foresight certainly stood him in good stead when he bought the lot and erected the building. For forty-three years he has resided in this city and during that time has made many true and stanch friends. He is never too busy to be cordial nor too cordial to be busy. His two nephews, Richard and George Wendt, sons of his sister, are associated with him in the Richard Storch Shoe Store.

Mr. Storch has not only been active in the promotion of his own interests, but he has ever been cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of good citizenship and has given his hearty cooperation to every movement for the upbuilding of the community at large. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, belonging to Memphis Lodge, No. 6. For twenty-five years he has belonged to this order, which has presented him with a gold medal. He is a member of the Encampment and a past Noble Grand.

JOHN T. FISHER.

Business enterprise and progressive methods find expression in the life record of John T. Fisher, the president of the John T. Fisher Motor Company of Memphis and also the vice president of the American Snuff Company. Ohio numbers him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Morgan county, that state, August 21, 1862. His father, Thomas Fisher, was also a native of Morgan county, born in 1838. He was a mechanic and at the time of the Civil war he put aside all business and personal considerations in order to join the Union army, with which he served until the cessation of hostilities. He was a son of John Fisher who became one of the pioneer residents of Morgan county, Ohio, removing to that locality from Virginia. The death of Thomas Fisher occurred in the year 1902 and he is still survived by his widow, who in her maidenhood was Clarinda Reed. Her birth occurred in Morgan county in 1839 and she is now living at Chesterhill, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

John T. Fisher was reared on a farm in his native county, his youthful experiences being those of the farm bred boy, who early learns the value of time and of opportunity and who in the course of his experiences soon becomes acquainted with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. In early manhood, however, John T. Fisher determined to put aside agricultural pursuits and for seven years engaged in teaching school, while later he spent thirty years as a traveling salesman, representing Dr. Harter's line of medicine. Mr. Fisher took up his abode in Memphis in 1902, but made his way to the south in 1888. In 1894 he first became identified with the snuff industry as a traveling salesman for the firm of Bruton & Condon of Nashville, the junior partner being Martin J. Condon, who is now president of the American Snuff Company of Memphis. Throughout the intervening period, covering more than twenty-eight years, Mr. Fisher has been identified with the snuff industry. For many years he was division manager at Memphis for the Atlantic Snuff Company and the old American Snuff Company. With the incorporation of the present American Snuff Company in the year 1910, with a capital stock of fifteen million dollars, he became the vice president and has so continued. He has further extended his activities along business lines by becoming president of the John T. Fisher Motor Company and thus extensive and important interests claim his time and attention and profit by his cooperation and direction. He founded the Motor Company, which is now doing business at No. 737 Union avenue, in the wholesale and retail distribution of the Reo cars. Of this company he is the president and he was formerly the president of the Union Motor Car Company of Memphis. In fact, he has been a prominent figure in the commercial circles of this city since 1910 and is today an outstanding figure in connection with the business activity of the city.

On the 31st of March, 1891, Mr. Fisher was married to Miss Lucile M. Fidler and they have become parents of two children: Donna Sarah, who is a graduate of a college at Roanoke, Virginia, and is now a student of the Currie School of

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Expression at Boston, Massachusetts; and William H., who is attending the Memphis University School, at the age of sixteen years.

Mr. Fisher belongs to the Methodist church and is a Knight Templar and Consistory Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine. He also belongs to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, of which he was formerly vice president and he has membership in the City Club and in the Memphis Country Club. His activity is always a forceful factor in the successful accomplishment of any purpose with which he becomes allied. It is characteristic of him that he works energetically and persistently and never stops short of his objective.

ANDREW JACKSON CLAYTON.

Andrew Jackson Clayton, manager of the Mississippi Valley Motor Company, wholesale and retail distributors of the Oakland cars at No. 918 Union avenue in Memphis, was born at New Albany, Indiana, July 8, 1882, and is the only son of John F. Clayton, a former railroad man, now living in Indianapolis. The mother, who also survives, bore the maiden name of Maggie Louise Hildinger and her father was at one time a resident of Memphis but left the city at the time of the yellow fever epidemic.

When Andrew J. Clayton was two years of age his parents removed to Jeffersonville, Indiana, and when he was a lad of eight years their home was established in Indianapolis. He spent his youth there and completed a course of study in the Manual Training high school of that city. At nineteen years of age he entered the employ of the Perry Manufacturing Company, vehicle manufacturers of Indianapolis and remained with that concern for eight years, representing the company on the road as a traveling salesman during the latter part of this period. Throughout his business career he has steadily advanced and the steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. After leaving the Perry Company he occupied the position of sales manager with the Banner Buggy Company of St. Louis, chiefly owned by Russell Gardner. His former experience had been the practice ground on which he had qualified for his later responsible duties and in the position ot manager at St. Louis he continued for eight years. Upon the organization of the Mississippi Valley Motor Company at St. Louis in 1916 he joined that corporation as a traveling salesman and has been associated therewith throughout the intervening period. He came to Memphis in 1919, where he established the Memphis branch of the business and has remained here as manager. His previous training in the sale of buggies and other vehicles well qualified him for his later success in connection with the automobile trade and he has established a substantial enterprise in Memphis.

On the 14th of February, 1907, Mr. Clayton was married in Chicago, Illinois, to Miss Nellie McPherson, who was born in Bloomington, that state. Mr. Clayton belongs to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and also to the Kiwanis Club and he is interested in all of those forces which make for progress and improvement in municipal affairs, or which advance civic standards. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, while his wife is identified with the Eastern Star. They occupy an enviable social position and the hospitality of their home is greatly enjoyed by their wide circle of friends.

HENRY HAMILTON LOVE.

It is not alone by reason of the place which he made for himself in the business world as a leading lumberman of Nashville, that Henry Hamilton Love is entitled to prominent mention in this volume. He possessed many qualities that endeared him to his fellowmen and it has often been said of him that he found his greatest joy in life in doing good to others. Moreover, he was active in many of the constructive measures which had to do with the welfare and upbuilding of the city, particularly with the Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, nor was his name an unfamiliar one in literary circles. He was born on his father's farm about three miles from Nashville, on the 27th of December, 1875, his parents being James Benton and

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Mary E. (Plummer) Love. The father, also a native of this state, was identified with business interests in Kentucky for forty-nine years. He became a well known coal merchant in Nashville, operating as a member of the firm of Love & Randall. Both he and his wife were members of the Tulip Street church and passed away in that faith.

Their son, Henry Hamilton Love, attended the public schools of Nashville until he had completed a high school course and in young manhood he turned his attention to newspaper work as a reporter on Nashville journals. He manifested great ability in this connection and in the early '90s covered the round on the Nashville American. However, he turned his attention to the lumber trade in 1896, when he became a member of the firm of Love, Boyd & Company, being associated in this undertaking with his brother, John W. Love, and his brother-in-law, J. W. Boyd. He was in large measure responsible for the rapid and steady growth of the business until ill health forced him to put aside his activities in the commercial field. He was recognized as one of the prominent lumbermen of his section of the south and was the first president of the Nashville Lumbermen's Association, which he aided in organizing in 1910. He also served for several terms as a director in the National Hardwood and Lumber Association of the United States and was an official in similar national bodies. He it was who devised the hardwood telegraph code that is now in general use by lumbermen in all parts of the world. Mr. Love never ceased to have an interest in literary affairs, awakened through his early connection with the newspapers and throughout his life devoted not a little of his leisure time to writing, his articles appearing in many sport magazines and in local publications. These usually took a humorous turn and were a source of delight to many readers. Mr. Love was one of the promoters of what is today the Chamber of Commerce of Nashville and was particularly well known among the prominent business men of the city as an organizer. He took helpful part in organizing the Young Turks, a group of young business men of the city, and this society grew into the old Commercial Club, of which he was one of the three organizers, serving as its secretary at a time when this office carried with it no pecuniary compensation. He acted as one of the directorate until its consolidation with the Board of Trade. His connection with the Commercial Club was an important force in its existence, as he acted as editor of the Commercial Club Tattler, the organ of that association, which attracted considerable attention as a humorous publication, not only in Nashville but elsewhere. His ability as a writer was also supplemented by his ability as a story teller and his ready anecdote or forcefully told incidents made him a popular figure in all social circles. He belonged to the Nashville Traffic and he was widely known as one of the organizers of the Rotary Club, of which he served as president. He was likewise a director in the Fourth & First National Bank. There was no phase of activity which had to do with the growth, progress and welfare of Nashville that sought his aid in vain, his public spirit being one of his most strongly marked characteristics.

On the 30th of November, 1901, Mr. Love was united in marriage to Miss Bessie May Fite, a daughter of Leonard and Bessie (Sawrie) Fite. Mr. and Mrs. Love became parents of two sons. Henry Hamilton, Jr., born January 19, 1905, and now a midshipman in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis; and Robert Hamilton, born October 27, 1908. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which Mr. Love had membership, and in that faith he passed away on the 2d of May, 1922, his remains being interred in Mount Olivet cemetery. He had always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and he was unfaltering in his support of any cause in which he believed. Ill for some time ere his passing, he was never known to utter a complaint, bearing his suffering with Christian fortitude. His kindly disposition, his generous spirit, his appreciation for the good qualities of others, won for him the admiration, respect and friendship of all who knew him. In a series of resolutions passed by the Nashville Club following his demise it was said:

"Whereas, The Angel of Death has entered our ranks and by his gentle touch ended the earthly suffering of our beloved friend and fellow, Hamilton Love; and

"Whereas, In his death the Lumbermen's Club has lost a shining light, the community a valuable citizen, and his family a good and loving husband and father;

"Be it Resolved, That the members of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club take this occasion to express their grief at his untimely taking off, their appreciation of the privilege of having known him and lived with him, their boundless admiration

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for the unfailing fortitude and uncomplaining courage with which he bore his burden of physical affliction, their respect for him as a business associate, and their love for him as a man; and

"Be it Further Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the Nashville Lumbermen's Club, and a copy be sent to the sorrowing family of our brother who has passed on 'beyond the sighing and the weeping,' with the hope that they may find comfort in the words of the poet:

"Life! we've been long together
Through pleasant and through cloudy weather;
'Tis hard to part when friends are dear—
Perhaps 'twill cost a sigh, a tear;
Then steal away, give little warning,
Choose thine own time.
Say not Good Night—but in some brighter clime
Bid me Good Morning."

Memorial services were held for Mr. Love by the Rotary Club, on which occasion many of its most prominent members pointed out again and again that the greatest joy and pleasure of Hamilton Love's life was to do good to others. His strength of manhood was coupled with a tenderness as great as that of a woman. There are men whose lives cover a comparatively brief period and yet are much richer than many whose pilgrimage is of much greater length and the career of Hamilton Love is indeed rich in its business successes, in its social prominence, in its public spirit and in its friendship.

"Believe with him who planned it all,
There is no work unfinished, and no night;
And though the call comes in life's morning time,
At noonday or at dusk, all, all is right.
Then why be sad?"

ROBERT BRYAN CASSELL.

Robert Bryan Cassell, a prominent attorney of Harriman, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on the 29th of July, 1868, and is a son of John Louis and Phoebe Elizabeth (Bryan) Cassell, being a descendant of old and honored ancestry. His great-grandfather on the paternal side was Captain Abraham Cassell of Revolutionary fame, and his grandparents were Thomas J. and Sarah M. (Daniels) Cassell. The maternal great-great-grandfather was William Bryan, who married Mary Boone, a sister of Daniel Boone, and Daniel Boone married a sister of William Bryan. The great-grandfather was Morgan Bryan and the grandfather, Thomas L. Bryan. The grandmother on the maternal side was Mary Kay. John Louis Cassell, who was born in 1833, was very prominent in financial circles for many years but retired from business some time previous to his demise in 1921. His wife was born in 1840 and her demise occurred in 1880.

The public schools of Lexington, Kentucky, afforded Robert Bryan Cassell his early education and subsequently he enrolled in Harrodsburg College, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated with the A. B. degree. He then entered the University of Virginia, for legal training, and that institution conferred the LL. B. degree upon him in 1890. He immediately commenced the practice of his chosen profession and has practiced in Roane county thirty-two years. He is one of the most prominent and representative attorneys at the county and state bars. In 1920 and 1921 he served as special judge of the supreme court of Tennessee. Although the greater part of his time and attention is given to his profession. Mr. Cassell is well known in business circles, being president of the Island Creek Company, president of the Harriman Hotel Company and president of the Indian Head Coal Company, all large corporations operating in that section.

In Harriman on the 22d of June, 1905, was celebrated the marriage of Robert Bryan Cassell and Miss Margaret P. Hill, a daughter of Captain Isaac A. and Margaret (Kendrick) Hill, prominent citizens of that place. To their union one daugh-

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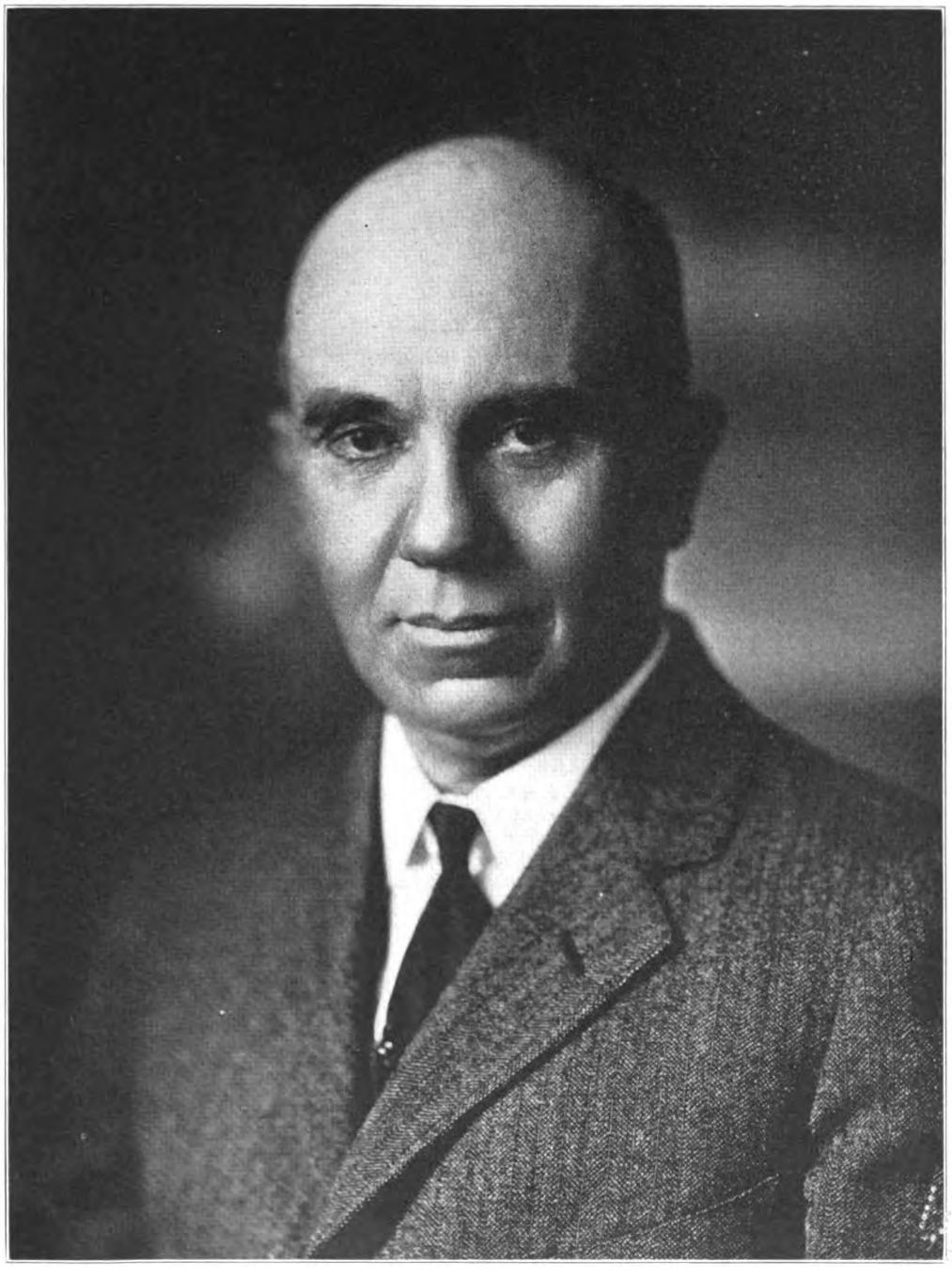

ROBERT B. CASSELL

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ter has been born: Margaret Bryan, whose birth occurred on the 8th of December, 1906. Mrs. Cassell is a woman of much personal charm, quiet and unassuming. She is descended from old and honored southern ancestry and is regent of Kendrick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution and a member of the Society of Colonial Dames.

Since attaining his majority Robert Bryan Cassell has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He was elector on the democratic ticket in 1896. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and an exemplary member of the craft. His religious faith is manifest in his attendance at the Christian church. As a public-spirited citizen he is an active member of the Rotary Club and the Board of Commerce of Harriman and he is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. Mr. Cassell remains a constant student of his profession and is a member of the American, Tennessee State and Roane County Bar Associations.

GENERAL ALFRED E. JACKSON.

Having been at one time the oldest resident of Jonesboro, Tennessee, which is the oldest town in the state and is situated in Washington county, the oldest county in Tennessee, and, moreover, by reason of the fact that he had a most interesting family, military and business history, it is certainly imperative that mention of General Alfred E. Jackson be given prominent place among the leading citizens whose records constitute the history of this great commonwealth. General Jackson was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, on the 11th of January, 1807, and until late in life was engaged in those activities required in attending to large farming and business interests. His grandfather, Philip Jackson, came with his wife, Eliza, from Ireland and settled in Edenton, North Carolina, where both passed away. The father of General Jackson was Samuel D. Jackson, who was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1755, and died on the farm of his son on the "Chucky" river in Washington county on the 7th of May, 1836. He had served as a lieutenant in Colonel Stark's regiment of Virginia troops during the Revolutionary war. Before removing to Tennessee in 1801 he had engaged in wholesale merchandising in Philadelphia and was a man of very considerable wealth, but by endorsing papers for Robert Morris, the celebrated financier, he was obliged to make sacrifice of his property, selling out at a loss of one hundred and nineteen thousand dollars and in addition paying thirty thousand dollars in money for Morris. With his removal to Tennessee he settled in Jonesboro and purchased a farm of six hundred and forty acres on the "Chucky" river from Governor John Sevier and David Ross, which property is intact in the possession of his descendants today. He had previously purchased fifty thousand acres of land from Governor William Blount and it was this that occasioned his removal from Philadelphia to Tennessee. About the year 1804 he removed from Jonesboro to Jefferson county, settling at a place known as Panther Springs, in the center of his extensive holdings of East Tennessee lands, which in turn were in the very midst of the Indian hunting grounds. Samuel D. Jackson devoted his life to merchandising when in Jonesboro and to the improvement of his lands, and subsequently he took up his abode in Davidson county upon a farm which he purchased from General Andrew Jackson. He and General Andrew Jackson traced their kinship so closely that he lived for three months during 1805 in General Jackson's home. Some time afterward the latter won ten thousand acres of Samuel Jackson's Harpeth lands from him and this resulted in a street quarrel in which the latter was run through the body by General Jackson's long cane spear. It was many years after this personal encounter between the kinsmen that their friendship was renewed, but finally they met in the Cumberland mountains in company with General Coffee and other members of General Jackson's military staff. At that time they again became friendly and General Jackson afterward gave to Henry Jackson, a son of Samuel Jackson, an office in the treasury department at Washington, which position he filled until Millard Fillmore became president of the United States.

Samuel D. Jackson was a man of very decided convictions, excitable and high-tempered, in which respect he was much like the old hero of the battle of New Orleans. In addition he was a very successful business man. To the same family

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belonged General "Stonewall" Jackson of Virginia, all being descended from old Irish stock. The men of the family were tall, General Alfred E. Jackson, who was six feet three inches in height, being a normal representative of this family. The latter was more or less intimately associated with many of the distinguished men of Tennessee, including Bailie Peyton, Ephraim Foster, A. O. P. Nicholson, William Cullom, Robert I. Chester, Chief Justice Deaderick, whom he nursed when a little boy, Neill S. Brown, Aaron V. Brown, Gustavus A. Henry, John Bell, Paul F. Eve, Sr., Thomas Menees, Davy Crockett, Meredith P. Gentry, T. Nixon Van Dyke, Robert Hatton and Daniel S. Donelson.

The mother of General Alfred E. Jackson was in her maidenhood Miss Eliza Catharine Woodrow, member of a New Jersey Quaker family but a native of Philadelphia. She was a lady of liberal education and culture and long occupied a prominent position in the social circles of her native city. She always attended the levees held by Presidents Washington and Adams when Philadelphia was the national capital and she was also bridesmaid to the lady who first became Mrs. Todd and afterward the wife of President James Madison. She belonged to the Presbyterian church at Jonesboro, Tennessee, of which the Rev. Charles Coffin, founder of the Greeneville College, was pastor, and she also belonged to the church at Salem under Dr. Samuel Doak, founder of Washington College. Of her sisters, Susan Woodrow, became the wife of Dr. Binney of Philadelphia, the father of Horace Binney, a distinguished lawyer, member of congress and a director of the old United States Bank, of which he also served as attorney under Nicholas Biddle, famous financier of that period. Another sister, Julia Woodrow, became the wife of James Duncan of Gettysburg and still another sister married Dr. Spring of Boston. The mother of these daughters was Mrs. Susan Woodrow nee Firman, a woman of great business capacity, for whom Benjamin Franklin and William Duncan of Philadelphia acted as business advisers. She possessed splendid judgment and knowledge of economic values and she accumulated a large property. Her daughter, Mrs. Samuel D. Jackson, was like the mother a woman of brilliant intellect and was also remarkable for her beauty, as were her daughters. She was born December 22, 1764, and passed away January 8, 1844, in Jonesboro, at the home later occupied by her son, Alfred E. She left six children: Henry, who died at Lynchburg, Virginia, where he had held office for twenty-four years; Susan W., who later became the wife of Dr. Thomas G. Watkins of Jefferson county, Tennessee; Eliza, who later changed her name to Julia Adelaide and became the wife of David A. Deaderick, her death occurring at Cheek's Crossroads in Jefferson county, Tennessee, in 1817; Caroline, the wife of John A. Aiken, a brilliant criminal lawyer of Jonesboro, and both of whom died in Rome, Georgia; Harriet, who became the wife of Oliver G. Ross of Baltimore and settled in Jonesboro, Tennessee.

The other member of the family was General Alfred Eugene Jackson, whose name introduces this review. His life was an eventful one. He was educated at Washington and Greeneville Colleges under Rev. Samuel Doak, D. D., who founded the first institution of learning in Tennessee, and under Charles Coffin, president of Greeneville College. In his twentieth year he married and began farming on the "Chucky" river, devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits there until 1830, when he began trading in points in northern Alabama. This business occupied much of his attention for twenty-three years and through the sale of produce he made considerable money. In 1834 he began merchandising in connection with boating to points in the south and used wagons in selling his goods in South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. He continued his mercantile business for eighteen years and at the same time owned and operated mills and blacksmith shops. In 1843 he removed to Jonesboro and still conducted a store upon his farm. In 1846 he made a contract with Elijah Embree to take at a stipulated price all the output of Mr. Embree's rolling mill and nail manufacturing plant. This contract terminated only on the death of Mr. Embree in 1847 and the deal was a source of considerable profit to General Jackson. Previous to 1846 he began merchandising in Taylorsville, Johnson county, where he carried on busniess for fourteen years, and in the meantime he conducted two stores in North Carolina. His sound business judgment was shown when in 1847 he bought up all the corn in eastern Tennessee with the view of supplying the demand in Ireland, which was experiencing a famine. He took the corn to New Orleans on flatboats and there sold to an English purchaser for the Dublin markets, clearing fifteen hundred dollars on this venture. The trip consumed six months and sixteen days, during which time he was constantly

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on duty, often working all night on the river, steering his boats, which were lashed together. About 1850 he contracted with Bishop Ives of North Carolina to erect a chapel, seminary and boarding house and also a storehouse at Valle Crucis, in Watauga county, North Carolina. He continued his mercantile enterprise at Taylorsville, Watauga and Burnsville until 1861 and at the same time conducted a tannery, a shoe shop and a saddlery shop at Taylorsville. His life was thus one of intense industry and enterprise and contributed in large measure to the upbuilding and development of the communities in which he labored. At times his work was of a most arduous nature and involved him in many hardships and much exposure. He rode all over eastern Tennessee and over large portions of Alabama and South Carolina, making many of these trips at night in order to further his business. On one occasion he rode from Greenville, South Carolina, to his home—a distance of one hundred and twenty miles—without stopping for rest or sleep and twice only to feed his horse. Often he rode night after night for the benefit of his business interests and once went three hnudred miles in a canoe from Battle Creek to Decatur, Alabama, poling and paddling night and day, sleeping as the canoe floated down the river, rather than be balked in the sale of some western Tennessee lands. He then rode at night a distance of forty-six miles from Decatur to Tuscumbia to catch the stage and reach his destination in time to prevent the loss of his lien.

In 1861 General Jackson entered the Confederate service as a quartermaster on the staff of General Felix K. Zollicoffer. As brigade quartermaster he continued to serve until the death of General Zollicoffer on the 20th of January, 1862. He afterward became paymaster at Knoxville and disbursed about ten million dollars of Confederate money, remaining in the pay department until February 9, 1863, when he was commissioned a brigadier general and took the field. He was assigned to duty with General Daniel S. Donelson, then in command of the Department of East Tennessee. He served in Virginia and Tennessee and participated in the battle of Millwood in September, 1863, and of Blue Springs in October of that year. He captured the One Hundredth Regiment of Ohio Infantry, which won him the Yankee sobriquet of "Mudwall" Jackson. He also was in command at the battle of the Watauga, a running fight, on the retreat from Blue Springs with General Foster's brigade from Henderson to Rheatown. He participated in three fights at Carter's Depot and two battles at the Salt Works in Virginia, in one of which with a force of eighteen hundred men he repulsed Burbridge at the head of six thousand federal troops and drove him back with a loss of four hundred. This was on the 2d of December, 1863. In the last fight in which General Jackson took part he engaged with three hundred men, badly equipped, against Stoneman with six thousand men and held his position without loss. This was on the 1st of December, 1864. He continued in the service until after the surrender of Lee.

The war over, General Jackson remained in Washington county, Virginia, for a time and early in 1869 went to Knoxville, Tennessee, where he conducted a commission business for two years, after which he returned to Jonesboro, looking after his interests there. Under the able and skillful management of Judge Deaderick, following the war, General Jackson's estate remained intact. For kindness shown to his wife and family during the war President Andrew Jackson issued to General Jackson a special pardon, and through Governor William B. Campbell and other members of congress, General Fisk gave an order for the restoration of his property which had been confiscated. The character of General Jackson is shown by the fact that after the war, when his fortune seemed lost, he rented land and did not hesitate at manual labor on his own part but hoed and plowed the land with a mule and horse. He raised fifteen hundred bushels of corn in 1866, the sale of this bringing him his first money after the war. His wife, too, was equally industrious and economical and assisted him to retrieve their lost possessions. At one time he lost twenty negroes and five thousand bushels of corn, besides cattle, hogs, horses and tobacco in large amount, and his cribs and granaries were frequently raided by the contending armies. He never gave a mortgage or deed of trust in his life. He enjoyed the reputation of being a man of strong will power and of working force who always lived the life of a hospitable southern gentleman, extending the cheer and kindliness of his home to all.

It was on the 8th of June, 1826, that General Jackson was married in Carter county, Tennessee, to Miss Seraphina C. Taylor, who was born June 23, 1808, the youngest daughter of General Nathaniel Taylor, a brigadier general of the War of 1812, and a sister of James P. Taylor, a distinguished lawyer and for a time

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attorney general of the eastern judicial district of Tennessee. She was also a sister of Alfred W. Taylor, father of H. H. Taylor of Knoxville and of Colonel N. M. Taylor of Bristol. Mrs. Jackson, a lady of most modest and retiring manner, living a consistent Christian life as a member of the Presbyterian church, passed away October 27, 1882. She was the mother of fourteen children. Samuel Dorsey, the eldest, now a farmer of Taylorsville, Tennessee, married Alzinia Wagner and they had eight children: Mary, Olive, Sallie, Charles B., Ida, Matthias, Mattie and Lillie. Nathaniel Taylor, the second of the family, married Lizzie, the only child of Major John F. Henry of Blount county, Tennessee. Nathaniel T. Jackson, serving as a major under General Zollicoffer in the Confederate army, fell in battle, leaving one child, Alfred N., who is a lawyer of Knoxville. Eliza Catherine, the third of the family, became the wife of James E. Murphy, a lawyer of North Carolina, and has one child, Eugenia. Mary Caroline Jackson, born September 26, 1832, is the wife of General James T. Carter, son of General William B. Carter of Carter county, and they had five children: Bettie; Alice; Seraphina, the wife of Dr. Burdett of Nashville; Adelaide, the wife of Edward Koykendall of Knoxville; and James T. Carter. Henry Woodrow, the fifth of the family, died at an early age. Susan Evalina, the next younger, married Judge William V. Deaderick, a nephew of Chief Justice Deaderick, and she died leaving eight children: Alfred Eugene; Cora; John Franklin; Laura, who was the wife of John I. Cox and died in 1885, leaving a son; Henry C.; Claude Taylor; Edward; and Charley Fuller. James Patton Taylor Jackson, the seventh child of General and Mrs. Alfred E. Jackson and named for his uncle, James P. Taylor, a gallant soldier of the Confederate army, was wounded at the battle of Shiloh and died in Mississippi in 1881. William Woodrow Jackson died in infancy. Julia Adelaide became the wife of Charles L. Fuller of Nashville and had four children: Lillie, William, Nellie and Alfred Eugene Fuller. Alfred Eugene Jackson, the tenth of the family, died at Millborough, Tennessee. He was an adjutant of the Twenty-ninth Tennessee Regiment and passed away soon after the battle of Mill Springs or Fishing Creek. Seraphina Cordelia died at the age of thirteen years. Henry Clay became a farmer of Washington county, Tennessee. Lorena Olivene died at the age of four years. Olivia Lillie Jackson, the youngest of the family, became the wife of the Rev. James W. Rogan, pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Savannah, Georgia.

The death of General Jackson occurred in the year 1888. He was then an octogenarian. His life had been one of great activity and usefulness and had exerted a broad and beneficent influence over the development, growth and progress of the communities in which he lived. He was a man of marked personal courage, chivalrous, urbane in manner, and one whose record reflected credit upon a family name that has been honored throughout the annals of America.

FRED B. SMITHWICK.

Fred B. Smithwick, who is the fourth of the five sons of Presley Strange Smithwick, president of the First National Bank of Memphis, represented at length on another page of this work, was born July 24, 1891, in the city which is still his home and has become an active factor in business circles as a member of the cotton buying firm of Farnsworth, Smithwick & Company, doing business at No. 75 Union avenue. He completed his education at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, previous to which time he had attended the Memphis University School. His educational training was thus thorough and comprehensive and well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties. On leaving school in 1911 he turned his attention to the cotton business in the employ of his elder brother, of the firm of Graham, Smithwick & Company. Since that time he has been continuously associated with the business and in 1919 became one of the organizers of the present firm of Farnsworth, Smithwick & Company. His long association has made him familiar with every phase of the cotton industry and all of the vital questions relative thereto. His opinions concerning the cotton trade are well worth attention and as the result of careful management and unfaltering industry he has gained a measure of success which is most gratifying. He now belongs to the Memphis Cotton Exchange.

On the 3d of November, 1913, Mr. Smithwick was married to Miss Florence Andrews of Memphis and they have become parents of two children: Roberta, five

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years of age; and Fred B., Jr., who is but a year old. Mr. Smithwick belongs to the Colonial Country Club and he finds his chief recreation in tennis, having held the local tennis championship of the city for the past two years. He also belongs to the Kappa Alpha, a college fraternity and his religious belief is that of the Methodist church. He represents the spirit of the times in his devotion to business, in his appreciation of the value of recreation and in his recognition of the duties and responsibilities of life as represented in the work of the church or as upheld in those activities which are promoted for civic betterment and improvement.

THOMAS B. McLEMORE.

Thomas B. McLemore, educator, agriculturist, legislator and the holder of various other public positions which indicated his high standing in the community and his devotion to the public welfare, was born in Knox county, Tennessee, near the confluence of the French Broad and Holston rivers, on the 25th of September, 1844, being the youngest son of William and Elizabeth (Luttrell) McLemore. His youth and early manhood were spent upon the farm which was the place of his birth and at the age of seventeen years he joined a party of Union men who journeyed across the mountains to Williamsburg, Kentucky, where on the 14th of April, 1862, he enlisted in defense of the stars and stripes as a member of Company B, Sixth Tennessee Infantry, under command of Captain James M. Armstrong. He served in this company throughout the entire war period and participated in numerous hotly contested engagements, being mustered out following the close of hostilities at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 27th of April, 1865.

From Nashville, Mr. McLemore returned to his home and soon afterward entered school at New Market, Tennessee, while later he completed his education as a student in Grant University at Athens, Tennessee, for his studies had been interrupted by his military experience. Later liberal educational opportunities well qualified him for life's practical and responsible duties.

It was on the 8th of May, 1872, that Mr. McLemore was united in marriage to Miss Mary Lou Murphy, a daughter of the late Captain James M. and Mary (Kane) Murphy, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. J. B. Ford, then pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church of Knoxville. To this marriage were born three sons, James, Edward L. and Burdette, but only Edward Luttrell, the second son, is now living. He married Augusta Williams and they have two children, the elder being Willia, now the wife of James Benton Stewart of Knoxville. The other daughter is Martha Louise, who is a student in the University of Tennessee. Edward Luttrell McLemore was engaged in the wholesale shoe business for several years and has built and managed the new Service Laundry, of which he has been in control for several years. He built this laundry without any previous experience, but sound business judgment and unfaltering enterprise have enabled him to win success. He surrounded himself with an efficient corps of workers and has made the business one of the profitable enterprises of the kind in the city.

In young manhood Thomas B. McLemore took up the profession of teaching, which he followed for twenty-four years in Knox county, being an instructor in the Hampden, Sidney and North Knoxville schools in the city of Knoxville and in the schools at Ball Camp, Beaver Ridge, Macedonia and Middlebrook. He was an able educator, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he had acquired, and he did much to develop the school system in the communities in which his educational efforts were put forth. In 1884 he located on a farm near Ball Camp, where he devoted his attention exclusively and extensively to agricultural pursuits for a number of years. He followed the same progressive methods which had characterized his work as an educator and during this period he was elected and served as president of the East Tennessee farming convention.

Mr. McLemore was also prominent in the public life of the community and always stood for advancement and improvement. For six years he represented the old nineteenth civil district in the county court and he was also postmaster at Ball Camp for a period of four years. In 1880 he was elected to represent Knox county in the lower house of the state legislature, where he served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, carefully considering all the vital questions which came up for settlement during his connection with the general

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assembly. When Knoxville was made a port of entry Mr. McLemore was appointed the first collector and in every public office which he filled he made a most creditable record.

At the close of the Civil war Mr. McLemore became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he continued an active and consistent follower throughout his remaining days. For seven years he was superintendent of the Sunday school at Beaver Ridge and during that entire period was absent only four times when the school met. For a number of years he held membership in the First Methodist Episcopal church of Knoxville and served on its official board as long as he lived. The church indeed found in him a stalwart champion and one who labored most earnestly and efficiently to upbuild its cause. He also held membership in Beaver Ridge Lodge, I. O. O. F., and for a number of years he was an active and valued member of Ed Maynard Post, G. A. R., whereby he maintained pleasant relations with his old army comrades, and he was ever as true and loyal to his country in days of peace as in times of war. In his death the community mourned the loss of a loyal citizen who at no time faltered in his allegiance to the best interests of community, commonwealth and country. He was a faithful soldier of the Union during the Civil war, was an excellent public official in times of peace, a capable and efficient educator, and in every relation of life he commanded the respect, honor and esteem of his fellowmen, leaving to his family an untarnished name and to the present generation an example that is well worthy of emulation.

ROBERT EMMETT MONTGOMERY.

Robert Emmett Montgomery, who typifies the energetic and progressive business man of the present day, is president and general manager of the Lee Lumber Company, wholesale and retail lumber dealers, this concern being one of the largest of its kind in the south. He was born on a farm in Nelson county, Kentucky, on the 27th of December, 1857, a son of Benedict Joseph and Mary A. (O'Brien) Montgomery. The father was also born in Nelson county, Kentucky, and engaged in farming for many years, achieving substantial success in that connection. In later life he removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, where his death occurred on the 13th of March, 1881, when he was in his forty-seventh year. The mother was born in Davis county, Kentucky, and died in Shawneetown, Illinois, on the 8th of January, 1878. In the family were eight children, of whom James W. died in 1882; Jennie died in infancy; Thomas Clifton died at the age of nine years; and Frank P. died at the age of forty-six years. Robert Emmett is the only son living, but he has three sisters living: Mrs. Kate Mulvaney and Mrs. Leora Warren, both residents of Los Angeles, California; and Ida, who is now Sister Alphonse of the Notre Dame Convent at Baltimore, Maryland.

When Robert Emmett Montgomery was but an infant his parents moved to a tobacco farm in Henderson county, Kentucky, where his early boyhood was spent. When he was thirteen years of age the family removed to Shawneetown, Illinois, where both father and mother died, and he attended the public schools of that community until he was fifteen years of age, when he put his textbooks aside and went to work. His first job was as water boy, carrying water to a crew engaged in building a levee on the bank of the Ohio river, his wages being seventy-five cents a day. Before he reached his sixteenth year he went to work in a mill in Shawneetown and has since been identified with sawmilling and lumber interests. In 1882 he came south, loçating in Greenville, Mississippi, and he lived there for eighteen years. It was there he made his initial step into business on his own account. In 1900 he came to Memphis and with his partner, W. H. Neal, purchased the property of the R. E. Lee Lumber Company, which was an old concern founded at an early date by Robert E. Lee, deceased. Mr. Montgomery and Mr. Neal incorporated the concern at once under the name of the Lee Lumber Company, Mr. Montgomery becoming president of the corporation, which office he has since held. Mr. Neal's interests have since been taken over by Mr. Montgomery and he now owns about seventy-five per cent of the stock. In addition to his duties as president, he is general manager of the business. His only son, Robert Emmett, Jr., is vice president of the company, and C. D. Wailes is secretary and treasurer. Their plant is

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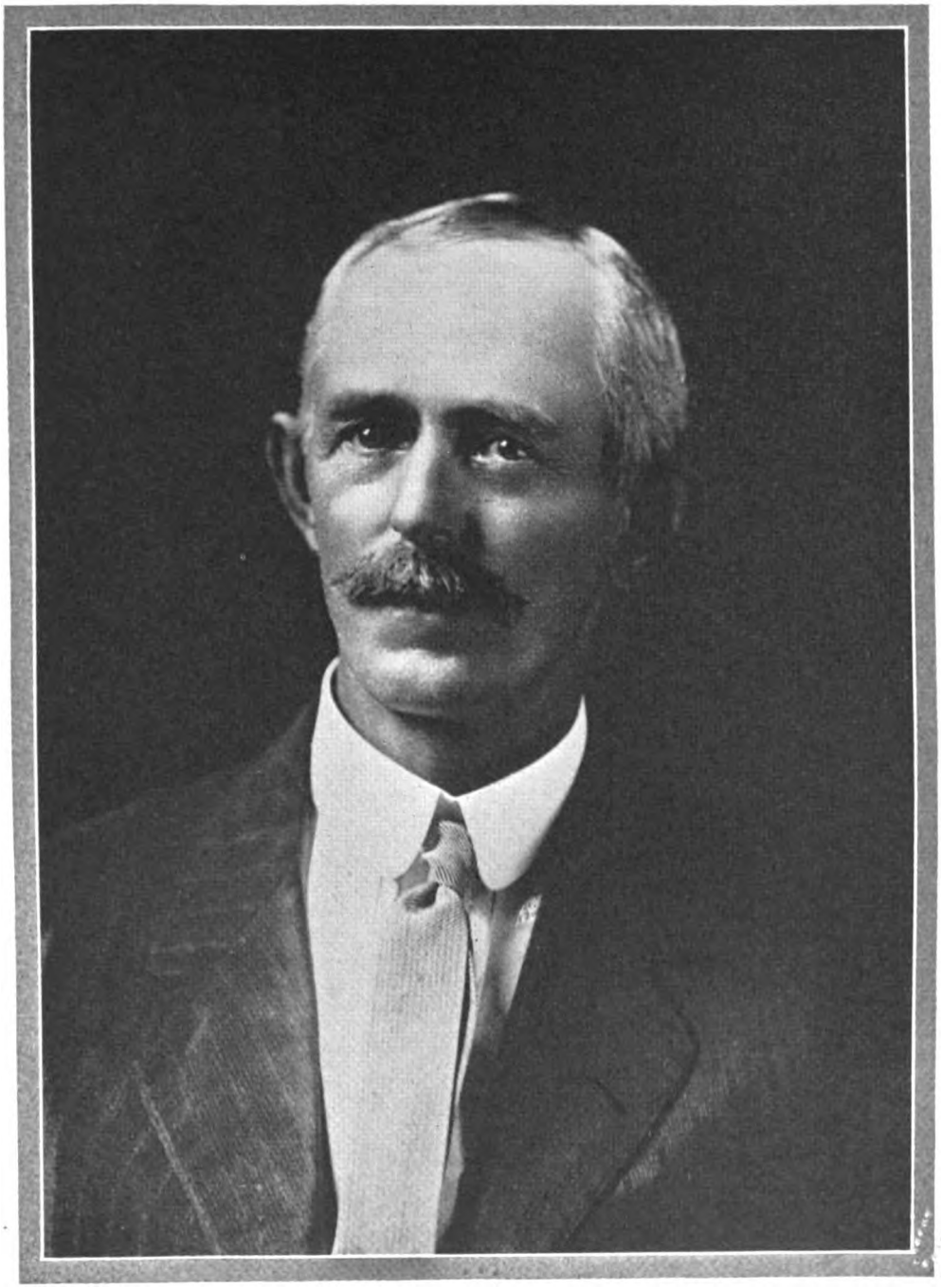

ROBERT E. MONTGOMERY

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valued at a half million, with gross assets of six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The business has had a remarkable growth in the past twenty-two years, having increased one hundred per cent. It is one of the largest concerns of its kind in Memphis and the south and caters to both a retail and wholesale trade in yellow pine and hardwood lumber. The company specializes in interior-finish woods of every kind and design.

In Greenville, Mississippi, on the 29th of August, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Montgomery and Miss Margaret Cannon, who is a native of New York state but was reared to young womanhood in Covington, Kentucky. To Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery three children have been born: Mrs. Mary Coon, of Woodville, Mississippi; Frances, at home and a member of the Nineteenth Century Club; and Robert Emmett, Jr. The son is president of the Southern Retail Lumber Dealers Association, a distinction conferred upon few of his years, and he is prominently known among the foremost younger business men of this city. Mr. Montgomery has eight grandchildren: Margaret Montgomery, Anna Catherine, Charles A., John Beattie and Mary O'Kelly Coon, the last two children being twins; and Margaret, Robert Emmett (III) and John B. Montgomery.

In his political views Mr. Montgomery is a democrat and he served on the Greenville, Mississippi, city council for several years. He is firm believer in the principles of that party as factors in good government and he maintains an active interest in local affairs. He is a consistent communicant of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Columbus. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the City Club and is a prominent member of the Southern Retail Lumber Dealers Association, of which organization he has been president a number of times.

REV. JOSEPH L. PASTORELLI, O. P.

Rev. Joseph L. Pastorelli, O. P., pastor of St. Peter's Catholic church in Memphis, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 23, 1884, and is a son of David L. Pastorelli, a wholesale and retail merchant still living in Boston, having retired, however, from active business. He was born in Genoa, Italy, and came to the United States in young manhood, landing in New York city but going direct to Boston. He married Christina Mangini, also a native of Genoa, Italy, where their marriage was celebrated and four of their ten children were born in Genoa, while Boston was the birthplace of the others. Four of the family have passed away. Two of the sons are Catholic priests, one being the Rev. Louis B. Pastorelli, who is superior general of the Josephite Order stationed at Baltimore, Maryland, and Rev. Joseph L. Pastorelli of Memphis.

The latter was reared in Boston, receiving his primary education in the public schools there and passing through consecutive grades to his graduation from the Boston English high school with the class of 1900. He then became a student in the Boston College, which he attended for two years, after which he spent an equal period in St. Rose's College at Springfield, Kentucky. The succeeding six years were spent in the Dominican House of Studies and the Catholic University at Washington, D. C., where he completed his course in 1910. He was then ordained to the priesthood in the Order of Preachers, which is a Dominican order founded by St. Dominic. He began his pastoral labors as assistant priest at Newark, New Jersey, and later he was professor of modern languages in Aquinas College at Columbus, Ohio. In January, 1918, he became chaplain at the United States marine barracks at Quantico, Virginia, and in July, 1919, he was appointed pastor of St. Peter's church for a term of three years, while recently he has received reappointment for a similar period. St. Peter's is the oldest Catholic church in the state of Tennessee, founded in 1846, and celebrated its diamond jubilee in 1921. The church was founded during the period of pioneer development here but the Order of St. Dominic was known in Tennessee earlier. It was late in 1840 or early in 1841 that Bishop Miles, bishop of Nashville, appointed Father McAleer pastor in Memphis, although on a few occasions mass had been said in the city. It was under his direction and through his efforts that the work was begun leading to the building of a church and in a Memphis paper of May 13, 1842, inserted a notice asking for bids on the brick and carpenter work of the Catholic church to be built in Memphis agreeable

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to the plans and specifications to be seen at Mr. McAleer's office opposite the City Hotel. In 1843 a little brick church, seventy by thirty feet, was completed on Third street near Adams at a cost of five thousand dollars and thus St. Peter's had his first regular home. Early in 1846 Rev. Joseph Sadoc Alemany, O. P., succeeded Father McAleer, remaining pastor until March, 1848, when he was followed by Rev. James Hyacinth Clarkson, O. P. In August, 1849, he succumbed to cholera while ministering to the stricken people and the Rev. Thomas L. Grace, O. P., was then appointed pastor. It was during his connection with the church that the present house of worship was erected. It is a splendid example of Gothic architecture, the building being a hundred and forty-eight by seventy feet, exclusive of the transepts, while at each corner at the front stands octagonal towers, rendering the whole a most imposing specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. Year by year the church has grown, the number of Catholic families greatly increasing and under the pastorate of the Rev. J. L. Pastorelli the influence of the church is ever more potent. The work has been thoroughly organized through the formation of different societies and the most impressive occasion was the celebration of the diamond jubilee of the church in 1921. One of the local papers, upon Father Pastorelli's reappointment, spoke as follows: "A quiet, modest, unassuming man and beloved by large numbers, regarded as a man of unusual executive ability, a theologian and one of the city's best pulpit orators." He has recently been instrumental in completing plans for the establishment of a pipe organ in the church at a value of twenty-five thousand dollars. He is deeply interested not only in parochial but also in civic and national affairs.

J. REEVES HANDLY.

J. Reeves Handly, a native son of Nashville, has made insurance the ladder on which he has climbed to success and in the conduct of his business interests he displays initiative, executive ability and enterprise. He was born December 22, 1888, of the marriage of Ross and Lizzie (Caldwell) Handly, the former a native of Franklin county, Tennessee, while the latter was born at Richmond, Kentucky. During the Civil war the father supported the cause of the Confederacy, becoming a lieutenant of Company E, Tenth Tennessee Regiment, and he remained in the service for four years, during which he was wounded three times. After the restoration of peace he entered the employ of a Nashville firm, becoming one of the first salesmen traveling out of this city, and for several years he continued to fill that position. He then established a wholesale dry goods house and conducted that enterprise successfully for some time, after which he turned his attention to the wholesale hat business. He was one of the most successful merchants of Nashville and in civic affairs he also took a prominent part, being a member of the board of public works at the time of his death. He passed away on the 23d of January, 1909. The mother is still living. Three of her brothers were soldiers in the Civil war and three brothers of Mr. Handly, Sr., also served in that conflict.

Reared in Nashvhille, J. Reeves Handly attended the public schools of the city and completed his education in the Southern Kentucky College at Hopkinsville. He then secured a clerical position with a railroad, with which he was connected for three and a half years, and afterward turned his attention to the insurance business, working for others for seven and a half years. He was much interested in the business, of which he gained a thorough understanding, and decided to embark in an undertaking of this character. In November, 1918, he joined Chris Krieg, with whom he has since been associated, and the firm of Krieg & Handly is now conducting a large business, with offices in the Independent Life building of Nashville. They write every form of insurance except life, representing the strongest and most reliable companies in the field, and theirs is one of the leading agencies in the city.

Mr. Handly was married October 12, 1916, to Miss Sarah Mosby, a daughter of Samuel G. and Mary (Brooks) Mosby, the former a native of Rutherford county, Tennessee, while the latter was born in Columbus, Georgia. Mr. Mosby was a Confederate soldier in the Civil war and during the greater part of his service was confined in a Union prison. For many years he engaged in the harness business in Murfreesboro and Nashville but is now living retired, making his home with Mr.

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and Mrs. Handly. They are members of the Vine Street Christian church of Nashville and Mr. Handly is a democrat in his political views. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine while he is also connected with the Civitan Club and the Inglewood Golf & Country Club. His career has been marked by continuous progress, due to his untiring efforts, his study of the business to which he has turned his attention and his unquestioned integrity and reliability. He is deeply interested in the welfare and progress of his city and enjoys the esteem of many friends.

SAMUEL McCULLOCH WILLIAMSON.

Samuel McCulloch Williamson is at the head of the firm of S. M. Williamson & Company, one of the solid and substantial financial concerns of Memphis, conducting business as investment bankers and insurance agents. This business was founded by Mr. Williamson in 1897 and through the intervening period he has remained the president, directing the activities of the company to a point where substantial success has placed him among the men of affluence in this city.

Mr. Williamson was born January 13, 1871, a son of Robert Chapman and Delia (Talbot) Williamson. The father was a distinguished lawyer, who removed to Memphis from Somerville, Tennessee, and engaged in the practice of law in this city, following his service as a soldier of the Confederate army in the Civil war. He was also an exemplary representative of the Masonic fraternity and held membership in DeSoto Lodge, No. 299, F. & A. M., and in Memphis Commandery, No. 4, K. T., closely following throughout his life the beneficent spirit and purposes of the craft. He died in 1885, while his wife, who was the youngest daughter of J. H. and Martha (Freeman) Talbot, survived him for almost a third of a century, passing away on the 15th of December, 1915. Her father was one of the earliest residents of Memphis, purchasing real estate here directly from Andrew Jackson and John Overton, the founders of the city. He took up his abode here before Tennessee was separated from North Carolina and through the intervening period the Talbot family has here been represented and has taken active part in the material development and steady improvement of the community.

Samuel McCulloch Williamson has also spent his life in Memphis. Following the completion of his education he sought the opportunities of the business world, in which his rise has been continuous. He is not only the president of the firm of S. M. Williamson & Company, Incorporated, which in June, 1922, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary, but is also the active vice president of the Memphis Packing Corporation, vice president of the Southland Cotton Company and secretary and treasurer of the Chickasaw Cotton Warehousing Company. His interests are thus varied, extensive and important and his activities are a forceful feature in the commercial growth and development of the city.

Mr. Williamson is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce and has served as its president. He also belongs to the Memphis Country Club. His religious faith is indicated in the fact that he is a communicant of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church. He has been a member of the Auditorium committee ever since its establishment and is about to see his dream in that connection become a reality, in the erection of a magnificent public edifice. He has always voted with the democratic party but has never been an aspirant for office, preferring that his public duties shall be performed as a private citizen, in which capacity he has done effective work for the general good, his influence ever being a forceful element on the side of progress, improvement and municipal law and order.

ANDREW LAFAYETTE KING.

Giles county numbers among her native sons Andrew Lafayette King, prominent merchant and banker of Pulaski. His birth occurred on the 3d of October, 1850, a son of Griffin L. and Annie (Howard) King, natives of Tennessee. The father was born in 1798 and in early life engaged in farming, in which he achieved substantial success, and he lived retired for some time prior to his demise in 1864. Mrs. King was born in 1812 and died in 1872.

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The private schools of Giles county afforded Andrew Lafayette King his early education. After putting his textbooks aside he engaged in farming until 1888, when he came to Pulaski and entered the mercantile business. He is now a member of the firm of King & Flournoy and they are the leading drygoods merchants in Pulaski. The best principles of integrity and honor have governed Mr. King in all transactions and he is highly esteemed in this community for his integrity and sterling worth. Aside from the mercantile business he is active in financial circles being vice president and a director of the Peoples Bank.

In Giles county, on the 29th of January, 1879, occurred the marriage of Mr. King to Miss Mary E. Mason, a daughter of Albert and Mary (Scruggs) Mason, natives of Giles county. Mr. Mason served throughout the Civil war in defense of the Confederacy. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. King two children have been born: Annie, who was born in 1887 and died in 1898; and Mildred E., who was born in 1900, and is now the wife of J. S. Nelson, a prominent business man of Pulaski.

Since attaining his majority Mr. King has given his political allegiance to the democratic party. For years he has been a member of the board of city aldermen, and also for many years he has been chairman of the local school board and is now secretary and treasurer of that board. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, in which he is a steward. Although Mr. King is not actively engaged in farming at the present time, he maintains his farming interests. His influence has ever been on the side of advancement and improvement and he is readily conceded to be one of Pulaski's foremost and substantial citizens.

JOHN W. McCALL.

John W. McCall, a Memphis lawyer with offices in the Bank of Commerce building, was born at Braxton, Mississippi, June 24, 1885, and is a son of James M. and Rosanna (Singletary) McCall, both of whom are now residents of Oxford, Mississippi. The father is a veteran of the Civil war, having served with the Confederate army. He is now engaged in merchandising.

John W. McCall was reared in his native city to the age of sixteen years, at which time the family removed to Laurel, Mississippi. He obtained his academic, literary and legal education in the State University at Oxford, there winning his LL. B. degree in 1911. Having thus qualified for law practice he opened an office in Meridian, Mississippi, where he remained until 1918, being the law partner for several years of Judge Marion W. Riley, a prominent attorney of that place, and his association with Judge Riley proved a most valuable and helpful experience to him in the initial period of his professional activity. In 1918 Mr. McCall removed to Memphis, where he established himself in his present offices in the Bank of Commerce building. He confines his attention to civil law and is regarded as a strong advocate and safe counselor. He is identified with the Mississippi and Tennessee State Bar associations and also belongs to the Memphis Bar Association and throughout his professional career he has enjoyed the respect and confidence of his colleagues and contemporaries in law practice, because of his close conformity to the highest ethical standards of the profession.

At Oxford, Mississippi, on the 17th of September, 1911, Mr. McCall was married to Miss Lizette Kimbrough, a daughter of Judge B. T. Kimbrough of that place, and they have four children: Duke Kimbrough, Katrina, John W., Jr., and Lizette.

Mr. McCall is a democrat in his political views but has never desired to fill public office. He has many important connections, however, that indicate the nature and breadth of his interests and his devotion to the general welfare. He is a member and one of the directors of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and is serving as chairman of its educational division. He is also chairman of the juvenile court board of Memphis and is president of the Memphis Cooperative Club, which is a branch of the national organization with headquarters at Kansas City. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and member of the Knights of Pythias. He is likewise a member of the City Club. That he is not neglectful of the higher, holier duties of life is indicated in the fact that he is superintendent of the largest Sunday school in Memphis, that of the First Baptist church and is untiring in his efforts to shield the youth of the city and contribute through religious teachings to the development of character among the boys and girls. He gets his chief outdoor recreation in

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gardening and takes delight in watching the growth of the things he has planted. His interests are sufficiently varied and diverse to make his a well balanced character and he is making valuable contribution to the progress and improvement of Memphis in upholding its legal and moral status.

MORRIS BARNARD FINKELSTEIN.

One of the rising young attorneys of Chattanooga is Morris Barnard Finkelstein, a member of the firm of Finkelstein & Hunter. He was born on the 7th of March, 1897, in New Haven, Connecticut, a son of Henry Finkelstein, a native of Kovnow, Russia. The latter came to the United States at the age of fifteen years and in early life engaged in the mercantile business. He has been twice married. His second wife, Lena Fogleson, is fourteen years his junior. Eleven children have been born to this union, Morris B., being the eldest. Four children were born to the first marriage.

In the acquirement of his early education Morris B. Finkelstein attended the public schools of Torrington, Connecticut. After having received his preliminary education in the "nutmeg" state, he came to Chattanooga to enroll in the Chattanooga College of Law. Two weeks after returning from college, having completed his junior year, on the 15th of June, 1918, he enlisted in the United States navy as second class seaman. He was ordered to report at Pelham Bay, New York, and after a course of intensive training was made a first class seaman and ordered to Cape May, New Jersey, on the 11th of November, 1918. He entered the quartermaster school there, from which place he received his honorable discharge on the 30th of January, 1919. He then resumed his studies at the Chattanooga College of Law and the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him by that institution on the 4th of June, 1920. Although Mr. Finkelstein worked his way through school, selling sewing machines, and had to devote a great deal of his spare time to that work, he was one of the most brilliant students in the college and took the state bar examination six months in advance of his class. He was licensed to practice on the 20th of January, 1920, and since that time he has been practicing in Chattanooga as a member of the firm of Finkelstein & Hunter. The firm is enjoying an extensive and lucrative clientele and they handle much important litigation before the courts. Mr. Finkelstein has gained an enviable position in a profession where success depends upon individual merit and he well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his professional brethren.

On the 6th of June, 1922, in Chattanooga, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Finkelstein to Miss Rose Baras, a daughter of Sam and Sadie Baras, prominent citizens of this city. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Finkelstein was Moses Baras, who was a profound student and artist and whose demise occurred in Chattanooga in the summer of 1912.

In national politics Mr. Finkelstein gives his allegiance to the republican party but in local affairs he is much more apt to support the man he thinks best fitted for the office without regard for party principles. He is a consistent member of the B'nai Zion Congregation and he was a delegate from New Britain, Connecticut, to the National Zionist convention held at the old State House in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1915. He holds membership in the Independent Order, B'nai B'rith, and he has been a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Hebrew Association. Mr. Finkelstein is one of this city's most liberal and public-spirited citizens and although he devotes the greater part of his time to his profession he is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare.

HARRY NORTHROP HOWE.

Harry Northrop Howe, a structural engineer of Memphis with offices on the seventh floor of the Dr. D. T. Porter building, and serving at the present time as a member of the commission form of government, as commissioner of bridges, streets and sewers, is a native of the state of New York, his birth having occurred in

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Fulton, Oswego county, January 13, 1882. He is a son of Henry Clay and Marion D. (Northrop) Howe, the former a lawyer, who died in 1889, while the latter is now living in Memphis with her son, Harry. Both parents were natives of the Empire state and were representatives of old families of New York and of New England.

Harry N. Howe was reared in New York to the age of eight years and then removed with his mother to Washington, D. C., where he obtained his grammar school education and afterward was graduated from the Central high school as a member of the class of 1900. Immediately afterward he matriculated in Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, and pursued a course in civil engineering there, being graduated with the class of 1904. On the 1st of July of the same year he arrived in Memphis and has remained here almost continuously since engaged in the practice of his profession as a civil and structural engineer. During a period of eighteen months, however, covering the years of 1906 and 1907, he was in New York city in the employ of a large construction company. His work has been of an important character, as he early demonstrated his ability to handle important engineering problems and to execute contracts of large magnitude. In March, 1921, he was appointed a member of the Memphis city commission and was made commissioner of bridges, streets and sewers to fill out the unexpired term of John B. Edgar, resigned, being chosen for the office by the other members of the commission. During the two years of his service in this connection he has made a most enviable record through his professional skill and his devotion to the general good.

On the 25th of March, 1913, Mr. Howe was married to Miss Ethel Warner, a native of Nappanee, Ontario, Canada, and they are parents of a son, Warner, three years of age. Mr. Howe belongs to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, which indicates his deep interest in the welfare and progress of the city along all the lines of civic development and improvement. He is likewise a member of the Rotary Club and of the University Club and along professional lines he is associated with the Memphis Engineers Club, the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Concrete Institute. Since deciding upon his life work he has been a close and discriminating student of the science of his profession and is constantly broadening his knowledge by reading as well as by practical experience. Those who know him—and he has a wide acquaintance—recognize his power and feel that interests such as claim his attention could not be placed in more competent hands. His work is highly satisfactory to those who employ him and is proving of much worth to the city through his activity as commissioner of bridges, streets and sewers.

W. P. MORTON.

One of the most prominent educators of Robertson county is W. P. Morton, superintendent of the Springfield city schools. He was born in Columbia, Tennessee, on the 23d of April, 1881, a son of Rev. James H. Morton and Margaret Hardison Morton. For many years his father was a noted evangelist in Tennessee and Kentucky and is still living at his country home in Maury county, Tennessee. Although now eighty-one years of age, he is enjoying good health. The mother, who is deceased, was the daughter of Dr. Joel Hardison of Maury county, one of the most prominent physicians of his day, and a sister of Dr. S. T. Hardison of Lewisburg, who is one of the greatest men in his section of the state.

W. P. Morton received his high school education in the public schools of Maury and Marshall counties. He did most of his college work in Peabody College at Nashville, where he was graduated in 1907, and he received a higher degree from the same institution in 1914. He did some graduate work in the University of Tennessee, the University of Chicago, and Columbia University, New York.

Since his graduation he has been teaching in the public schools of Tennessee. For six years he was principal of the Columbia high school; for two years he was assistant headmaster of the Columbia Military Academy; and for four years he was superintendent of the Gallatin city schools. Subsequently he went to Springfield, and for the past four years he has been superintendent of the city schools there.

During the past four years possibly the Springfield schools have made greater progress than any other school system in Tennessee. Home economics has been

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W. P. MORTON

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introduced in both the white and colored schools. The high school has been raised to class A and recently it was placed upon the accredited list of southern colleges and universities. It possibly has the best managed school cafeteria in the state and has ranked high in athletics for the past few years. In 1921 the football team won the championship of the Middle Tennessee High School Athletic Association, and the school has won the banner in the Robertson county meet for the past two years. The citizens of Springfield have recently built a new gymnasium, and in the immediate future they will vote upon a bond issue for a new high school building.

W. P. Morton is a man of pleasing personality. He has the genius of making and keeping friends, and is exceedingly popular with both pupils and patrons. On the 23d of June, 1915, he was married to Miss Tennie Clinard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Clinard of Springfield and a young woman of rare culture and refinement. She was also a student of Peabody college and a teacher before her marriage. She was a woman of unusually strong character, and had a most charming personality. Mrs. Morton died during the influenza epidemic of 1919, leaving two children, Margaret Elizabeth and W. P., Jr. Her loss was indeed a great one.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Morton has given his allegiance to the democratic party. Fraternally he is a Mason, an Elk and Knight of Pythias, and his religious faith is that of the Christian church. He is interested in the furtherance of every movement for the development and improvement of his town and county, and especially is he interested in the young people of Springfield. He devotes a great deal of his spare time to work of the church and Sunday school, being now superintendent of the Sunday school. He is intensely interested in the Boy Scout movement and is one of the most prominent and active members of the Springfield Kiwanis Club. Since coming to Springfield Mr. Morton has wielded a great influence for the good, and no man stands higher for integrity and sterling worth. He has recently been unanimously reelected to his present position, and he possibly will remain in Springfield for many years, giving the best years of his young manhood to the boys and girls of Springfield and Robertson County.

MADISON FOSTER.

Madison Foster, southern representative at Memphis for Gwathmey & Company, a large cotton brokerage concern of New York city, is one of this city's foremost business men. He belongs to one of the distinguished families of the south, for many years residents of Alabama. He was born in Pickens county, that state, a son of Major James Monroe Foster. The paternal grandfather was General Robert Savidge Foster of the Alabama State Militia. He lived in Tuscaloosa for many years and was one of the highly esteemed and respected citizens of that community. Madison Foster has in his possession a little booklet which is a printed eulogy of General Foster. This eulogy was written by Elder Basil Manly, D. D., president of the University of Alabama at one time, and was delivered in the Tuscaloosa Methodist Episcopal church on the 4th of July, 1839. General Robert Savidge Foster was born on the 30th of August, 1796, and died on the 14th of June, 1839. Madison Foster also has in his possession an old watch belonging to his grandfather. Major James Monroe Foster was a cotton broker in Mobile, Alabama, and achieved substantial success in that connection. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and rendered invaluable service to the Confederacy.

Madison Foster spent the greater part of his boyhood in Mobile and there received his early education. Subsequently he entered the University of Alabama, from which institution his father had graduated before him, and he completed his course there in the required time. In 1888 he came to Memphis and since that time has been engaged in the cotton business. He was first a bookkeeper for a wholesale cotton concern but in 1889 he became a partner in the George Arnold Company, wholesale grocers and cotton factors. In 1894 he disposed of his interests in that business and engaged in ginning for a time. For some time thereafter he was in the cotton brokerage business on his own account and belonged to the New York Cotton Exchange and the Memphis Cotton Exchange. For the last seven years he has been southern representative at Memphis for Gwathmey & Company.

In December, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Foster and Miss Victoria M. Raggio of Memphis. The Raggio family is one of the prominent and highly

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esteemed Italian families in Memphis. Mrs. Foster is a woman of culture and refinement and is prominent in the club and social circles of the town. She is devoted to her children and her home and is a delightful hostess. Mrs. Foster is a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church and the children likewise belong to that church. To Mr. and Mrs. Foster the following children have been born: Thelma, who is now Mrs. W. J. Crosby; Katherine; James Madison; Geraldine; Louise; Sidney; and Ann. The eldest son, James Madison, is now a student in the University of Alabama, where his father and grandfather were students before him. One child died in infancy.

Fraternally Mr. Foster is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He was made a Mason in 1889, when he became a member of the De Soto Lodge. He is a firm believer in fraternal affiliations and is conceded to be an exemplary member of the craft. Mr. Foster belongs to the Episcopal church and is a generous contributor to its support. He maintains an active interest in civic affairs, being ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities, as well as the privileges of good citizenship.

LAURIN BRYAN ASKEW.

An enterprising citizen of Clarksville is Laurin Bryan Askew, wholesale and retail druggist. He was born in Eufaula, Alabama, on the 29th of August, 1863, a son of Bryan and Mina J. (McLaurn) Askew, the former a native of Mississippi of English descent and the latter likewise a native of Mississippi and of Scotch descent. The paternal ancestors came from England to America at an early day and the name Bryan has been carried through the family for generations. The maternal grandmother was a member of the Stuart family and a native of Mississippi. Prior to the Civil war Bryan Askew was engaged in the mercantile business in Vicksburg. Upon the outbreak of the war he sent his family to Alabama and while in that state the birth of Laurin Bryan occurred. Immediately after the war the family returned to Vicksburg and found that city a more or less devastated place. The Federal soldiers had burned the goods and the store belonging to the father and subsequently Mr. Askew set out for New York to get a new supply. He was taken off the boat at Memphis quite ill, however, and his demise occurred a short time afterward at the old Gayosa Hotel. Bryan Askew's father was the son of Bryan Askew, a native of North Carolina, who was the progenitor of this branch of the family in Mississippi, having located in Hinds county.

In the acquirement of his early education Laurin Bryan Askew attended the common schools of his native state and at the age of ten years came to Clarksville. He enrolled in Stewart College, later the Southwestern Presbyterian University, and after completing his course there became associated with the firm of Owen & Moore, druggists, the business which he and his partner, G. W. Coulter, now own. They are engaged in the wholesale and retail drug business and carry a complete line of books, stationery and sporting goods. Mr. Askew is a man of well proven ability and well merits the success he has achieved. In addition to the drug business he is active in financial circles as a director in the Northern Bank of Tennessee, the oldest bank in the state and one of the very few that withstood the ravages of the Civil war. Mr. Askew is also on the finance committee of the institution.

On the 11th of November, 1887, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Askew to Miss Florence Fleming, the adopted daughter of John F. Couts. They have become parents of three sons: L. B., Jr., John Couts, and Harley L. L. B., Jr., married Leisel Hoevel of Weisbaden, Germany. John Couts married Barbara Barker, granddaughter of Childs Barker, a prominent banker and farmer of Christian county, Kentucky. John Couts is engaged in farming in that county and he and his wife are the parents of four children, Barbara, Laurin B. (III), John Couts, Jr., and Peter M. Harley L. married Norine Harrison, a daughter of a prominent and honored old family of Robertson county. Both L. B., Jr., and Harley L. are veterans of the World war. The elder son served under General Pershing, going to France with the First American Expeditionary Forces, and was attached to the Third Army Cavalry, participating in the battles of Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel, and was gassed. Upon the signing of the armistice he was transferred to Travis, Germany, with the Army of Occupation and was later transferred to Paris, where he was with

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General Richardson, who was a member of the Peace Council. At one time, while on leave in England, L. B. Askew found the name "Bryan Askew" on a tablet in the First Scotch Presbyterian church in Trafalgar Square, London, this name being listed as one of the founders of the church. Harley L. Askew was with the Thirtieth Tennessee Division which assisted in breaking the Hindenburg line. He served with the rank of sergeant major.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Askew has given his political endorsement to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has never sought nor desired public preferment, he is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of good citizenship, and to that end is active in the furtherance of every movement for the upbuilding of the town, county and state. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor, and fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias.

HORATIO THOMAS BRUCE.

Horatio Thomas Bruce is the vice president of the Oppenheimer & Bruce Horse & Mule Company, Incorporated. This company has built up an extensive business in the sale of horses and mules, furnishing animals for all kinds of work. Mr. Bruce is a native son of Maryland, his birth having occurred in Cumberland, Allegany county, on the 9th of April, 1854. He is a son of Henry and Lavina (Thistle) Bruce, both of whom are deceased. The father, a lawyer by profession, was a native of Scotland and the mother was also born in the land of hills and heather. There they were reared and married and immediately afterward they sailed for the United States, making their way first to Reisterstown, Maryland, while subsequently they removed to Cumberland. There the father passed away, but the mother's death occurred in San Diego, California.

Horatio T. Bruce was reared in Cumberland, Maryland, and never went to school a day in his life, for about the time he should have entered school the Civil war broke out and at the close of hostilities his father died, leaving a large family, the support of whom devolved upon the son. In 1870 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he conducted a small grocery store for two years, and later he moved to Le Roy, Illinois, where for an equal period he bought and sold hay and grain. While in that business he brought the first Dedrick hay press to Illinois. For a year or two he made considerable money in that business, but the wet summer of 1875 proved ruinous to the hay trade. He then made his way southward to Nashville, Tennessee, where he began dealing in horses and mules, following the business there for a period of ten years, after which he removed to Memphis in 1885. He has engaged in dealing in horses and mules since 1875, or for a period of more than forty-seven years, and is one of the best known and oldest dealers in the south. In fact, he is known through his business connections throughout the United States. His honorable dealing has gained him a most enviable reputation through both the north and the south. He admitted H. C. Oppenheimer to a partnership and thus the present firm came into existence. They handle railroad mules, levee mules, transfer mules, log mules, cotton mules and farm mules and, in fact, furnish mules trained for almost every kind of work. They also deal in horses and they are managers for the Illinois Central and the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad Stockyards. From 1885 until 1920 the business was carried on under the name of H. T. Bruce & Company and Mr. Bruce has probably handled more horses and mules than any other dealer in the south. His banner year was 1890, when he handled nineteen thousand, eight hundred and ten horses and mules. The business has from the beginning been a profitable one and the enterprise, progressiveness and thorough reliability of Mr. Bruce have constituted the foundation of his success.

On the 22d of November, 1890, at Highland, Kansas, Mr. Bruce was married to Miss Valeria Hutt, a native of Missouri, and they have become parents of four children who are yet living: John P. J. Bruce, the eldest, is a veteran of the World war, having served in the aviation department as instructor; Genevieve, the second of the family, is now the wife of Beverly M. Clarke of Memphis; Valery Hutt is now attending an eastern school; Horatio Thomas, Jr., twelve years of age, is also in school.

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Politically Mr. Bruce has always been a democrat and during the administration of Mayor James H. Malone he served as fire and police commissioner of the city. He belongs to the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and is interested in all of the plans and projects of that organization for the city's benefit, upbuilding and trade advancement. His chief recreation is fox hunting. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow, an Elk and a Mason. In the latter organization he has taken both the York and Scottish Rite degrees, having become a Knight Templar and a Consistory Mason and also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, while his wife is identified with the Order of the Eastern Star. He has always been a loyal follower of the craft, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit upon which the fraternity rests.

GEORGE M. INGRAM.

When death called George M. Ingram, on the 28th of October, 1920, Nashville lost one of her prominent and leading business men, for he was at one time president of the Nashville Roofing & Paving Company, conducting the most extensive business in this line in the south. Enterprise, initiative and progressiveness actuated him at every point in his career and as the years passed he advanced steadily, until he was controlling interests of great magnitude.

George M. Ingram was born in Florence, on the 20th of July, 1871, his parents being George M. and Lucy (Crittenden) Ingram. The father was the owner of an extensive plantation in Alabama and supervised his extensive agricultural interests to the time of his death. In young manhood George M. Ingram came to Nashville, where he turned his attention to the roofing and paving contracting business. His study of the business and his broad experience gave him thorough understanding of every practical phase thereof, as well as the scientific principles underlying his work. His opportunities constantly broadened and his success increased, owing to the thoroughness and capability of his methods, his integrity as a business man and his determined purpose to achieve his objective. As the years passed on, therefore, he won a very substantial measure of prosperity and for a considerable period he was regarded as the head of the paving contracting business in the south, his operations being carried on under the name of the Nashville Roofing and Paving Company. The last fifteen years of his life he was the representative of the Warren Brothers Company of Boston, Massachusetts, being the vice president of the company, in charge of the entire southern territory.

On the 25th of February, 1903, Mr. Ingram was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Wilson, a daughter of John D. Wilson, representing one of the prominent and well known families of Pennsylvania. They became parents of a daughter and a son: Harriet W. and George M. The family circle was broken by the hand of death, when on the 28th of October, 1920, George M. Ingram passed away, his remains being laid to rest in Mount Olivet cemetery. He never allied himself with political parties, maintaining always an independent position, yet recognizing at all times his duties and obligations in citizenship and lending his aid and support on the side of progress and improvement. He was a very liberal man and one of his marked characteristics was his kindness to the poor. He was continually extending a helping hand to those who needed assistance and there are countless numbers who have reason to bless his memory because of his benefactions.

HOWARD STAIR.

Howard Stair, one of the foremost business men in Knoxville, was born twelve miles east of this city on his father's farm, on the 16th of February, 1881, a son of Jacob Marshall and Rebecca Jane (Roberts) Stair. The father is deceased. His widow makes her home with L. C. Stair on Washington avenue.

The public schools of Knox county afforded Howard Stair his education and after putting his textbooks aside he engaged in business with J. Allen Smith & Company. He had charge of their corn mill for two years and then went to Birmingham, Alabama, where for one year he was in the employ of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company. For four years he traveled throughout the north for the Automatic Sprinkler

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Company and then for three years was engaged in business in Scotts Mill. In 1914 he returned to Knoxville and founded his present business, in the conduct of which he has achieved such well merited success. He is manufacturers' representative for all varieties of steel used in building construction.

On the 10th of January, 1918, was celebrated the marriage of Howard Stair to Miss Elsie May Kirby of Knoxville. She is a woman of charming personality and is prominent in the club, social and civic affairs of this city.

Although Howard Stair is a stanch supporter of the republican party and an active worker in behalf of his friends, he has never sought nor desired public preferment. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is a consistent communicant of the First church in this city. As a public-spirited citizen and a representative business man he holds membership in the Kiwanis Club, Board of Commerce and Business Men's Club. For recreation Mr. Stair turns to the great outdoors, finding his greatest pleasure in hunting and baseball. He is musically inclined and for many years was a member of the Park City Quartet.

LOUIS MAURICE HALL.

Starting in business without capital Louis Maurice Hall has steadily worked his way upward until Memphis presents him as one of her representative and successful men, conducting a large and profitable business as a merchandise broker and also widely known as the holder of valuable real estate in the city. In his vocabulary there is no such word as fail. He has ever manifested a persistency of purpose that has enabled him to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in his path and thus step by step he has worked his way upward, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities.

Mr. Hall was born in Vicksburg, Mississippi, September 6, 1866, his parents being Ephraim Louis and Catherine (McCabe) Hall. He pursued his early education in the college of the Sacred Heart Brothers in Vicksburg and when a lad of fifteen years went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he initiated his business experience as bookkeeper and cashier with the Blackmer & Post Sewer Pipe Company, with which he remained for four years. He afterward spent two years in the lighthouse service of the United States government and on the expiration of that period arrived in Memphis. Through the intervening years he has steadily progressed through the wise use which he has made of his time and talents and his life record should serve to inspire and encourage others, showing what may be accomplished through individual effort. For a period of eight years he occupied the position of bookkeeper and cashier with the Seessel & Ashner Company and then accepted a similar position with M. E. Carter & Company, continuing with that firm for three years, when he resigned his position to enter into partnership with Daniel Grace in the conduct of produce business, with which he had become thoroughly familiar through his previous connections. A year later he purchased the interest of his partner and became sole owner of the business, which he carried on successfully for three years, when failing health obliged him to retire. He then left Memphis, hoping that a change would prove beneficial and in the ensuing year he thoroughly recuperated.

With his return to Memphis, Mr. Hall became identified with the Patterson Transfer Company and the allied Galloway Coal Company, acting as bookkeeper for the two organizations. He incurred an indebtedness of ninety-three dollars when he established business on his own account as a merchandise broker, but that his course was justified is indicated in the success which has crowned his efforts through the intervening period. The business has steadily developed from the beginning and is now second to none in the mid-south. Not only does Mr. Hall conduct a most profitable merchandise brokerage business but since 1902 has conducted a real estate and investment department, which has also brought to him a notable measure of success, acquiring valuable property from time to time as his opportunity has offered. He is today the owner of more than one hundred pieces of valuable realty in Memphis. He figures prominently in financial circles as a stockholder in the Central State National Bank, the Security Bank & Trust Company, the Union & Planters Bank & Trust Company, the Liberty Bank & Trust Company and the Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Company and his opinions carry weight in financial circles.

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On the 21st of October, 1891, Mr. Hall was united in marriage to Miss Florence E. Miller and they have become parents of three children: Edith Catherine, Louis M. and Austin King, aged, respectively, twenty-three, twenty-two and eighteen years. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, their membership being in Sacred Heart parish, in which Mr. Hall was secretary of the board of wardens from 1907 until 1909, inclusive. He is very prominent in the Knights of Columbus, being grand knight for 1918 and 1919 and afterward district deputy for the state of Tennessee. He is now on the state board, being state advocate, elected unanimously at the last convention held in Nashville. During the period of conflict with Germany, Mr. Hall served as secretary of the war welfare board. He was also one of the organizers of the Sub-Mu-Loc Club, of which he has been president from the beginning. He acted as chairman of the Knights of Columbus committee which sold Liberty bonds to the amount of eight hundred and one thousand dollars in a day and he was also active in all the campaigns for war loans, Red Cross and Jewish relief. His social qualities are attested by all with whom he comes into contact; his enterprise by all with whom he has been associated in business; and his public spirit by the community at large that has recognized his devotion to duty and his effective work for the general good.

THE HANDWERKER FAMILY.

Seventy-four years ago the Handwerker family was established in Memphis when Boniface Handwerker came here from Rochester, New York. A German by birth, he was reared and educated in his native land, where he married Catherine Stoyerwald. In 1834 the young couple came to the United States, living for a time in Rochester, New York, where their son John Valentine Handwerker was born on the 31st of March, 1844. In 1849 the family moved to Memphis, where the father followed his profession as a musician, teaching music until his death in 1855. The mother lived until 1879.

Coming to Memphis as a child of five, Dr. John Valentine Handwerker has lived here ever since, a period of seventy-four years. He is now the oldest physician practicing in this city, having outlived all of his colleagues of the former generation. While he has now consented to leave the strenuous duties of answering calls to younger men, Dr. Handwerker still keeps regular office hours and at the age of seventy-nine is enjoying a large and important practice, many of his patients being members of families in which he has ministered for three generations. During the Civil war John V. Handwerker was a musician in the regimental band of the Second Tennessee Regiment in the Confederate army. At the close of the war he returned to Memphis, where he engaged in the drug business, which naturally enough led him into the practice of medicine. For twenty-four years he conducted a drug store at the corner of Washington and Main streets. He had not been in this business long until his familiarity with drugs and the putting up of prescriptions resulted in his mixing medicines and writing prescriptions himself. In that generaton this was a common route to the practice of medicine and many men were honored and respected physicians for years who, like Mark Twain, saw little of schools and nothing of colleges. Dr. Handwerker combined an intuitive knowledge of human nature with his knowledge of drugs and through his reading along medical lines soon developed a proficiency in the treatment of diseases that won the confidence of large numbers of Memphians. In 1904 he gave up his drug business and has since confined his activities to his practice and has for years been the revered and beloved family physician in many a home in this city.

On the 18th of January, 1885, Dr. Handwerker was married to Mrs. Annie Schaffler, a daughter of Ernest Wise. Mrs. Handwerker belongs to one of the pioneer families of Memphis and was born in a house that stood on the site of the present Ruswood Park on Madison avenue. She owns this property which she leases to the Memphis Club for its baseball grounds. It has built on this park a large new grandstand, one of the public edifices to which all Memphians point with pride. It is one of the handsomest and most costly grandstands in the south and was completed in 1922. Dr. and Mrs. Handwerker are the parents of five children: Ernest G., Agnes, George W., John V., Jr., and Winston P. Dr. Handwerker also has three step-children: Mrs. Adele (Schaffler) Spicer, Mrs. Clara (Schaffler)

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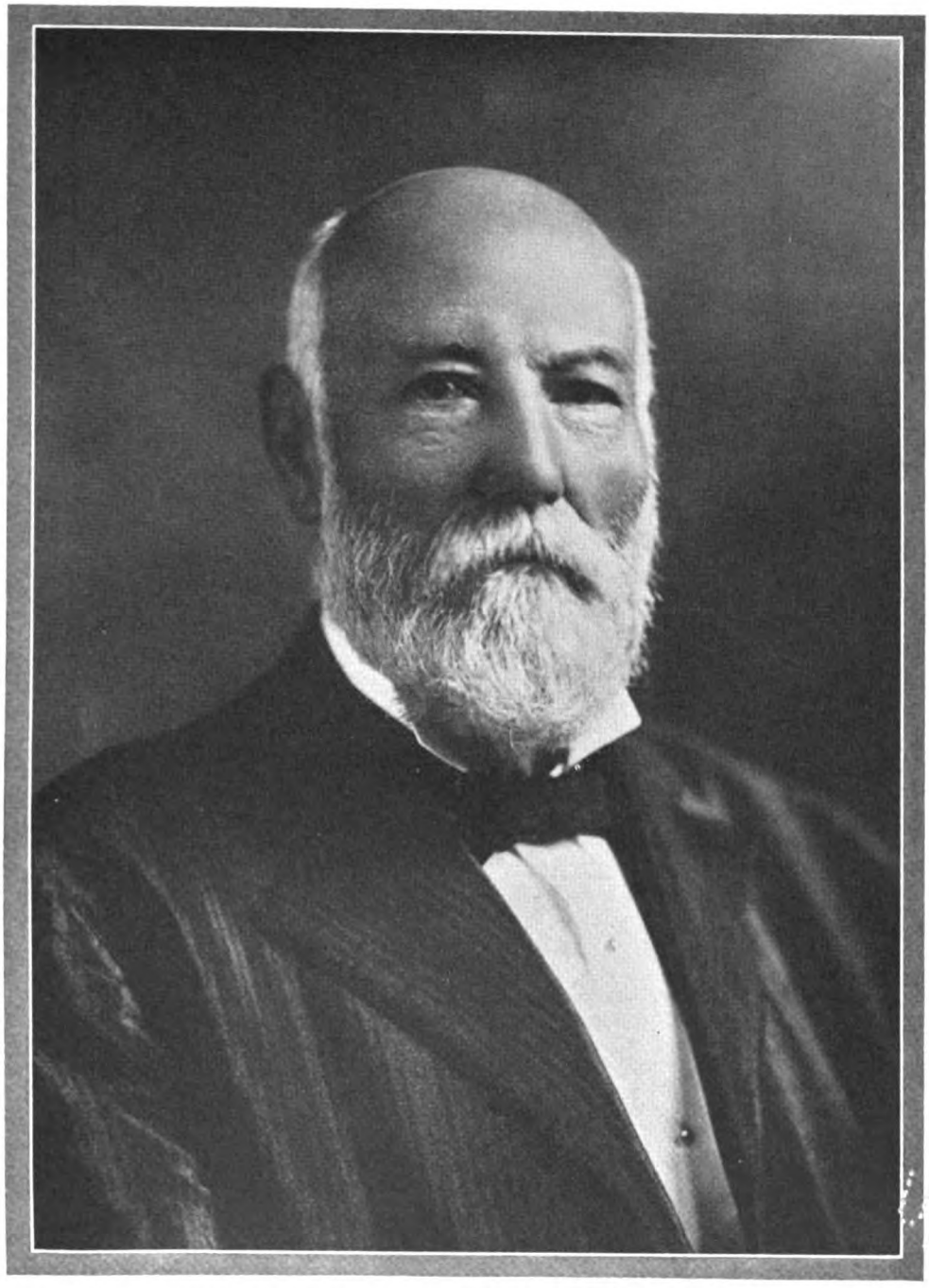

JOHN V. HANDWERKER

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Wankin and Leopold C. Schaffler. The Doctor belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church and fraternally is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias.

Ernest G. Handwerker, the eldest son of Dr. John V. and Annie Handwerker, is the proprietor of the Idlewild Garage located at 1708 Madison avenue. He was born in the family home on Jackson avenue on the 15th of December, 1885, and has lived in Memphis all his life. After obtaining his education in the public schools he went to work for the Oliver-Fennie Company, wholesale grocers, where he was employed for four years in the company's laboratory. Following this he was a saw-fitter for the Anderson-Tully Lumber Company for three and a half years, then in 1909 he entered the automobile and garage industry. For a number of years he was an automobile mechanic, during which he became thoroughly familiar with the construction and operation of various types of motor cars. Four years ago he decided to engage in business for himself and established the Idlewild Garage, in which he does a large garage and service station business. The wisdom of the young man's entrance into the motor car industry some dozen years ago has been amply demonstrated. The past decade has witnessed a tremendous growth in this mode of transportation and the automobile is not only here to stay but it supports an industry that ranks high in our national manufacturing life. With his sound foundation as a mechanic and natural aptitude for business Ernest G. Handwerker can confidently look forward to a successful career in his line of work. He and Miss Alice Bartz of Des Moines, Iowa, were married on the 14th of October, 1915. They are both members of St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, and he is identified with the Knights of Columbus.

The second son in the Handwerker family, George W. Handwerker, has likewise been attracted by the opportunities offered by the automobile trade and until recently was identified with the Mammoth Garage of Monroe avenue. He was born in Memphis on the 5th of March, 1889, in the family home on Jackson avenue. As a boy he attended the public schools and later a business college, in which he took courses in bookkeeping and stenography. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of the Frisco Railway, where he remained for ten years. Beginning as a file clerk he gradually worked his way toward the top until he reached the position of accountant, leaving this position to become associated with B. F. Avery & Sons, but after four years with this company he resigned to embark in business for himself. In partnership with Eugene C. Palmer he bought the Mammoth Garage, which they conducted under the name of the Mammoth Garage Company, Mr. Handwerker holding the offices of secretary and treasurer. This business was sold out on the 9th of February, 1922. On May 11, 1910, he was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Wells, also a native of Memphis and a sister of Dave Wells, assessor of Shelby county. Two children have been born to this union: Agnes Eutoria and George W., Jr. Mr. Handwerker's religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he is a Mason of high rank, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and belonging to the Mystic Shrine.

John Valentine Handwerker, Jr., was born on the 4th of September, 1890, and has spent his entire life in Memphis, where he obtained his education in the public schools and a business college. His first position was in the house of Fly & Hobson, wholesale grocers, where he worked for five year. He resigned to accept a position with the firm of W. B. Mallory & Sons, wholesale grocers, with whom he has been associated for twelve years, and holds a responsible position in the executive department of the business. His complete familiarity with the grocery trade and his conscientious fidelity to the interests of the company have combined to make Mr. Handwerker one of the highly valued members of that organization. He was married to Miss Maude Thiers of Memphis, April 22, 1914, and they have become the parents of two sons: John Valentine III, aged four; and a little boy of two, named Howard T. Mr. Handwerker belongs to Sacred Heart Catholic church and also to the Knights of Columbus.

ROY SCOTT MOORE.

Haywood county is proud to number among her native sons Roy Scott Moore, a veteran of the World war and a prominent member of the legal profession, with offices in Brownsville. He was born on the 15th of August, 1882, a son of William Barry and Cora (Scott) Moore, the former born in 1865, and the latter in 1869.

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The maternal grandparents were John Austin Scott and Mary Scott, both of whom are deceased, Mr. Scott's demise occurring in 1907. His widow survived him but one year.

Roy Scott Moore received his early education in the public schools of his native county and in early life determined to study law. He enrolled in the legal department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, and was graduated with the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar in 1914 and immediately located in Brownsville for the practice of his chosen profession. His professional career was interrupted, however, by the entrance of the United States into the World war, for Mr. Moore was one of the first to answer his country's call for volunteers. He enlisted in the United States army at Brownsville on the 12th of November, 1917, and reported for duty at Camp Gordon, Georgia. There he was assigned to Ninth Company, Third Training Corps, and was transferred to Company E, Three Hundred and Twenty-seventh Infantry, on the 19th of February, 1918. He sailed overseas in April, 1918, landing in England in May, and subsequently was sent to France. In July, 1918, he received a sergeant's commission. He was active in the battles of the Toul sector, Marbache, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne and others and returned to the United States in 1919, receiving his honorable discharge on the 26th of May of that year. He immediately returned to Brownsville, resumed his practice and is enjoying well merited success. He holds to high professional ethics and is held in high esteem by members of the Haywood county bar.

At Brownsville, Tennessee, occurred the marriage of Mr. Moore to Miss Empson Walker King, a daughter of William King and Ula Groves (William) King. Her father served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war and at the close of the conflict he engaged in farming and became one of the prominent agriculturists of the community in which he resided. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are the parents of one child: Vernon Bobby, whose birth occurred in 1921.

Politically Mr. Moore is a stanch democrat and although he is active in party councils, he has never sought nor desired public preferment. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Although the greater part of his time is devoted to his professional interests, Mr. Moore is essentially a public-spirited citizen and is actively identified with the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations that have for their purpose the development and improvement of the community. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and his friends throughout his native county are legion.

JOHN W. STAPLES.

A prominent representative of the legal profession in Harriman is John W. Staples, who was born in Morgan county, Tennessee, on the 17th of July, 1870, a son of Samuel H. and Mary E. (Childress) Staples. His paternal great-grandfather, John Staples, was a native of Virginia and among the early pioneer settlers of Tennessee. He was captain in the Revolutionary army under General Washington and prior to the close of the war was promoted to the rank of Major for gallant service. The paternal grandparents were Benjamin T. and Elizabeth (Hall) Staples, natives of Tennessee. Benjamin T. Staples was killed at Mill Springs, Kentucky, during the Civil war, having served as a lieutenant colonel in the Eleventh Tennessee Troops. The grandparents on the maternal side were John and Mary (Bowling) Childress, also natives of Tennessee. Samuel H. Staples, who was born in 1846, took up the study of law in early life and practiced his chosen profession until some years prior to his demise in 1915. His wife, who was born in 1849, survives him.

John W. Staples attended the public schools of Morgan county and in early life formed a penchant for the legal profession. As a result he read law privately and in 1892 was admitted to the bar. He has since practiced in Roane county and stands high among the foremost attorneys at the bar. Mr. Staples is a stanch democrat and was democratic elector in 1906. The same year he was appointed county judge of Roane county, which office he filled for eighteen months, and was divisional tax commissioner of East Tennessee for two years. In 1916, he served as judge of Fourth judicial circuit for eight months during the illness of Judge Samuel C.

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Brown. In every undertaking he has been successful and well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all who know him.

Mr. Staples has been twice married. In Harriman in 1898, occurred his marriage to Miss Jennie Gass, who was born in 1875 and died in 1911. She was the mother of three children: Shirley C., who was born in 1902 and died in 1912; John Stanley, whose birth occurred in 1903; and one child who died in infancy. On the 20th of April, 1921, Mr. Staples married Miss Ollie Raulston, a daughter of John Raulston.

For fourteen months Mr. Staples served with the rank of captain in the United States army. He was likewise chairman of the local exemption board during the World war. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Staples devotes the greater part of his time and attention to his profession but he is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large.

HALLUM WOOD GOODLOE.

Hallum Wood Goodloe, who for almost thirty years has been in the public service of Tennessee and is now assistant to the superintendent of banks, to which position he was called on the 1st of September, 1918, making his home in Nashville, was born June 8, 1869, about a mile northwest of Alamo, Crockett, then Haywood county, Tennessee. His ancestry is traced in direct line back to England, the first representatives of the family in America being George Goodloe and his wife, Mary. George Goodloe was born at Aspal, Lancashire, England, in 1639, and coming to America entered land in Middlesex county, Virginia, May 28, 1674. There he passed away about 1710. The next in direct descent to Hallum W. Goodloe were Henry and Elizabeth Goodloe of Middlesex and Spottsylvania counties, Virginia. He died in 1748 or 1749. His son, Robert Goodloe, born in 1711, married Elizabeth Guinea of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and his death occurred in 1790. His son, George Goodloe, born in 1744, married Priscilla Johnson and following her death wedded Sarah Castle. There were two sons born of the second marriage and several children of the first marriage. George Goodloe died in the year 1801. His second son was Robert Goodloe, who removed from Spottsylvania county, Virginia, to Rutherford county, Tennessee, about 1800, or soon thereafter, in company with his brothers, George, Henry and John, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Stevens, who afterward lived in DeKalb county. They left one brother, Aquilla, still in Virginia, and also two half-brothers. Robert Goodloe, born in 1774, died in the year 1844. His son, Aquilla Johnson Goodloe, was born in 1810 and married Joanna Hall. In November, 1849, they removed to Yorkville, Gibson county, Tennessee, and took up their abode in Union City, Obion county, this state, in 1858. Aquilla J. Goodloe died in 1865. He was the father of Caswell Anderson Goodloe, who was born about six miles east of Murfreesboro, in Rutherford county, Tennessee, August 24, 1838. He served as a private of the Thirteenth Tennessee Infantry in the Confederate army for a time and was afterward with Forrest's Cavalry. He became a prominent figure in Crockett county, making his home at Alamo, and in 1873 he became the first public school superintendent of that county. He was also widely known as an attorney at law and as a distinguished representative of Masonry, serving as grand master of the Grand Lodge of the state in 1887 and as grand high priest in 1897. He married Sallie Polk Wood, a daughter of Stephen Dudley and Mary Ann (Frost) Wood, who lived at Roellen about four miles east of Dyersburg, Tennessee. Stephen D. Wood was a grandson of Thomas Wood, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, who went to the front from Henrico and Halifax counties, Virginia, and who died at Laguardo, Wilson county, Tennessee, near Wood's Ferry on the Cumberland river, so that the Wood family has long been represented in this state, as has the Goodloe family. The death of Caswell A. Goodloe occurred July 12, 1916.

Hallum Wood Goodloe, the son of Caswell A. and Sallie P. (Wood) Goodloe, pursued his education in Thompson's Classical Institute at Alamo, Tennessee, and in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, which he attended for a year. He taught in the country schools in early manhood but regarded this merely as an initial step to other professional labor. It was his desire to become a member of the bar and with this end in view he read law in the office of his father at Alamo, Ten-

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nessee, and obtained a license but changing his plans never actively engaged in practice. When twenty-two years of age he was appointed to the position of clerk and master of the chancery court of Crockett under Chancellor A. G. Hawkins, qualifying on the 11th of September, 1891. He served for a decade and then resigned on the second Monday in March, 1901, to accept the position of chief clerk to the secretary of state, John W. Morkon. In fact, he had entered upon the duties of that position on the 13th of February, 1901, and was discharged on Labor day, September 3, 1907, for daring to become a candidate for the office. He was elected secretary of state in January, 1909, by a unanimous vote of the general assembly and qualified on the 13th of February following. He continued to serve in that responsible position until March 1, 1913, when he was defeated by a small margin in a fusion legislature of that year. He occupied the position of private secretary to Governor Tom C. Rye from March 11, 1915, until September 1, 1918, and on the latter date became assistant to the superintendent of banks, a position which he is now filling. His public service thus covers a total of nearly thirty years—years marked by the utmost faithfulness to duty and capability in office. He has always affiliated with the regular democratic party, working earnestly to further its principles and secure their adoption.

On the 18th of June, 1902, Mr. Goodloe was married to Miss Mary Tarbell Dawson, a daughter of Captain William Penn and Isabelle (Laurie) Dawson, now residing at Bells, Tennessee. Her father was born in Stewart county, Tennessee, June 26, 1833, and came of pioneer ancestry from Maryland. His wife, Isabelle Laurie, was the daughter of Dr. William Laurie, a Presbyterian minister, and his wife, Ann Eliza Tarbell, the latter the daughter of Captain Joseph Tarbell (1773-1821) of the United States navy and his wife, Ann Eliza Cassin (1760-1822), the father being commodore of the United States navy. Captain Tarbell and his father-in-law, Commodore Cassin, both rendered distinguished service to the country during the early development of the navy, as shown by the records. William Penn Dawson was a soldier of the Confederacy, first serving in Company H, Fiftieth Tennessee Infantry, and later with General N. B. Forrest as scout. He was captured at Fort Donelson, was imprisoned in Chicago for seven months and on the reorganization of the Fiftieth Tennessee at Jackson, Mississippi, was elected first lieutenant in command until after the reorganization of the army following the battle of Chickamauga, when he joined Forrest's Cavalry and commanded a detachment of scouts. He was not with the army when it surrendered and never took the oath of allegiance; notwithstanding this he is a loyal citizen of the undivided republic.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodloe are the parents of two children: Hallum Wood, Jr., born August 27, 1905, at Franklin, Tennessee; and Isabel Laurie, born January 8, 1911, in Franklin. Mr. Goodloe had taken up his abode in Franklin in the fall of 1904 and there retained his residence until 1915, when he removed to Nashville, having in the meantime gone to and from the capital city in order to perform his official duties here. He and his family are members of the Southern Presbyterian church and fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Cumberland Lodge, No. 8, A. F. & A. M.; Nashville Council, No. 1, R. & S. M.; Franklin Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., at Franklin, Tennessee; and Nashville Commandery, K. T. He is also identified with the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and is a loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of Masonry, exemplifying in his life the beneficent spirit of the craft, which recognizes the brotherhood of mankind and the obligations thereby imposed.

CORNELIUS CLEMENS HOWARD, M. D.

Dr. Cornelius Clemens Howard, actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Memphis, comes to this state from Mississippi, his birth having occurred at Sardis on the 1st of September, 1870. His father, Nevel Green Howard, was a planter and Confederate soldier who died in the year 1898. His mother is Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (Young) Howard, now living in Memphis, at the age of seventy-nine years.

Dr. Howard was educated for the work of the Baptist ministry, intending to devote his life to the church, but changing his plans, began preparing for medical practice. He won his Bachelor of Laws degree from the Mississippi College in 1887

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and while a student there he was licensed to preach, while later he was ordained a minister. He never regularly served a church as pastor, however, though he occasionally preached for several years. In early manhood, while still pursuing his studies, he taught at intervals for a number of years in Mississippi and Kentucky. He was for a period a student in the University of Chicago and he also attended the Central University of Indiana, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905. He began the study of medicine in Rush Medical College of Chicago but finished his professional preparation in the Memphis Hospital Medical College, which conferred upon him the M. D. degree in 1906. Since that date he has been engaged in active practice here and as the years have passed has met with a most gratifying measure of success. In fact, he is constantly overburdened with the demands made upon him for professional service and at all times he is most conscientious in the performance of his professional work. Life is to him earnest and purposeful and he puts forth every opportunity to serve his fellowmen to the utmost of his capacity and power, and it is a recognized fact that his power has gone far beyond the point of mediocrity and has won him classification with the leading general medical practitioners in his adopted city.

On the 1st of June, 1898, Dr. Howard was married to Miss Grace Alma Gwartney of Kentucky, who was born at Corydon, Indiana. They have two daughters: Estelle, who is the wife of H. J. Moorhead of Canton, Ohio; and Mary Alma, a young lady of twenty years, at home with her parents.

Dr. Howard is an interested member of the Memphis and Shelby County Medical Society and the Tennessee State Medical Society and through their proceedings keeps in touch with the trend of modern professional thought and practice. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church and high principles have actuated him at all points in his career, making him a man whom to know is to respect and esteem.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ROANE WARING.

Lieutenant Colonel Roane Waring, attorney at law, is associated with one of the foremost legal firms of the south—that of Wright, Miles, Waring & Walker, its senior partner being General Luke E. Wright, at one time secretary of war and governor of the Philippine Islands. Colonel Waring is a native of Memphis, born July 20, 1881, his parents being Thomas Roane and Elizabeth Bell (Ashe) Waring. The father is a wholesale dry goods merchant of Memphis, where for many years he has successfully engaged in business. He was born in North Carolina and his interest in the south was manifest in his loyal defense of the Confederate cause in the Civil war. His wife passed away in 1915. They were parents of two sons, the brother of Roane being Henry H. Waring.

Throughout his entire life Roane Waring has made Memphis his home and his well spent life has gained for him the friendship and favorable regard of all with whom he has come into contact. He entered upon the study of law in the University of Virginia and was there graduated in 1902 with the LL. B. degree. Since then he has given his attention to the practice of his profession in Memphis, being a representative of the bar of this city for twenty years. The only interruption to his practice as an attorney came at the time of the World war, when he joined the army, becoming a major and afterward lieutenant colonel. He served first with the Second Tennessee Infantry, which later became the One Hundred and Nineteenth United States Infantry, and with that command went to France but was soon made assistant chief of staff of the Thirty-third Division of United States troops. He remained overseas for about thirteen months, becoming familiar with every phase of modern warfare. He is now a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, of which he is the present state commander, and he likewise belongs to the American Legion, having also served as its first state commander in Tennessee. He has always been interested in military affairs and has ever believed in maintaining the highest degree of efficiency in that branch of the service.

On the 17th of October, 1906, Colonel Waring was married to Miss Grace Titus Ford, who was born and reared in Arkansas. Their home has been blessed with three children: Mary Elizabeth, Grace Ann and Roane Waring, Jr. In his political views Colonel Waring has always been a stalwart democrat but never an office seeker. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic church. He belongs to

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the American Bar Association and is a member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, serving now as chairman of its committee on public safety. He is alert to all the vital questions and issues of the day and his interest is that of a public-spirited and patriotic citizen who is never remiss in the duties of citizenship, no matter at what personal sacrifice to himself. As a lawyer he is clear-minded and well trained, capable of trying all kinds of cases and trying them well, and at all times presenting his cause with a clearness, force and logic that leave no doubt as to his position nor his ability to convince others of the correctness of his views.

JAMES WILLIAM STONE.

James William Stone, who has practiced law in Harriman since 1909, was born in Washington county, this state, on the 8th of October, 1875, a son of Reese B. and Sabra (Shoun) Stone. The paternal grandfather was James B. Stone, for many years a minister of the Baptist church in this state. The maternal grandfather, William Shoun, was also a native of Tennessee. The father was born in 1842 and upon the outbreak of the Civil war put all personal interests aside, enlisting in defense of the Union. He served with the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry. At the close of the war he engaged in farming but has now retired from active life. His wife was born in 1847 and died in 1894.

In the acquirement of his education James William Stone attended the public schools of Washington county and subsequently entered the high school at Jonesboro. Upon the completion of his preliminary training he became a student in the American University at Harriman and the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him in 1899 and the Ph. B. in 1901. He commenced practice in Washington county and remained there until 1909, when he came to Harriman, where he has since practiced, enjoying an extensive and lucrative clientele. He has been county attorney for one year, was city judge four years and city attorney for two years, discharging the many duties devolving upon him in these offices to the complete satisfaction of all. Aside from his profession Mr. Stone has extensive farming interests and is also interested in the lumber business.

In Washington county on the 14th of August, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Stone and Miss Julia A. Walker, a daughter of Henry and Esther (Duncan) Walker of Tennessee. Mr. Stone is a stanch republican, and fraternally is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Junior Order American Mechanics, while socially he is connected with the Civitan Club. His religious faith is manifest in his attendance at the Baptist church, of which church he is a deacon and treasurer. He is also a member of the executive board of the Tennessee Baptist convention, and was chairman of the Harriman public library board in 1921. Mr. Stone is a constant student of his profession and along strictly professional lines holds membership in the County Bar Association. He is held in high confidence and esteem by all who know him, and Harriman is fortunate in having him for a citizen.

EUGENE MICHEL HOLDER, M. D.

For a quarter of a century Dr. Eugene M. Holder has followed the profession of medicine in Memphis and for two decades he has limited his practice to surgical work, in which he has developed a high degree of skill. He was born on a plantation in Lee county, Mississippi, October 3, 1869, and his father, Colonel William Dunbar Holder, was a native of Kentucky. He was a veteran of the Civil war, commanding the Seventeenth Mississippi Regiment, and he participated in many heavy engagements, receiving several wounds while in the service. He also represented his state in the Confederate congress during the early part of the war and after the cessation of hostilities served for two terms as auditor of public accounts for Mississippi, retiring from that office in 1896. He was one of the most prominent men in his state and his demise occurred at Jackson, Mississippi, in 1900. He had married Miss Catharine Theresa Bowles, a native of Mississippi. In 1888 she was called

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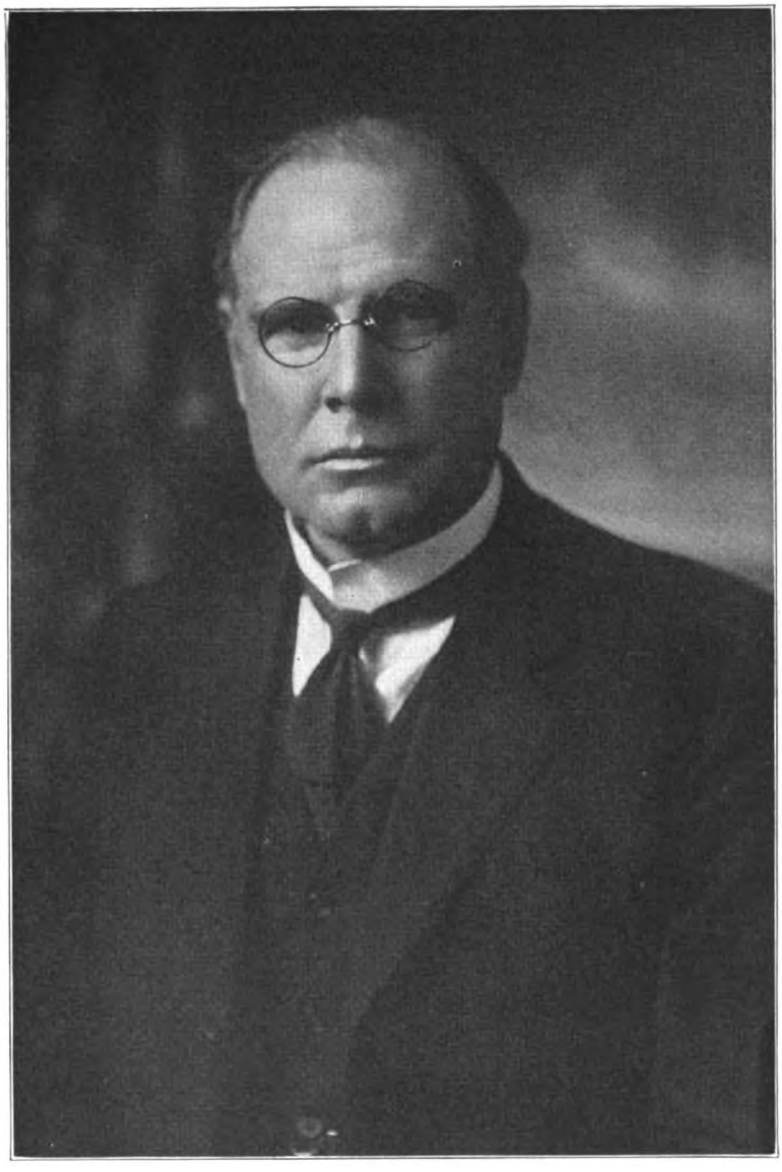

JAMES W. STONE

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to her final rest. Of their children, five are living. Dr. Andrew Bowles Holder, an elder brother of the subject of this review, was also a physician and his death occurred in 1896.

In the acquirement of an education Eugene Michel Holder attended the public schools of Oxford and Jackson, Mississippi, and in 1892 he was graduated from the Mississippi Agricultural & Mechanical College at Starkville, winning the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then entered the old Memphis Hospital Medical College, which conferred upon him the M. D. degree in 1894, and afterward spent fifteen months as an interne at the United States Marine Hospital in Memphis. Later he was for eleven months a surgeon in the Merchant Marine service, being assigned to steamers plying between New York City and Rotterdam, Holland. In July, 1896, Dr. Holder established his office in Memphis and engaged in general practice until 1902, since which time he has devoted his attention exclusively to surgical work. He was demonstrator of anatomy at the Memphis Hospital Medical College and afterward in the medical department of the University of Tennessee and is now chief of the surgical staff of the medical college of that institution. His studies and investigations have been most thorough, bringing him a comprehensive knowledge of the most advanced methods, discoveries and theories of the science of medicine and surgery, and the sureness and precision of his work have won for him an enviable reputation as a surgeon. A large practice has been accorded him and in the discharge of his professional duties he is most thorough and conscientious.

In 1903 Dr. Holder married Miss Elvin Jordan, who was born and reared in Memphis and is active in social and musical circles of the city. She is a niece of W. J. Crawford, president of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and her father, the Hon. Richard D. Jordan, is president of the Memphis Board of Education and one of the most talented attorneys of the city. He is now serving as referee in bankruptcy. Dr. and Mrs. Holder have become the parents of three children: Eugene Michel, Jr., who is attending a preparatory school at Boston, Massachusetts; Richard Dudley; and Elvin Elizabeth.

Dr. Holder is a broad-minded, cultured gentleman who has traveled extensively, having made eleven round trips to Europe, and he is a member of several outing clubs, being particularly fond of hunting and fishing. He is an earnest and helpful member of Grace Episcopal church, of which he has been senior warden for many years, and exemplifies its teachings in his daily life. He has made many valuable contributions to medical literature and is a member of the Shelby County, Tennessee State and Tri-State Medical societies, the West Tennessee Medical & Surgical Association and the Southern and American Medical associations and he is also a charter member and a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He has never been content with mediocrity but inspired by high ideals, has ever sought to attain the highest degree of perfection possible in his work. His professional experience has been broad and varied and he is accounted one of the most skillful and successful surgeons of Memphis.

F. F. SPARKS.

F. F. Sparks, vice president and manager of the Vesta Gas Range & Manufacturing Company at Chattanooga and thus connected with one of the important manufacturing and commercial interests of the city, was born at Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1884. His parents, Dan and Sarah (Boone) Sparks, were likewise natives of that state. The father died in Indiana a number of years ago and the mother is now living in San Francisco. They were members of the Christian church and politically Mr. Sparks was a democrat, while fraternally he was associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His business activities were concentrated upon contracting as a builder. To Mr. and Mrs. Sparks were born four children, of whom three are living: Charles, who is connected with a foundry in Indianapolis; Edna, the wife of W. V. Lasalle of San Francisco, California; and F. F.

The last named obtained his education in the schools of Kentucky and in the Rose Polytechnic Institute at Terre Haute, Indiana. He then engaged in the gas business in that city and there continued for two years, after which he became associated with a syndicate that continued the gas business. He next went to Gloucester City, New Jersey, where he was connected with the Welsbach Company in the experi-

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mental department for a period of two years, and later he made his way to Memphis, Tennessee, where he was engaged in the gas business for four years. In 1915 he came to Chattanooga, where he took charge of the interests of the Vesta Gas Range & Manufacturing Company and is now vice president and general manager of the company. The business is capitalized for three hundred thousand dollars and is devoted to the manufacture of gas ranges, coal ranges and cook stoves, their output being shipped all over the United States, while they also do a considerable export business, their annual sales amounting to five hundred thousand dollars.

In 1907 Mr. Sparks was united in marriage to Miss Clara Genung of Buffalo, New York, who was born and educated at Hammondsport, that state. They now have two children, Ruth and Hope, twins, seven years of age, now in school. The parents are members of the Presbyterian church and the political belief of Mr. Sparks is that of the democratic party. They are well known socially, having many friends in Chattanooga, and through the period of his residence here Mr. Sparks has made for himself an enviable position in connection with the manufacturing interests of the city. His entire life has been directed along one line and he has reached a high point of efficiency thereby. He is familiar with every phase of the gas industry and its allied interests and is today an official in a company that is manufacturing a splendid line of gas stoves and ranges, the business featuring as one of the foremost productive industries of the city.

BISHOP THOMAS FRANK GAILOR.

Bishop Thomas Frank Gailor holds the highest official position in the Episcopal church in the United States, that of president of the National Council of the church, and by virtue of this office he is required to spend much of his time in New York but he still remains the Episcopal bishop of Tennessee, an official position which he has occupied since 1898. He yet largely regards Memphis as the place of his residence and feels that he will ultimately take up his permanent abode in this city.

Thomas Frank Gailor was born in Jackson, Mississippi, September 17, 1856, his parents being Frank Marion and Charlotte Moffett Gailor. The father, a newspaper man, removed to Memphis from Jackson, Mississippi, about 1858 during the childhood of the present bishop, and for many years was editor of the Memphis Avalanche, a paper that was one of the predecessors of the Present Commercial Appeal. He was killed in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, on the 8th of October, 1862, while in command of his regiment, the Thirty-third Mississippi.

After her husband's death Mrs. Gailor, an Irish lady of strong character, brought her son, Thomas Frank Gailor, to Memphis, where she directed every possible effort towards his education for the priesthood of the Episcopal church. When he had completed the course of instruction in the city schools he entered Racine College at Racine, Wisconsin, and there won his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1876 and his Master of Arts degree in 1879. In the same year he completed a course in the General Theological Seminary at New York, which gained for him the degree of Sacred Theology, and at the same time he was ordained a deacon and entered actively upon the work of the ministry at Pulaski, Tennessee, his ordination to the priesthood following in 1880.

Bishop Gailor has been most prominently associated with the work of the church in this state. In 1882 he was called to the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, in which he has served as professor of ecclesiastical history, as chaplain, as vice chancellor, as a member of the board of trustees since 1893 and as a chancellor since 1898. In 1890 he declined an election to the bishopric of Georgia and three years later he was consecrated bishop coadjutor of the diocese of Tennessee, becoming bishop thereof following the death of Bishop Quintard in 1898.

Throughout the period of his residence in Memphis Bishop Gailor has been closely associated with many activities which have been contributing factors to the upbuilding of the city and especially to the advancement of its civic standards. His cooperation has again and again been given most freely to organized movements for the public good and his influence has been far-reaching and resultant. He is a most forceful speaker and his eloquence never fails to impress his hearers with the truth which he is intending to bring to them.

In the larger field of church service Bishop Gailor, too, has become a most

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dominant factor, well qualified for leadership by his scholarly attainments, his ready sympathy, his executive ability and administrative powers. For more than a decade he was chairman of the house of bishops and upon the reorganization of the administrative department of the Episcopal church in the United States in 1919 was elected president of the National Council for a three years' term, thus becoming the executive head of the church in America and receiving the highest honor that could be conferred upon a bishop. In this connection he attended the Lambeth conference of all Anglican bishops in England in 1920 and was called upon to deliver the chief address of the conference in beautiful St. Paul's cathedral in London and also the sermon in Westminster Abbey at the thanksgiving service for America. From Oxford University in that year he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

On the 11th of November, 1885, Bishop Gailor was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Douglas Cunningham of Nashville, Tennessee, and they have become parents of a son and three daughters: Frank H., Nannie C., who married R. W. Daniel and died, leaving one son, in 1918; Charlotte M. and Ellen D. Bishop Gailor is widely known through his contribution to church literature and his deep interest in public welfare is indicated in the fact that he has been chosen to the vice presidency of the United States Chamber of Commerce as representative of the south. Too broad-minded to center his interest upon any section or even upon any country, for his sympathies and activities are world-wide in scope, he nevertheless has the strongest love and attachment for Tennessee and especially for Memphis, which he regards his home, notwithstanding his enforced residence in New York during the past three years. He has labored among the people here, watching the growth of the church, recognizing its needs and striving earnestly to meet the opportunities to promote the spiritual growth of this section. He has won the love of the people, has accomplished results which are indeed far-reaching and it is the earnest desire of his fellow townsmen, as it is his own desire, that he may return to Memphis to abide. In the meantime his work as president of the National Council of the church continues and his splendid executive force and administrative ability, combined with his concentrated zeal in the church work, have caused many to express the desire that he will continue in his office. His public utterances are characterized by a notable eloquence that is indicative of his broad scholarly attainments and his thorough mastery of every subject under discussion. Wherever he may be his labors will prove a potent force for the intellectual and moral progress of the race.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, M. D.

Following the tendency of the age, which is toward specialization along medical lines, Dr. Joseph E. Johnson is limiting his practice to plastic surgery, of which he has made a thorough study, and since establishing his office in Memphis his professional services have been in large demand. He was born on a farm near Lexington, Mississippi, April 3, 1872, and his parents were John H. and Emma (Shipp) Johnson, the latter also a native of the Bayou state. The father followed the occupation of farming and during the Civil war he served as a soldier in the Confederate army. He is now deceased. The mother is still living. Of the children born to them four survive, two sons and two daughters.

Joseph E. Johnson remained on the home farm near Lexington, Missouri, until he reached the age of twelve years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to West Point, Mississippi, while later they resided at Eupora, that state. After completing a course in the Eupora Normal School he became a student at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1894, and began his professional career at Collinston, Louisiana, where he remained for a year and a half. He then returned to West Point, Mississippi, where he maintained an office for six years, and in 1901 went to Central America, where he followed his profession for a year, afterward spending six months in Mexico. In 1903 he located in Memphis, where he has since made his home, and is now specializing in plastic surgery, in which he has developed expert ability. He has had broad experience along professional lines and has built up a large practice. He has successfully performed many operations requiring a high degree of skill and is most conscientious and painstaking in the discharge of his professional duties. In 1914 he went abroad for further study and was in London, England, at the time of the outbreak of the

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World war, in which he participated as a major of the United States Medical Corps, spending about two years and nine months in France and making a fine military record.

On the 11th of September, 1900, Dr. Johnson was married at Fresno, California, to Miss Evelyn Glenn, a native of the Golden state, and they have become the parents of two children: A daughter, Glenn, now twenty years of age; and a son, Neely, who has reached the age of fourteen. The Doctor is a member of the Methodist church. Fraternally he is a Knights Templar Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the City Club, the Big Ben and St. Francis Hunting & Fishing clubs and the Athletic Club of Los Angeles, California, which city he often visits. His professional connections are with the Memphis, Shelby County and Tennessee State Medical societies, the West Tennessee Surgical Society and the Southern and American Medical associations. He has never been satisfied with the second best, but is constantly striving to attain a greater degree of perfection in his work, and as a member of the medical fraternity he has attained high rank among those whose skill is uniformly acknowledged.

EDWARD H. SHOLAR.

Dependent upon his own resources from the age of thirteen years, Edward H. Sholar has steadily advanced until he is now in control of a growing and profitable business as president of the Chattanooga Implement & Manufacturing Company. He was born in North Carolina in 1867 and is a son of John and Jane (Jessup) Sholar. His ancestors in the paternal line came originally from England and the family was established in North Carolina many years ago. The grandfather, Miles Coston Sholar, was a native of that state, as was John Sholar, who spent his entire life in North Carolina. He enlisted from that state for service in the Civil war and was with the army throughout the period of hostilities. In days of peace he engaged in business as a contractor and builder and won a substantial measure of success in the conduct of his business affairs. His entire life was actuated by high Christian principles and both he and his wife were consistent and active members of the Baptist church. Mr. Sholar also belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his political allegiance was given to the democratic party. In early manhood he wedded Jane Jessup, a daughter of William Jessup, a native of North Carolina and of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. John Sholar became parents of two children: W. J., who does educational work for the Young Men's Christian Association in New York and who is a graduate of the Wake Forest College of North Carolina; and Edward H., of this review. The father has departed this life, but the mother is still living and makes her home in Chattanooga.

Edward H. Sholar was somewhat handicapped as to educational privileges and other opportunities in his youth, for he was obliged to leave school at the age of thirteen years and go to work in order to aid in support of the family. He has lived a life of diligence and industry and these qualities have been the foundation on which he has builded his success. He engaged in bookkeeping in North Carolina and in 1891 came to Chattanooga, bringing with him the capital which he had saved from his earnings in his native state. On the day of his arrival he secured a position as a bookkeeper. He had been earning a salary of one thousand dollars per year in North Carolina and on reaching Chattanooga he accepted work at fifty dollars per month. After a short time, however, he was sent upon the road as auditor and was thus engaged until he established business on his own account, wiring his resignation from Mexico. In 1907 he turned his attention to the steel plow business, which he started on a capital of six hundred dollars. About 1909 he incorporated the Chattanooga Implement & Manufacturing Company with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars and has since been the president, while L. W. Llewellyn is the vice president. Their association has continued throughout all the intervening years and they are now extensively and profitably engaged in the manufacture of hay balers, disc plows, peanut pickers, etc. Their output is shipped all over the world and the business is now one of extensive and gratifying proportions.

In 1892 Mr. Sholar was married to Miss Anna Powell, a native of North Carolina and a daughter of C. P. Powell, who was also born in that state and there engaged in the railroad business. He also served through the Civil war with the Confederate forces. Mrs. Sholar was educated in the Oxford Seminary at Oxford, North Carolina,

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and by her marriage she has become the mother of one daughter, Frances Powell, who is now the wife of Norman D. Raoul, treasurer of the Chattanooga Implement & Manufacturing Company. They, too, have a daughter, Ann Elizabeth. Mr. Raoul was with the United States army in France, being among the first to enter the service from this section of the country and spending a year overseas after being trained for military service in Atlanta. Mrs. Sholar is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Mr. Sholar is identified with the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In politics he is a democrat and both are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Sholar is also connected with the Mountain City Club and has manifested a deep and helpful interest in various civic affairs and public activities. He was president of the Chattanooga Manufacturing Association at one time and was chairman of the board of the Erlanger Hospital from 1913 until 1917, serving as a member of the board at the time of the erection of the new hospital. His cooperation can always be counted upon to further plans and projects for the general good. At the same time he is an alert, progressive and enterprising business man, giving close attention to his commercial and manufacturing interests. Aside from his connection with the Chattanooga Implement & Manufacturing Company he is the president of the Star Pea Huller Company. He arrived in Chattanooga with an old-time gripsack in the year 1891 and a little later sent for his trunk, feeling satisfied with his choice of a location. Nor has he ever had occasion to regret his determination to locate here, for in this city he found the business opportunities which he sought and through their utilization has made steady progress toward the goal of success, while social conditions here have brought to him warm friendships as the result of his genial and social disposition.

ROBERT LEE JORDAN.

Robert Lee Jordan, who is serving for the third term under mayoralty appointment as chairman of the Memphis board of equalization, has always manifested a keen and helpful interest in public affairs and at no time has been neglectful of the duties which every citizen owes to his community and to his commonwealth. In a business way, too, he has rendered valuable service in the development and maintenance of one of the important commercial enterprises of the city, for he is the president of the Central Cigar & Tobacco Company. He is likewise identified with other enterprises and his activity has at all times been far-reaching and resultant. Robert Lee Jordan is a native son of Tennessee, his birth having occurred April 27, 1866, in Milan, Gibson county, his parents being Dr. Marcus de Lafayette and Martha (Hillsman) Jordan. The public schools of his native city afforded him his early educational privileges and during vacation periods he worked in a retail drug store, thus early providing for his own support. When a young man of twenty years he went on the road as a commercial traveler, representing a drug house and from that time forward has made steady and substantial progress in his business career. After six years he formed a connection with one of the leading New York tobacco manufacturing concerns, in which he has since been interested and in this connection he has reached a point of leadership in the mid-south. For ten years he remained on the road, selling tobacco to the jobbing trade, his territory covering the entire eastern half of the United States. He ranks with the best salesmen in the entire district and by reason of the success which he had attained in that direction he felt justified in entering the tobacco jobbing trade in Memphis in 1905, becoming senior partner in the firm of Jordan, Gibson & Baum. Two years later this business was consolidated with that of the Tom Morton Tobacco Company and the following year Mr. Jordan became the head of the concern. In January, 1909, the business was reorganized under the name of the Central Cigar & Tobacco Company, of which Mr. Jordan has since been the president and his far-reaching activities and enterprise have resulted in the development of the business until it is one of the foremost of the kind in the country. While he has won notable success in this field Mr. Jordan has also extended his efforts in other directions. In 1913 he organized the Memphis Motor Car Company, of which he is the vice president and secretary treasurer, and in all business affairs he has displayed notably sound judgment, being seldom, if ever, at fault in his discrimination as to the value of a situation or in his judgment between the essential and the non-essential.

On the 20th of December, 1892, Mr. Jordan was married to Miss Louise H. Hardin of Savannah, Tennessee, and they have become parents of a son and a daughter: Robert

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H. and Elizabeth Irwin Jordan. For an extended period Mr. Jordan has manifested the keenest interest in public matters and his labors have been a most potent element in bringing about desired conditions in connection with municipal affairs. His labors were an effective force in upholding the interests of the government during the World war and especially in promoting those campaigns which were launched to raise funds in order to prosecute the war and adequately equip the soldiers in the field. He was chairman for Shelby county and district manager for Shelby, Tipton and Fayette counties in the second and third Liberty Loans and his energy and capacity for organization were such that in these campaigns his territory went far over the top. His conspicuous success on these two occasions led to his selection for the chairmanship of the Tennessee state campaign for the fourth and Victory Loans and under his guidance the entire state made a most creditable record, exceeding its quota of subscription. In fact, at the time of the Victory Loan Memphis was conspicuous throughout the United States for both the rapidity and the per cent of her subscription. Mr. Jordan has manifested the keenest interest in everything of local importance, promoting municipal affairs in various ways to a high point of efficiency. He served as president of the Business Men's Club for the 1915-16 term and it was during his incumbency in the position that the name of the organization was changed to the Chamber of Commerce. His administration also located at the North Memphis Driving Park, the first aviation field here and out of this grew the Park Field at Millington. In 1919 he had considerable influence in electing the citizens' city administration and under mayoralty appointment he is now serving for the third term as chairman of the Memphis board of equalization, the value and efficiency of his service being indicated in the fact that he has been appointed for the third term. In all of his service for the public he has subjugated partisanship to the general welfare and placed the public good before personal aggrandizement.

AUGUSTUS ALBERT OLIVER, M. D.

A distinguished physician and surgeon of Tennessee is Dr. Augustus Albert Oliver of Paris. A native of this state, his birth occurred in Carroll county, on the 27th of January, 1884, a son of James Madison and Elizabeth (Haynes) Oliver, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. James Madison Oliver was one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of his day. During the Civil war he served as assistant surgeon under General Forrest and although active in many engagements, he was neither wounded nor captured. At the close of the war he located in Carroll county and resided there for some twenty-five years, when he removed to Henry county, where his demise occurred in 1900. His wife died in 1899. To their union ten children were born, Augustus Albert being the seventh in order of birth. Mrs. Oliver had four brothers in the service of the Confederacy during the Civil war, two of whom were killed in action.

In the acquirement of his early education Augustus Albert Oliver attended the public schools of his native county and in due time enrolled in the medical department of the University of Nashville. He was a student there from 1904 until 1907 and then returned home, receiving his license to practice. In 1909 he again attended the medical department of the University of Nashville and in 1910 that institution conferred the M. D. degree upon him. He then came to Paris, established offices for the practice of his profession and has since resided here. He is well qualified to discharge the duties of his calling, both by reason of his thorough preparation and natural aptitude, possessing the mental characteristics and personality so essential to success in this vocation. Dr. Oliver has met with good success during the period of his practice in Paris and just recently completed the Paris Merle-Elizabeth General Hospital, of which he is the sole owner. This hospital, which is modern in every respect, was erected at a large expense and is the only institution of its kind in Paris, the community being very proud of it. Dr. Oliver is meeting with most gratifying success, both in his private practice and in the management of his hospital, and owing to his skill both as a surgeon and physician is acquiring far more than a local reputation.

On the 29th of April, 1913, at Paris, occurred the marriage of Dr. Oliver to Miss Merle Caldwell Miller, a daughter of Samuel A. and Minnie (Caldwell) Miller, both natives of Tennessee. Her father, who is now living retired, is a veteran of

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MRS. ELIZABETH HAYNES OLIVER

DR. AUGUSTUS ALBERT OLIVER

MRS. MERLE MILLER OLIVER

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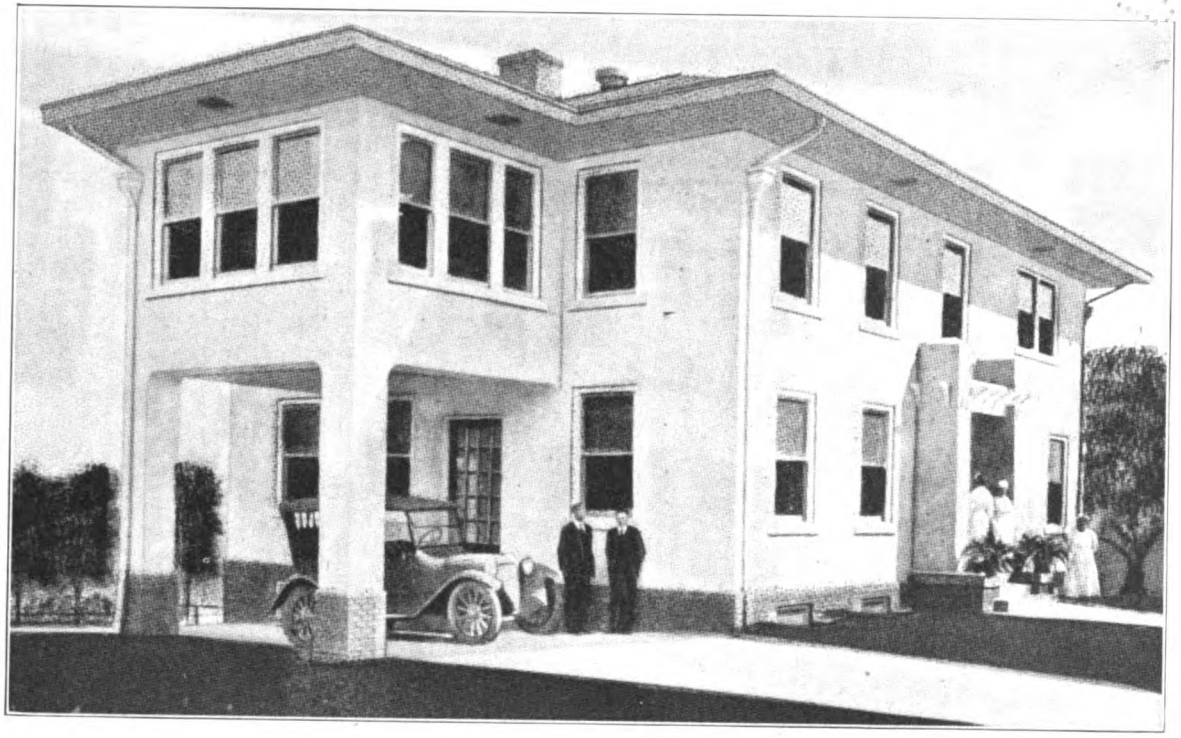

MERLE-ELIZABETH GENERAL HOSPITAL, PARIS

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the Civil war, having served in the infantry from West Tennessee. Although he participated in most of the strategic battles of that conflict he was never wounded. Mrs. Miller died in 1920. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller nine children were born, three of whom are deceased.

Politically Dr. Oliver adheres to the democratic party, believing that its principles are highly conducive to the prosperity of the country. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Loyal Order of Moose lodges and during his college days he became affiliated with Alpha Kappa Kappa. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. For some years the Doctor has been county health officer and during the World war he was medical examiner for the draft board of Henry county. He is essentially a public-spirited citizen and Paris is indeed fortunate in having him for a resident.

JOSEPH LEO McCABE.

Joseph Leo McCabe is the vice president and general manager of the Memphis Packing Corporation, the largest concern of its kind in Tennessee and one of the most important business enterprises of this character in the south. Its history is notable by reason of its rapid and substantial growth, which is attributable in very large measure to the efforts, sound judgment and enterprise of Mr. McCabe, a man of wide experience, of broad vision and of notably sound judgment. He possesses splendid powers of organization, is an excellent executive and after carefully formulating his plans carries them forward with determination, allowing no obstacles or difficulties to bar his path if they can be overcome by persistent and honorable effort. The story of his achievement is a notable one.

Mr. McCabe was born on a farm ten miles from Sterling, Illinois, on the 13th of July, 1878, and is a son of John and Margaret (Boyle) McCabe, who were pioneer settlers of Whiteside county, Illinois, of which the city of Sterling is the judicial capital. They had a family of five children who are yet living and who were reared upon the homestead farm in Whiteside county. Both the father and mother, however, have now passed away. The father was a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred near Dublin, and he was a youth of thirteen years when he came to the United States with his parents. The mother of J. L. McCabe was born near Buffalo, New York, and with their removal to Illinois the parents became early settlers of Whiteside county, where the father devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits while rearing his family.

Joseph L. McCabe was a youth of thirteen years when he left the farm and went to Sterling to enter high school. He was graduated therefrom at the age of seventeen years, after which he pursued a business course which included stenography, completing his studies there when nineteen years of age. Immediately afterward he went to Chicago, where he entered the employ of the old Chicago Packing & Provision Company as a stenographer, remaining with that corporation for two and a half years. He next obtained a position with the packing firm of Sulzberger & Sons Company of Chicago and this firm sent him to its Kansas City offices. He was there for five years and during that time had won various promotions until he was made manager of the provision department. In 1905 he resigned this position and for a year thereafter engaged in the brokerage business. He then went to Buffalo, New York, where for six years he held various responsible positions with the Jacob Dold Packing Company but in 1912 resigned and returned to Chicago, where he again became identified with the Sulzberger & Sons Company, by which firm he was sent to Philadelphia, where he was district manager for the concern for six years. During this period the firm of Wilson & Company had become successors of the Sulzberger firm and in 1919 the firm of Wilson & Company advanced him to the office of vice president and general manager of the plant of P. O. Reymann & Company at Wheeling, West Virginia, this being a subsidiary concern of the Chicago corporation. He continued at Wheeling for one year, finishing the work he had been sent to do there, and in 1920 he was transferred to New York city as district manager.

In September of the same year Joseph Newburger, president of the Memphis Packing Corporation, induced him to come to Memphis and accept the office of vice president and general manager. The plant of this company had just been established and there was before Mr. McCabe a big job incident to the establishment and develop-

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ment of a prosperous business, for previous to this time Memphis had never been a packing house center. Within two short years he has built up a packing plant in Memphis second to none in the south. Its products go to all parts of the south and to many of the large cities in the east and are unsurpassed in excellence. Through the packing plant there are slaughtered hundreds of thousands of cattle, hogs and sheep annually, these being shipped in from a radius of one hundred and fifty miles. The business is a valuable asset to the commercial development of Memphis. The officers of the company are: Joseph Newburger, president; Joseph L. McCabe, vice president and general manager; S. M. Williamson and L. K. Salsbury, vice presidents; and A. S. Nordlinger, secretary and treasurer. Today the corporation does an annual business involving millions of dollars and its worth to Memphis cannot be overestimated, while the corporation furnishes an excellent market to the live stock producers through a radius of one hundred and fifty miles. Mr. McCabe has been a most active factor in the development of the business from the time the plant was started and he was selected for his present position by the president of the company, who looked over the field of the packing house industry in order to gain a man of knowledge, experience and capability. He found what he sought in Mr. McCabe and the correctness of his judgment is indicated in the results which have been secured through the efforts of the vice president and manager.

At Chicago, on the 27th of November, 1899, Mr. McCabe was married to Miss Mary Jane Kennedy, a native of Chicago, and they have become the parents of three children: Joseph Leo, John Richard and James Francis, aged respectively twenty-one, nineteen and seventeen years. The two eldest have attended college, while the youngest is now in high school. The religious faith of the family is that of the Catholic church, their identification being with the Sacred Heart parish. Mr. McCabe is also connected with the Knights of Columbus and he belongs likewise to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is also a member of the Rotary Club and of the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis and heartily cooperates with these two organizations in their purpose of upbuilding the city and extending its trade relations, of standardizing its interests for the benefit of all and for upholding the civic welfare through the adoption of plans and measures that will make for permanent good and progress. He belongs to the Colonial Country Club and is fond of outdoor sports, including hunting, baseball and motoring.

JAMES GRAVES LITTLETON.

A representative of one of Tennessee's old and honored families is James Graves Littleton of Puryear. He was born in Henry county on the 9th of June, 1860, a son of James T. and Lucetta A. (Fitte) Littleton, both natives of this state. The father was born in middle Tennessee in 1829, a son of William Littleton, who there took up his abode on leaving North Carolina, entering land from the government at ten cents per acre. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war James T. Littleton was quick to put all personal interests aside and he served throughout the entire conflict with the Forty-sixth Tennessee Infantry. Although he participated in most of the strategic engagements of the war, he was neither captured nor wounded. He died in 1911, his demise coming as a severe shock to his family and many friends. His widow, who resides in Puryear, is enjoying good health at the age of eighty-eight years.

At the usual age James Graves Littleton became a pupil in the common schools of Henry county and after mastering the branches of learning there taught he took up the study of telegraphy. For some fourteen years he was in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville, Illinois Central and L. C. & St. L. Railroads as station agent and telegraph operator and he achieved well merited success along that line. He was one of the most valued employes of these railroads. In 1897 he resigned railroad work and took up farming. At the same time he engaged in the tobacco business and conducted both enterprises with his usual success, devoting the major part of his attention, however, to his tobacco interests. For a number of years Mr. Littleton was president of the Farmers Bank of Puryear, of which institution he was one of the organizers, and he is now secretary-treasurer of the National Farm Loan Association at Puryear. He is still leading a busy life, having achieved financial independence as the result of laudable ambition, stanch determination and close application to the thing at hand.

In Henry county, on the 26th of January, 1890, was celebrated the marriage of Mr.

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Littleton to Miss Emma Abbott, a daughter of William Powell and Martha E. (Taylor) Abbott, who were natives of North Carolina and of Tennessee respectively. William P. Abbott served throughout the Civil war under General Forrest and following the cessation of hostilities turned his attention to the tobacco manufacturing business, in which he won a very gratifying measure of success, while subsequently he engaged in farming in Henry county, Tennessee, for a number of years. He passed away in 1907 but is still survived by his widow. Mr. and Mrs. Littleton have a daughter, Verna, who is a young woman of much culture and refinement and is now engaged in educational work. She has taught in the grade school at Paris, Tennessee, and also in the schools of McAlester, Oklahoma.

Mr. Littleton has been a lifelong democrat, although he is not actively interested in political affairs. He served as a school director for his district for several years and has held the office of mayor of Puryear through three different terms, exercising his official prerogatives in support of all plans and measures for the general good and giving the town a most progressive and beneficial administration. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, while his religious faith is that of the Christian church.

ROBERT TAYLOR HADLEY.

One of the leading merchants of Dyersburg is Robert Taylor Hadley, who was born in Hardeman county, this state, on the 28th of September, 1885, a son of William and Mary (Allison) Hadley, likewise natives of this state. His parents are deceased.

In the acquirement of his early education Robert Taylor Hadley attended the public schools of Charleston and of Tipton county and then spent a year as a student in Draughon's Business College at Memphis. After completing his course there he engaged in farming until 1910, when he came to Dyersburg and entered the merchant tailoring and gentlemen's furnishing business, with which he has since been connected. He has achieved gratifying success in the conduct of this enterprise and is conceded to be one of the representative and progressive business men in this community. He is firm in his belief that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement and all customers meet with grave courtesy and willingness at the hands of his employes.

On the 27th of November, 1917, at Dyersburg occurred the marriage of Mr. Hadley to Miss Jennie Belle Belew, a daughter of Thomas Young and Mary Ann (Harrington) Belew, the latter of whom is deceased. Mr. Belew is living retired. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Hadley two children have been born: Grace LeRoy, who was four years old on September 1; and Robert Taylor, Jr., who is one year old.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Hadley has given his political endorsement to the democratic party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. Although he has never sought nor desired public preferment, he is active in the furtherance of any movement for the development and improvement of the community and he is a prominent member of the local Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is also identified with the Forked Deer Social Club. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church. During the years of his residence here Mr. Hadley has wielded a great influence for good in this community and is highly esteemed for his integrity and sterling worth.

PERCY A. PERKINS, M. D.

Dr. Percy A. Perkins, physician and surgeon of Memphis, who is meeting with substantial success in his practice, was born at Collierville, Tennessee, about twenty-four miles from Memphis, on the 6th of August, 1883, and is a son of Peter A. Perkins, a prominent cotton man of this city, now conducting business as a member of the firm of McCraw, Perkins & Webber. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Cora Swift, is also living, their home being at Collierville, although the father maintains his office and conducts his business in Memphis.

Dr. Perkins was reared in Collierville and acquired his academic education in the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and in the University of Mississippi. He thus laid broad and deep the foundation on which to build the superstructure of professional knowledge. He determined to make the practice of medicine his life work

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and with this end in view matriculated in the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with the M. D. degree as a member of the class of 1908. For a year thereafter he was interne in the City Hospital of New York and also spent a similar period in St. Vincent's Hospital in New York. He next entered the Medical Corps of the United States army and served on the Mexican border in 1916 and 1917 as a captain of the Medical Corps. From 1917 until 1919 he was in the World war as captain of Ambulance Company No. 166 of the famous Rainbow or Forty-second Division. He served on the western front in France until the armistice was signed and was afterward with the army of occupation in Germany, remaining overseas for eighteen months. He was discharged on the 29th of May, 1919, with the rank of major, at the headquarters of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Sanitary Train. He later spent three months in Bellevue Hospital of New York, after which he entered upon regular practice in Memphis. He has done considerable postgraduate work at Rochester, Minnesota, at Philadelphia and elsewhere and is constantly in touch with the latest researches and investigations that throw light upon the complex problem which we call life. He is most thorough in his diagnosis of a case and seldom, if ever, at fault in his judgment concerning the outcome of disease. Moreover, he is most conscientious in his practice and he therefore enjoys the high respect of his brethren of the profession as well as of the general public. He belongs to the Memphis Medical Society, the Shelby County Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society, the Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He is now serving on the staff of the Memphis General Hospital and on the staff of the College of Medicine of the University of Tennessee.

Dr. Perkins belongs to the American Legion and he is a member and one of the directors of the University Club of Memphis and also a member of the Kiwanis Club. His social qualities as well as his keen intellectuality and professional skill have established him high in the regard of friends and acquaintances and he is today accounted one of the valued and representative young physicians of his adopted city.

JAMES J. LYNCH.

James J. Lynch, who enjoys the well merited distinction of being one of the best trial lawyers at the Hamilton county bar—a bar that has numbered many distinguished representatives—was born in Franklin county, Tennessee, in 1872, and is a son of David Lynch, who was master in chancery for twenty years. His great-great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution and was the father of John D. Lynch, who became one of the earliest of the pioneers of Franklin county. The family has for many generations been leaders of thought and action in Winchester and Franklin counties and in the present generation is represented by James J. Lynch, who is a forceful factor on the side of progress, development and improvement here. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Winchester and afterward attended the Winchester Normal College. He was trained in the law under Governor Marks and became associated in practice with Colonel W. D. Spears, while since 1905 he has been identified with Judge M. M. Allison. The present firm style is Allison, Lynch & Phillips, the third member of the firm being I. G. Phillips. Since his admission to the bar Mr. Lynch has devoted his attention to the practice of his profession and has never listened to the call of public office. He did consent, however, to accept the appointment of special circuit court judge tendered him by Governor Robert Taylor. Without difficulty he could secure almost any position that he might desire but he has never wavered in his love for and allegiance to the law and has won decided success in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Lynch married Miss Orvene Phillips, a daughter of G. G. Phillips, a banker of Winchester, Tennessee, and representative of one of the pioneer families of Franklin county. They have four children. The eldest, Carter J., now living in San Antonio, Texas, where he is pursuing the study of law, enlisted in 1917 for service in the World war. He joined the Sixth Marines and was sent to Paris Island for training. He served in some of the severest battles on the western front, the story of the action of the Sixth Marines being most entertainingly and graphically told in General Caplin's story entitled, "With the Help of God and a Few Marines." On one occasion he was badly gassed and has never recovered from his gas poisoning. The younger children of the family are: Marie, Kathleen and Orvene. Mrs. Lynch is a model mother and a charming hostess, presiding with gracious hospitality over their attractive home.

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Judge Lynch is a Mason and member of the Knights of Pythias, and he also belongs to the Civitan Club. He possesses a natural gift of oratory, combined with profound knowledge of the law and by reason of his native powers and deep study he has become one of the strongest attorneys at the Tennessee bar, enjoying the high respect and admiration of colleagues and contemporaries in the law as well as of the general public.

PETER A. PERKINS.

Peter A. Perkins, a cotton factor with offices in the Falls building at Memphis and making his home at Collierville, is a member of the firm of McCraw, Perkins & Webber. His entire life has been passed in Tennessee, his birth having occurred at Franklin on the 7th of July, 1852. His father was Peter A. Perkins, Sr., a well known physician, who was born in Nashville in 1817 and who was graduated in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. He wedded Sarah McCulloch, a lady of Scotch descent, who was born in Nashville in 1828.

Peter A. Perkins of this review was reared in Franklin until Civil war times, but prior to the battle of Franklin, which occurred in 1864, the family sought refuge in Kentucky. In 1870 they returned, taking up their abode at Collierville, Tennessee, and both the father and mother died of yellow fever in 1878, death coming to them within three days of each other. At the time of his parents' death Peter A. Perkins was a medical student in Louisville, Kentucky, but his plans were changed entirely at the time of their demise. He could not continue his studies for lack of funds and he has since followed commercial pursuits, giving his attention largely to the cotton business with offices in Memphis. With the passing years he has built up a business of substantial proportions and is thoroughly conversant with the cotton trade and with the market. His progressiveness and reliability, combined with his indefatigable energy and industry, have been the chief features in the attainment of the success which is now his.

On the 13th of January, 1880, Mr. Perkins was married to Miss Cora M. Swift and they have become the parents of five living children. In his religious faith Mr. Perkins is a Presbyterian, while in his fraternal relations he is a Mason and these associations indicate clearly the rules which govern his conduct and shape his course in every relation of life.

JOHN NORWOOD GANT.

John Norwood Gant, who ranked with the prosperous merchants of Nashville for many years, remaining an active factor in the business circles of the city until his death, which occurred on the 4th of June, 1919, was born on the 19th of February, 1847, in this state, and was one of a family of eight children whose parents were John I. and Martha (Deshea) Gant. The father was also a native of Tennessee and became identified with mercantile interests, continuing his business until his life's labors were ended.

His son, John Norwood Gant, was a pupil in the public schools of Nashville, passing through consecutive grades to the high school, and after his textbooks were put aside he followed in his father's business footsteps, turning his attention to mercantile pursuits. He manifested extreme progressiveness as well as energy and enterprise in the conduct of his business and his success was the merited reward of earnest, persistent and honorable labor.

Mr. Gant was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Lester McConnico, a daughter of Andrew J. McConnico, a native of Norfolk, Virginia, who became a prominent railroad official, widely known as the vice president of the Illinois Central line. He continued in that position of administrative direction and executive control until his death, which occurred in 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Gant became the parents of six children: Clyde M., who is the wife of Harry Lee Ponder, a prominent resident of Little Rock, Arkansas; H. Paul, who is a leading citizen and well known attorney of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Carrie Lester and Mary Louise, at home; Norwood J., living in Nashville; and Andrew McConnico, also at home. The family are members of the First Presbyterian church and are well known in the social circles of the city. Mr. Gant was a devoted member of the same church, loyally following its teachings and contributing generously to its support. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to the National Union and was also

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a member of the Knights of Pythias, while his political allegiance was given to the democratic party. He never sought nor desired public office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention at all times upon his business affairs, yet he never withheld his cooperation from plans or projects for the general good and many tangible evidences of his interest in the welfare and upbuilding of his city may be cited. Moreover, he was a man of broad charity, his liberality being a recognized factor in his career. He was constantly extending a helping hand and at all times endeavored to exemplify in his life his Christian belief. It was a matter of the deepest regret to his many acquaintances and friends when he was called to his final rest and his memory is yet cherished in the hearts of those who knew him. Mrs. Gant and her family still make their home in Nashville, occupying an attractive residence at No. 2114 Elliott avenue.

S. N. MORROW.

For many years S. N. Morrow has engaged in the tobacco business, being one of the well known tobacconists of the state. He has resided in Springfield since 1895, and is a highly esteemed citizen of the community. He was born in Robertson county, on the 19th of January, 1861, a son of James E. and Ann (Rosson) Morrow, also natives of this state.

In the acquirement of his education S. N. Morrow attended the public schools of Robertson county and at the age of twenty-one years began farming. He followed agricultural pursuits for two years, at the termination of which time he entered the tobacco business at Adams under the name of S. N. Morrow. Five years later he disposed of his interests there and went to Springfield, where he has since resided. The building he now occupies, which was erected by him, covers two hundred feet on Cheatham street and two hundred and fifty feet on Twelfth Avenue. He handles from five hundred thousand to two million pounds of tobacco annually and ships most of this abroad.

On the 7th of January, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Morrow and Miss Lee Atkins of Montgomery county. They are the parents of four children: Samuel Atkins, now twenty-six years of age, is married and has one child, Samuel Atkins, Jr.; Margaret Rivers is the wife of John C. Brawder; Mildred Ann is at home; and James L. is deceased. The last named was engaged with his father in the tobacco business at the time of his demise and was one of the promising young business men of the community. Mrs. Morrow is socially prominent; is a consistent member of the Baptist church and active in the affairs of the Missionary Society; and is also identified with the Parent-Teachers Association.

Politically Mr. Morrow gives his allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although the greater part of his time and attention is devoted to his business, he is interested in the furtherance of every movement for the development and improvement of the community, and he is a man of integrity and sterling worth.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM ALLISON BUNTIN.

Captain William Allison Buntin was a high type of the southern gentleman, resourceful and enterprising in business, progressive in citizenship and devoted at all times to the best interests of community and commonwealth. The high ideals of southern chivalry found expression in his life and his many sterling traits of character made friends of all with whom he came into contact.

William Allison Buntin was a native of Tennessee and was one of the three children born to John and Adelia (Allison) Buntin. The Buntins were of a prominent and aristocratic family of the south, owning extensive plantations and other property interests in this state, situated in Robertson county.

Captain Buntin spent his youthful days under the parental roof, amid the refining influences of a cultured home, and after the outbreak of the Civil war joined the Confederate forces and served with distinction, organizing the company of which he was captain and which he personally equipped. He was wounded in the battle of Fort Donelson and afterward was sent as a prisoner of war to Columbus, Ohio. With the

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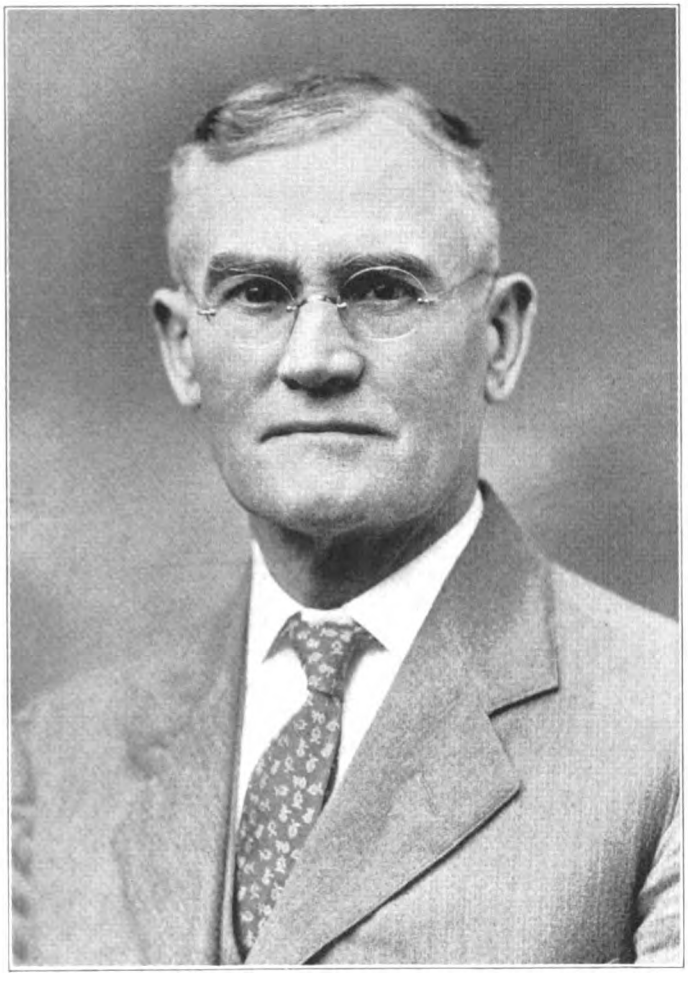

S. N. MORROW

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cessation of hostilities Captain Buntin returned to his home and for many years lived in Davidson county, Tennessee, being for an extended period one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Nashville, where he became identified with the banking business. Liberal educational opportunities had well qualified him to assume responsibilities and important duties in his later life. He was graduated from the University of Nashville with the degree of Master of Arts and his thorough early training enabled him to become an influential factor in shaping the business and political development of city and state. He became widely known as the cashier of the Union National Bank and as one of its officials contributed in large measure to the success and growth of the institution. This brought him a wide acquaintance and his uniform courtesy as well as his business ability contributed to the success of the bank. He likewise extended his business efforts into other fields and became interested in the state stage line between Louisville and Nashville. He added to his landed holdings from time to time until his possessions aggregated twenty-four hundred acres. Whatever he undertook seemed to prosper, owing to his sound judgment and wise direction of his activities, and his labors were ever of a character that contributed to the prosperity and upbuilding of the community, as well as to individual success. In the later years of his life he moved to his extensive farm, giving his supervision to its further improvement and beyond this practically living a retired life there.

On the 3d of March, 1869, Captain Buntin was united in marriage to Miss Jennie E. Craighead, a daughter of Dr. Joseph I. Craighead, an eminent physician of Louisiana, who became widely recognized as one of the most capable and successful representatives of the profession in that state. The Craigheads were also of a distinguished southern family, owning extensive property holdings situated on the Mississippi river a few miles from Plaquemine, Louisiana. Their possessions included many slaves and their plantation interests were conducted after the princely fashion of antebellum days. To Captain and Mrs. Buntin were born four children: John C., who died in 1916; Daniel Carter, who passed away January 18, 1922, and who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; William A., one of the prominent citizens of Nashville; and Charles E., also well known in the capital city, his home, called Tulip Grove, being located on Lebanon Pike. Mrs. Buntin is spending the evening of her days in a beautiful home on West End avenue, surrounded by all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life.

In his political views Captain Buntin was a democrat, giving stalwart allegiance to the party. He was elected a member of the state legislature by a unanimous vote and served during the session of 1880-81, giving thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which came up during that period. His life was spent in harmony with his ideals as a member of the Masonic fraternity, which is based upon a recognition of the brotherhood of man and the obligations thereby imposed. He died February 4, 1887, and though many years have since been added to the cycle of the centuries, his memory is cherished by those who were associated with him in the years of his active and honorable life.

JAMES DABNEY COLLIER.

James Dabney Collier, founder and head of the insurance firm of James D. Collier & Company, with offices in the Union & Planters Bank building in Memphis, was born in this city, at the family home at the head of Union avenue, on the 8th of April, 1884, and is the only living son of the late Henry B. Collier, who passed away February 7, 1921. The father, who was well known in local real estate circles, was born in Haywood county, Tennessee, December 15, 1849, and was the younger brother of W. A. Collier, mentioned elsewhere in this work. The mother bore the maiden name of Sallie Hine and was born in Athens, Alabama, July 21, 1852. She is still living. To the family were four children, two sons and two daughters, but Brook Collier, the only brother of James Dabney Collier, died in infancy. The two sisters are: Mrs. Oliver P. Walker, whose husband is a physician of Memphis; and Mary Elizabeth Collier, who holds a responsible position with the Cossitt library.

James D. Collier was educated in the public schools, which he attended to the age of fifteen years, and then started out to provide for his own support. For five years he worked for the Standard Oil Company, starting as office boy and winning promotion to the position of cashier before he was twenty-one years of age. He then resigned and entered the employ of the well known insurance firm of W. L. Nelson & Company

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of Memphis, with whom he remained for eight years, during which time he acquainted himself with the fire insurance business in every particular. On the 1st of September, 1910, Mr. Nelson established a casualty department, placing Mr. Collier at its head, and a year later, or on the 1st of September, 1911, he purchased the department from the Nelson company and thus embarked in business on his own account. Since 1911 he has added to his original enterprise every other branch of the insurance business. The firm of James D. Collier & Company now handles every kind of insurance, including fire, life, casualty, automobile, burglary, etc., and its clientage is very extensive, the volume of business increasing year by year.

On the 26th of October, 1918, Mr. Collier was married to Miss Katharine Greenway Stuart, a niece of Governor Henry Carter Stuart of Virginia, while General J. E. B. Stuart, famous cavalry leader, was a near kinsman. Her father, John J. Stuart, is a lawyer of Abingdon, Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Collier have one son, James Dabney, Jr., born August 22, 1921. Mr. Collier and his wife are well known socially, occupying an enviable position in Memphis. They belong to the Idlewild Presbyterian church, of which he is a deacon and the treasurer, having occupied the latter position for twelve years. He is also a Master Mason, loyal to the teachings and purposes of the craft. He finds his chief recreation in golf and belongs to the Chickasaw Golf Club. He is also a member of the Rotary Club of Memphis and of the Chamber of Commerce and is identified with various societies formed among insurance men. He belongs to both the National and State Associations of Insurance Agents and is now president of the Insurance Exchange of Memphis, which was organized in 1871. His position in insurance circles is an enviable one, for he is at the head of a business which has grown steadily and has reached most gratifying proportions.

RUFUS M. MAY.

Honored and respected by all, no man occupied a more enviable position in business, financial and political circles in Jonesboro than Rufus M. May, deceased. A native of Washington county, he was born on the 20th of February, 1857, a son of Cassimore and Katherine (Boyles) May, also natives of Tennessee. The father was a blacksmith, farmer and tanner and made his home in Washington county until his death in 1900. Both parents were of German descent.

In the acquirement of his education Rufus M. May attended the common schools of Washington county and in due time entered Washington College. At the age of sixteen years he learned the saddler's trade at Knoxville and after following that trade for some time he engaged in teaching school for two years. In 1879, in Washington county, he became a clerk in the dry goods store of his father-in-law, Dr. M. S. Mahoney, upon whose death he acquired all the stock. He was active in the conduct of that store until his death and made it one of the representative enterprises of Jonesboro. His insight was clear, his sagacity keen, and in the performance of his duties displayed business ability and integrity that well entitled him to the success and honorable name that he won. Aside from the mercantile business Mr. May was prominent in financial circles. He was one of the principal owners of the First National Bank of Jonesboro and was president of that institution for some fifteen years prior to his death. During that time he did not miss a single directors' meeting. He also had extensive farming interests in Washington county.

Mr. May was twice married. His first marriage was celebrated in 1879, when Miss Mary E. Deakins, a daughter of Major J. E. Deakins, became his wife. To their union two children were born: William E., who became a partner of his father in the conduct of the dry goods store in 1897 and is still managing that enterprise; and Minnie E., who is the wife of Sam W. Mitchell and is living in Bristol. Mrs. May died in 1875. Subsequently Mr. May was married to Miss Dora Mahoney, a daughter of Dr. M. F. and Margaret E. (Campbell) Mahoney, natives of Tennessee. Dr. Mahoney was a man of varied experience, having been a prominent physician and surgeon and active in both newspaper and mercantile circles, and at one time served in the state legislature. He died in 1883. His widow passed away in 1920, in her eighty-fourth year. To the second union of Mr. May one son was born: Robert Mahoney. His birth occurred on the 7th of June, 1904, and he is now a sophomore in the University of Tennessee.

Mr. May gave his stanch support to the republican party, having firm belief in its

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principles. He was ever alive to the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship, and his cooperation was often a tangible factor in movements for the general good. He was a member of the state legislature two terms and was campaign manager for Governor Taylor and a colonel on his staff. For twenty-two years he was treasurer of the school board. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons, being also a Knight Templar and Shriner, of which craft he was readily conceded to be an exemplary member. His religious faith was that of the Baptist church, in which he served as deacon for many years, and he was moderator of the Holston Association for two terms. Mr. May died on the 1st of November, 1921, at his home in Jonesboro. His passing caused a feeling of deep bereavement to sweep the town and county in which he had long resided and in the upbuilding of which he had taken so active and prominent a part. His contribution to the world's work and progress was valuable. While he won success it was never gained at the sacrifice of the interests of others and never to the exclusion of activity along those lines which take men from the more sordid field of business into those paths of life which mean advancement and improvement. He knew the joy of life because he chose the things which count for most in intellectual advancement and character development.

NOLAND FONTAINE MEACHAM.

Noland Fontaine Meacham seems to have nearly approached the pinnacle of efficiency in salesmanship as the manager of the Memphis Motor Car Company. In this connection he has built up a business of notable proportion, insuring him an income larger than that of many a bank president. Thoroughness, efficiency, expert knowledge of business conditions with a thorough understanding of the talking points of the product which he handles have been the salient features in his gratifying success.

Mr. Meacham was born in Memphis, December 20, 1891. He is a son of M. L. and Emma (Fontaine) Meacham, residents of Memphis, and a grandson of Noland Fontaine, who was a pioneer wholesale merchant of this city. Noland Fontaine was of French descent and in an early day removed to Memphis from Louisville, Kentucky. He was long a partner of Napoleon Hill in the wholesale grocery business, both becoming wealthy and leaving large estates.

His grandson, who is his namesake, although usually known as Fontaine Meacham, was educated in the public schools and in the Memphis University, pursuing his studies to the age of nineteen years, when desirous to enter upon some occupation he secured employment with the Nunally Company, candy manufacturers of Atlanta. He afterward went upon the road as a traveling salesman and as southern manager for Stephen F. Whitman & Son, candy manufacturers of Philadelphia, controlling the largest business of the kind in the United States. In that connection Mr. Meacham proved his expert ability as a salesman, building up a trade of most substantial proportions. He continued in that position until he resigned to enter upon active service in the World war in 1917 as a volunteer. He came to Memphis, where he attempted to get into the aviation service but was rejected on account of a physical defect, being underweight. He next entered the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Chattanooga, remaining there for two and a half months, after which he was offered a commission in the Signal Corps. He declined this because he still hoped to get into the aviation branch of the army. Returning to Memphis he again passed an examination but was again rejected, being three times turned down on the ground of underweight. However, he was taking on more weight all of the time and at his fourth effort to get into the aviation department he was successful, after which he was sent to the University of Illinois at Champaign for a special course. He was then kept at the Rantoul Field in Illinois, where he was in training for some time, and later was sent to Langley Field near Washington, D. C. While there he was seriously injured in an accident and as a result some months later was honorably discharged. Although his injury incapacitated him for some time, since the war has closed he has fully recovered his normal health.

On the 15th of March, 1921, Mr. Meacham joined the Memphis Motor Car Company as salesman and was soon recognized as a dynamic force in the world of commerce. He has enjoyed wonderful success and was promoted to the position of manager on

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the 1st of January, 1922. This company sells the Hudson and Essex cars, and he has placed a large number, building up a business of notable proportions.

Mr. Meacham belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and is interested in the well defined plans and purposes of that organization for the upbuilding of the city, for the advancement of its business connections and the promotion of its civic standards. Something of the nature of his recreation is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Chickasaw Golf Club and he is fond of all outdoor sports. He is still a young man, having just completed the third decade of life. He has fully demonstrated his forcefulness, his resourcefulness, his persistency of purpose and his laudable ambition, qualities that have carried him far on the high road to success.

FRANCIS WEST ANDREWS.

From early manhood Francis West Andrews has been identified with the handling of the leading staple of the south and is now senior partner in the firm of Andrews Gabbert & Company, cotton buyers, with offices at 112 South Front street in Memphis. He was born in Danville, Kentucky, October 27, 1885, a son of Thomas Botts and Nannie Jacobs (Heron) Andrews, mentioned elsewhere in this work. The parents were at that time residents of Memphis, having established their home here in 1879, but the birth of the son occurred during a visit of his mother to her old home in Kentucky. He is the eldest of three children and was reared in Memphis, acquiring his education in the public schools.

Mr. Andrews acquainted himself with the cotton trade when in the employ of Farnsworth Evans & Company, one of the leading cotton firms of the city. He remained with them for a few years and later was with the Phoenix Cotton Oil Company for a number of years. Throughout the entire period, however, he was actuated by a laudable ambition to engage in business on his own account and in 1916, in association with Shelby Gabbert, organized the firm of Andrews, Gabbert & Company. Through the intervening period of seven years the business has steadily grown, showing that its founders are men of sound judgment, broad experience and business capability. The firm belongs to the Cotton Exchange, and Mr. Andrews is also identified with the Chamber of Commerce, while his membership relations extend to the City Club and to the Memphis Country Club.

On the 12th of July, 1910, Mr. Andrews was married to Miss Bertha Woollen, who was born in Dyersburg, Tennessee, the only daughter of the late Alexander R. Woollen, formerly secretary and treasurer of the Phoenix Cotton Oil Company. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews are members of the Presbyterian church and in social circles they occupy an enviable position, having many warm friends in this city, where Mr. Andrews has spent his entire life. His record is as an open book which all may read, and without spectacular phases it has shown a steady progress in business and a loyalty to progressive measure that rank him with the public-spirited citizens of the community. Faithfully performing his task day by day he has developed a business that has shown steady growth, and therefore he has gained a place among the men of affluence in Memphis.

HILLIARY MOSELEY JOHNSON.

Hilliary Moseley Johnson, business manager of The Knoxville News, whose alertness and enterprise are salient features in the successful conduct of the journal, was born in Courtland, Mississippi, November 26, 1896, and is a representative of one of the old southern families. His grandfather was William Berryman Johnson, a native of Virginia, who served during the Civil war with the Confederate army as colonel of the Twenty-third Mississippi Infantry. He was a lawyer by profession and devoted his entire life to practice. His son, Hilliary M. Johnson, Sr., was born in Courtland, Mississippi, and became a chemist, receiving his professional training in Yale University. He was active and prominent in county and state politics, and his opinions carried great weight in the councils of his party. He served in the state legislature and held many local offices, being at all times loyal and faithful to the duties devolving upon him and the confidence reposed in him. He stood high in the order of the Knights

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of Pythias and at all times commanded the respect and warm regard of those with whom he was associated. He died in the year 1920. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Emma O. Fowler, is still living in Mississippi. She was born near Courtland and is a daughter of Milton Fowler, a planter, who served with the rank of captain in the Confederate army.

Hilliary M. Johnson, whose name introduces this review, pursued his education in the public schools of his native state, completing his studies in the Batesville high school. He then became identified with the Scripps Howard newspapers and was employed first in Memphis, where he remained for two or three years, after which he was sent to Houston, Texas, where he continued for a year and a half. In 1917 he joined the army by entering the United States air service and was trained at Ellington field. Later he was transferred to the Infantry Officers' Training School at Camp McArthur in Waco, Texas, where he continued until hostilities had ceased. When released from military service Mr. Johnson returned to Memphis and was afterward in the office of his company in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1921 he arrived in Knoxville and has since been identified with The Knoxville News in the capacity of business manager, his record being characterized by thorough progressiveness as well as indefatigable energy in the discharge of his duties.

In his political views Mr. Johnson may be said to be a democrat, although he follows an independent and progressive course, not feeling himself bound by party ties. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, and he has membership relations as well with the Board of Commerce and with the American Legion.

ISRAEL MERCER PUTNAM.

Israel Mercer Putnam, now living in New York city, formerly made his home in Tennessee and is well known among the people of the communities in which he resided. He was born on his father's farm in Early county, near Arlington, Georgia, on the 29th of December, 1873, and is a descendant of the John Putnam who settled in Salem, Massachusetts, about 1632. His great-grandfather, Israel Henry Putnam, removed from the Bay state to Georgia and it was at Eatonton, Putnam county, Georgia, that James Madison Putnam, the grandfather of Israel M. Putnam, was born in 1810. His parents, Jesse Mercer and Zenia (Lofton) Putnam, both died at Arlington, Georgia, in 1885, the mother passing away in February and the father in September of that year. Jesse M. Putnam enlisted for military duty in the Civil war as a Confederate soldier on his sixteenth birthday in the year 1862 and served as a private until the cessation of hostilities in 1865. He then settled in southwestern Georgia and when a young man of twenty-two years wedded Miss Zenia Lofton, who was at that time a maiden of sixteen summers.

Israel Mercer Putnam obtained his early education in the public schools at and near Arlington, Senoia and Concord, Georgia. The University of Georgia, which institution he attended in 1900-01, conferred upon him the LL. B. degree. From 1901 until 1904 he was a student at Terrill College of Decherd, Tennessee, and following his graduation therefrom he entered Vanderbilt University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1909. While pursuing his studies in Vanderbilt University he was a member of Company A, First Tennessee Regiment. He was afterward engaged in newspaper work, in the investment business and in the practice of law and prior to his graduation had devoted his attention to various other lines of activity. At different times he has been a resident of Arlington, Concord, Senoia, Atlanta and Athens, Georgia, of Chattanooga, Decherd and Nashville, Tennessee, of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of San Antonio, Texas, of Chicago and New York.

In politics Mr. Putnam is a stalwart democrat and from 1907 until 1910 served as a representative in the first and second Oklahoma legislature, as a member of which body he made a most creditable and commendable record. He has ever lent the weight of his influence on the side of progress and improvement and has been a stanch champion of the good roads movement as well as of the cause of education. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and has also crossed the sands of the desert with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is further identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and likewise belongs to the Kappa Sigma college

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fraternity, while in religious faith he is a Baptist. A man of genuine personal worth and commendable characteristics, he has won many warm friends in the various communities in which he has resided and has met with success in his undertakings by reason of his splendid business ability and sound judgment.

ANDREW J. HAUN.

Since 1893 Andrew J. Haun has been prominently identified with the educational affairs of Tennessee, and for twelve years has been principal of the high school and superintendent of the schools at Franklin. He was born in Hamblen county, Tennessee, on the 25th of December, 1870, a son of George E. and Elizabeth (Haun) Haun, both natives of East Tennessee and both deceased. The father spent his entire life in farming and was one of the most successful and progressive agriculturists in the eastern part of this state. They were consistent members of the Presbyterian church and prominent citizens of the community in which they resided. To their union seven children were born: Sadie E. and Rebecca, both of whom are deceased; Andrew J., the subject of this review; Mary D. and Lona, both deceased; James E. and Claude E., both deceased.

Andrew J. Haun received his early education in the public schools of Whiteburg and was graduated from Tusculum College in 1888. Subsequently he enrolled in the University of Tennessee and completed his course at that institution in 1893. After putting his textbooks aside he began his career as an educator and has taught all his life, mainly in the schools of Davidson county. For some time he was a teacher in the Fogg high school at Nashville but he resigned that position in 1910, to accept his present position as principal of the high school and superintendent of the city schools of Franklin. During his connection with the schools of that locality he has succeeded in greatly raising the intellectual standard and promoting the efficiency of the system as a preparation for the responsible duties of life.

On the 7th of July, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Haun and Miss Mattie Oliver, a native of Nashville and a daughter of Dee and Frances (Jones) Oliver, both of whom were natives of this state and are deceased. Her father was engaged in the market business in Nashville for many years. Mrs. Haun is a woman of culture and refinement and she is prominent socially.

In politics Mr. Haun gives allegiance to the democratic party. He is ardent and loyal in his devotion to Franklin, willing to aid any project that will make it a better and more pleasant place to live, and impelled by this spirit, he takes an active part in everything designed to promote its interest in any way. He is a leading member of the Kiwanis Club and fraternally he is identified with the Masons, in which he has attained the Knights Templars degree. Both he and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church. During the World war he served one year as Y. M. C. A. secretary, being located at Eagle Hut in London.

FRED H. CANTRELL.

Fred H. Cantrell, president of the Fred H. Cantrell Company of Chattanooga, conducting business in mechanical engineers' supplies, is at the head of the largest enterprise of this kind in the south. The trade has been developed along the most progressive lines with a thorough understanding of the needs and demands of patrons, combined with earnest efforts to meet these needs in every particular. Mr. Cantrell is truly a self-made man and as the architect of his own fortune has builded wisely and well.

He was born in Dekalb county, Tennessee, in 1885, and is one of a family of twelve children, whose parents were J. G. and Martha (Cotton) Cantrell, who were also natives of Dekalb county, the former born in 1854 and the latter in 1856. They were married in that county but later removed to White county, where their last days were spent. J. G. Cantrell was reared on a farm and was a son of Jabe Cantrell, also a native of Tennessee, who devoted his life to agricultural pursuits. He served in the Confederate army and had three brothers who were also defenders of the Confederate cause, while two of his brothers fought for the Union. Jabe Cantrell was united in marriage to

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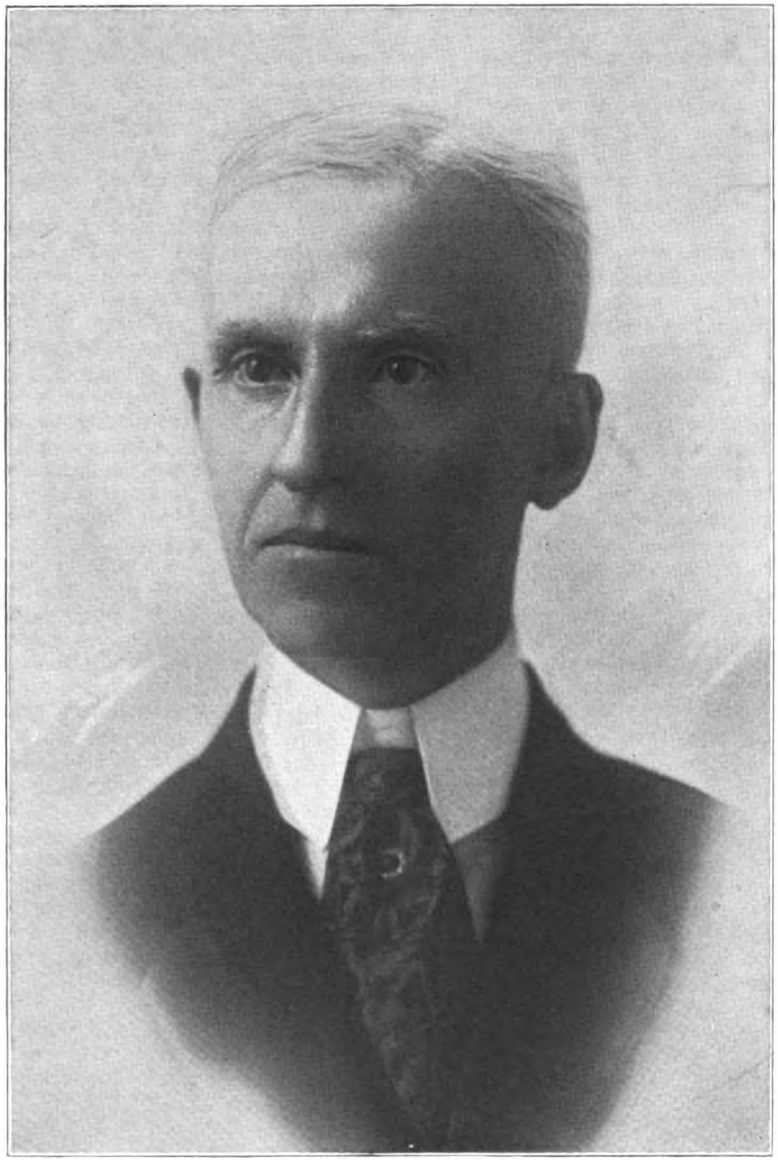

ANDREW J. HAUN

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Miss Connie Ridden, who passed away in 1921 at the advanced age of eighty-three years, while her mother died at the notable old age of ninety-eight years. The grandfather of Fred H. Cantrell in the maternal line was also a native of Tennessee and a farmer by occupation. He was killed while serving as a Confederate soldier in the Civil war.

While J. G. Cantrell was reared to farm life he afterward turned his attention to the machinist's trade and continued to work in that field of labor until called to his final rest. He belonged to the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife were members of the Baptist church, while his political allegiance was given to the republican party. He passed away in 1897, having for three years survived his wife, who died in 1894. Of their family of twelve children only six are living: Will; T. H., a druggist and capitalist, now residing at Mount Pleasant, Tennessee; Mrs. S. L. Parker, who is the treasurer of the Fred Cantrell Company of Chattanooga; Mrs. J. C. Duncan, whose husband is a mechanic of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Fred H.; and R. B., who is a contractor in mechanics at Sparta, Tennessee.

At the usual age Fred H. Cantrell became a pupil in the public schools of Chattanooga and afterward continued his studies in night school and through a correspondence course. He also took a law course in the Chattanooga College of Law and was admitted to the bar in 1913. He had taken up mechanical pursuits when but eight years of age and has worked along that line continuously since, never entering upon law practice, although his knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence has been of considerable value to him in the conduct of his business affairs. He began working in a store, handling mechanical supplies and engineering supplies, and in 1909 he established a business of his own along that line. The company does electrical work of all kinds, plumbing and the installation of water systems, and in fact their activities cover almost the entire scope of mechanical work. They design many of the supplies which they handle, and through close application and indefatigable energy Mr. Cantrell has developed a large and gratifying trade, his business exceeding that of all similar enterprises in the south. The business now amounts annually to three million dollars and constitutes one of the most important industrial and commercial interests not only of Chattanooga but also of the state. He is likewise interested in various manufacturing plants, connected with the textile business and the iron industry. His judgment is sound, his discrimination keen and whatever he undertakes he carries forward to successful completion.

In 1905 Mr. Cantrell was married to Miss Anna Cecelia Hilton, a native of Chattanooga and a daughter of Monroe Hilton, a stone mason, who is still living in Hamilton county. Mr. and Mrs. Cantrell have four children: Katheryn Cortez, who is now a junior in high school; Dorothea Frances, who is in her second year in high school; Mary Grace, a fourth grade pupil; and Fred H., three years of age.

In his political views Mr. Cantrell has been a democrat since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He belongs to the Rotary Club and is keenly interested in the purposes of that organization to extend the business connections of the city and to uphold high civic standards. He is a York and Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine, a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan and also of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His religious faith is indicated in his connection with the First Christian church, and his life has ever been guided by high and honorable principles, his entire course being such as will bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. His path to success has never been strewn with the wreck of other men's failures, for his entire life work has been characterized by constructive efforts, and his point of leadership has been well and worthily won.

ANDREW JOHNSON TUCKER.

Andrew Johnson Tucker, a successful and representative agriculturist of Crockett county, residing in the vicinity of Bells, is numbered among the county's native sons and has spent his entire life within its borders. He was born at Alamo, Tennessee, on the 23d of August, 1855, his parents being Erwin and Mary Ruth (Sherron) Tucker, both of whom were natives of Georgia. The father, who devoted his attention to the dry goods business and was also identified with farming interests, passed away in 1882, when seventy-two years of age. The mother, whose birth occurred in 1837, was called to her final rest in 1872.

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Andrew J. Tucker obtained his education in a private school of Crockett county and after putting aside his textbooks turned his attention to the work of the fields, which has always claimed his time and energies save for a period of seven years, between 1905 and 1912, when he was engaged in the dry goods business. His labors as an agriculturist have been attended with a gratifying measure of prosperity, for he follows the most modern and scientific methods of farming and has brought his fields to a high state of cultivation. He has also been active in public life, serving as one of the first constables of Crockett county, in which capacity he continued for four years, and likewise holding the office of internal revenue collector at one time.

On the 3d of March, 1875, at Johnsons Grove, Crockett county, Mr. Tucker was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Hughes, daughter of D. W. and Hannah (Dawson) Hughes. For his second wife Mr. Tucker chose Mrs. Laura Belle (Williams) Jetton, daughter of Jones Williams. In his family were the following children: Andrew Johnson, Jr., who was born in 1876 and passed away in 1911; John Fisher, who was born in 1878 and died in 1919; Irene Tucker Hughes, whose natal year was 1880; Memphis Hannah, born in 1882; Peckney, who was born in 1884 and died in 1888; Frankie P. Bond, whose birth occurred in 1886; Lottie Tucker Thompson, who was born in 1890 and was called to rest in 1916; Roy Mudlow, whose birth occurred in 1892; Elmer Wilson, born in 1903; Paul Jones, born in 1905; and Mary Lou, who was born in 1907.

Mr. Tucker exercises his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party and has done effective service as a member of the school board, the cause of education ever finding in him a stalwart champion. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist church and he has served as steward for a period of twenty years. As above stated, he has remained a citizen of the county in which he was born and that his career has ever been an upright and honorable one is attested in the fact that the associates of his boyhood and youth are still numbered among his stanch friends and admirers.

EDWARD W. GRAY.

Edward W. Gray, a member of the firm of Gray Brothers, electrical contractors and dealers in electrical fixtures and supplies in Memphis, was born at Ripley, Lauderdale county, Tennessee, August 15, 1872, and is one of a family of six living children whose parents were John E. and Rowena C. (Wardlaw) Gray, both of whom have now passed away. The father, who was a native of Virginia, was a druggist and died when his son Edward was but two years of age, passing away in 1874, when he had only reached the forty-third milestone on life's journey. His widow remained true to his memory through many years and died in 1913, at the age of seventy-two. They had become the parents of nine children, but two passed away in infancy, while one son, Charles W., died in Memphis in 1918, at which time he was active in business here as a member of the firm of Gray Brothers, the surviving partners of which firm are Edward W. Gray and his elder brother, James F.

To the age of eighteen years Edward W. Gray was reared in Ripley, Tennessee, and his summers were spent on the old homestead farm in the vicinity of the town, where he early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops, while the winter seasons were devoted to the acquirement of an education in the public schools. In 1890 the family removed to Memphis, at which time Edward W. Gray was a youth of eighteen years. He at once sought employment, which he secured in a mattress factory, and a little later he worked in a harness shop. In 1893 he entered the employ of the old Memphis Light & Power Company, with which he continued for four years, and this constituted a turning point in his career, for it was a stepping stone that brought him to his present position in connection with the business interests of Memphis. He was for two years with the Electrical Engineering & Supply Company and then for four years had charge of the electrical plant of the wholesale dry goods house of B. Lowenstein & Brother. From 1903 until 1905 he was chief inspector for the Memphis Board of Underwriters and in the latter year he founded his present business on South Second street, since which time the enterprise has been conducted under the present firm name of Gray Brothers. At first the late Charles W. Gray was a partner in the business, although not active originally in its control. However, later he became closely associated with the conduct and so continued for several years or until his death in 1918. Another brother, James F. Gray, joined the firm and since the

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death of Charles W. Gray has owned an interest in the business. The firm of Gray Brothers first opened an establishment at No. 64 South Second street, while subsequently a removal was made to No. 28 South Second street and in 1912 to the present location at 42 and 44 South Second street, where a large stock of electrical supplies and fixtures is carried, this being one of the largest and best stocks of the kind in the city. The firm conducts a general contracting business also and has done the wiring in hundreds of Memphis business houses and homes and has likewise had a liberal patronage from outside the city.

On the 25th of January, 1910, Mr. Gray was married to Miss Caroline Waller, who was born and reared in Macon, Tennessee, and they have become parents of three children: Edward W., Jr., born March 21, 1913; Mabel Frances; and Jane. The family is well known in this city and Mr. and Mrs. Gray have gained many warm friends. He is a Methodist in religious belief but has never been active as a club man or in fraternal relations, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, which have been carefully and wisely directed, leading to his steady advance in industrial circles.

SAMUEL G. HEISKELL.

Samuel G. Heiskell, well known both as an attorney and as an author, makes his home in Knoxville, Tennessee. He was born on the Little Tennessee river in Monroe county, this state, on the 7th of August, 1858, and is a son of William and Julia (Gahagan) Heiskell, the former a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, and a son of Frederick and Catherine Heiskell. It was in pioneer times that Frederick Heiskell settled in Knox county, Tennessee, where he founded the Knoxville Register in 1816, being one of the promoters of journalism in this state. He passed away at Hawkins, Tennessee, while his wife died in Knox county. In the maternal line Samuel G. Heiskell came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, for the Gahagans had the mingled streams of both Scotch and Irish blood in their veins. They were originally residents of Georgia, whence they came to Tennessee. The grandfather was Mattis Gahagan, who leaving his native Ireland crossed the Atlantic, taking up his abode at Georgia, where he resided until he sought the opportunities of this state. He devoted most of his life to merchandising. One of his sons, Wesley Gahagan, was an Episcopalian minister, who preached for many years in Greeneville, Tennessee. In the family of William and Julia (Gahagan) Heiskell there were four children: Julia Josephine, who is now the wife of Professor T. C. Deadrick of Knoxville; Samuel G.; and two who have departed this life.

William Heiskell, the father of Samuel G. Heiskell, was a wealthy slave owner, a prominent business man and a representative citizen of his state by reason of his active and important connection with public affairs. In business he was not only well known as owner of a plantation operated with the aid of his slaves but he was also a director and assisted in promoting the building of the railroad from Knoxville to Chattanooga. He likewise served as one of the directors of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad and was interested in other railroad enterprises, whereby various sections of the country were opened up to settlement and development. As a political leader, too, he was well known, serving as a member of the Virginia constitutional convention, also as a member of the Tennessee house of representatives and as a speaker of the assembly in 1865. The cause of education likewise profited by his support and championship and served for some time as a trustee of the University of Tennessee. A life of great usefulness was closed when he passed away in 1871, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Samuel G. Heiskell, whose name introduces this review, was accorded liberal educational privileges. He attended the University of Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1877, and later he studied law in the University of Virginia, being admitted to the bar in Alabama in 1880. He soon afterward entered upon the active practice of his profession, which he has since followed, and as a lawyer he has made steady progress, possessing an analytical mind and keen discernment which enables him to recognize the salient points of a case and present them with clearness and force before court or jury. From early manhood he has displayed the keenest interest in politics and vital questions of the day, and in 1884 he served as presidential elector, having been chosen for the office on the democratic ticket. In 1886 he was a nominee for congress, and he was a delegate to the democratic national

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convention of 1892. He also served as mayor of Knoxville for twelve years, being elected again and again to the office by his fellow townsmen, who recognized the value of his public service, which was ever characterized by a businesslike administration of municipal affairs. He avoided useless extravagance and equally useless retrenchment in public expenditures and sought that broad middle way which leads towards progress and improvement. He was likewise president of the Knoxville city board of education and gave strong demonstration of his keen and helpful interest in the public schools. Again and again he was called upon to aid in shaping the policy of his party, serving as chairman of the democratic executive committee for six years, as chairman of the congressional executive committee for an equal period and as a member of the democratic executive committee of the state for six years.

Aside from politics Mr. Heiskell has rendered important public service, acting for eight years as one of the trustees of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, while for two years he was treasurer of the hospital and for six years occupied the presidency. In 1899 he was chosen a trustee of the Hermitage Association and continued to act in that capacity to the present time, covering a period of more than twenty-three years, while at this writing he is now president of the board. He is well known as the author of the "Life of Andrew Jackson," and "Early Tennessee History." This work sold in every state in the Union and to a considerable extent abroad, finding a place in many libraries and recognized as a most interesting and instructive biography and authoritative history of Andrew Jackson and his time.

Mr. Heiskell was united in marriage to Miss Irene Kuhn, a daughter of Hon. Edward Kuhn, who at one time was mayor of Columbia, Tennessee, and the founder of the public schools of that city. His wife was Flora (Smith) Kuhn of Murray county, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Heiskell are well known in Knoxville, occupying an enviable position in those social circles where true worth and intelligence are received as passports into good society. His activities have covered a wide scope and have been effective and far-reaching forces in the attainment of desired results in connection with the work of upholding the legal status, in advancing the political interests and in promoting the intellectual development of the community.

SAMUEL R. GLOVER.

Robertson county is proud to number among her native sons Samuel R. Glover, who is engaged in the tobacco business in Springfield and is also actively connected with many important projects which have figured in the upbuilding and material development of the city. His birth occurred on a farm eight miles south of Springfield on the 13th of June, 1884, and he is a son of G. R. and Bell (Rawles) Glover. His father was likewise born in Robertson county and is now living practically retired in Cooperstown. For years he has been active as a farmer and merchant and has achieved a substantial success in life. The mother was also a native of Robertson county, and her demise occurred when Samuel R. was eight years of age.

Samuel R. Glover received his education in the public schools of Springfield and at the age of eighteen years entered the tobacco industry as grower and merchant. He now has a farm of three hundred acres, thirty acres of which are devoted to tobacco. He handles about one million, five hundred thousand pounds of tobacco yearly and packs for the United States Tobacco Company, snuff manufacturers of Nashville, New York city, Chicago, and Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Glover's warehouse is one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet. Aside from the tobacco business he is interested in the coal and ice business in association with his brother H. E., and they own the ice plant building and also the garage building where H. E. Glover handles the Chevrolet and Willys-Knight cars. Both started out in the business world with small capital and today they are among the most successful business men of Springfield, who are rightly entitled to the proud American title of self-made men, for whatever success they have achieved is attributable to their own labors and efforts.

On the 22d of December, 1909, Samuel R. Glover was married to Miss Bessie Boyd, a daughter of Kelly and Sally Boyd, both natives of this state. Mr. Boyd is a prosperous agriculturist. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Glover three children have been born: Sarah Bell, Kelly and Jane. The two older children are attending school.

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Since attaining his majority Mr. Glover has voted the democratic ticket but has never sought nor desired public preferment. He has always been a zealous and practical factor in efforts made to secure good government for his city and state. Mr. Glover has recently moved into a beautiful new home on Cheatham street. For recreation from his arduous business duties he turns to the great outdoors and he spends a great deal of his spare time in hunting and fishing, in which sports he is proficient.

ROBERT LEE HAYES, M. D.

Dr. Robert Lee Hayes, a practicing physician of Nashville and medical director of the Public Life & Accident Insurance Company, was born at Fork of Pike, Dekalb county, Tennessee, January 25, 1870, and is a son of Freeling H. and Julia (Roy) Hayes, both of whom were natives of the same state. The father is a veteran of the Civil war, serving with the Confederate army under General Wheeler for a period of three years. He was taken prisoner and was held for several months before he was exchanged at Baltimore. He afterward engaged in farming in Dekalb county, Tennessee, and in connection with the cultivation of the fields operated a market wagon and worked on the railroad. He continued to devote his attention to farming until 1890, after which he ran a mail route for seven years. He resided in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, for a decade and then removed to Nashville, where he has since made his home, being now very hale, hearty and active although seventy-eight years of age. His wife passed away April 14, 1914, at the age of sixty-nine.

Robert L. Hayes was educated in the public schools of Liberty, Alexander and Hartsville, Tennessee, and when he had completed the common school curriculum entered the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. He provided for his more advanced education by teaching school, a profession which he followed for ten years but regarding it merely as an initial step to other professional labor, it being his earnest desire to take up the practice of medicine. He afterward came to Nashville, where he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Tennessee and was graduated with the class of 1900. Later he was assistant professor of obstetrics and materia medica in that school for eleven years. At the same time he continued in the private practice of medicine and he has also held the chair of materia medica in the dental department for five years. For twelve years he was medical examiner for the Metropolitan Insurance Company but resigned that position in 1919. He was also with the Southern Insurance Company as medical director for a year and on the 1st of August, 1921, he became medical director of the Public Life & Accident Company, in which connection he still continues. He is an able physician of wide learning and broad experience, and his course has been marked by steady and consecutive progress.

On the 17th of February, 1903, Dr. Hayes was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Ramer Rich and to them has been born one son, Robert L., whose birth occurred October 6, 1908. The family resides at No. 822 Meridian street, and the religious faith of the Doctor and his wife is that of the Christian church. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, and fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He belongs also to the Tennessee State and the American Medical Associations and is keenly interested in all that has to do with the progress and advancement of the profession.

JOHN JOSEPH COLLINS.

John Joseph Collins is one of the prominent and highly esteemed funeral directors of Memphis, carrying on a large and substantial business as the president of Collins-Sturla, Incorporated. This is one of the leading undertaking firms of the city, their establishment being located at No. 872 Poplar avenue. Mr. Collins has been a life-long resident of Memphis, his birth having occurred here on the 27th of June, 1871. His father, Thomas Collins, was a native of Ireland and died when his son, John J., was but two years of age. The mother, whose maiden name was Bridget Daily, was also born on the Emerald isle and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-five

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years. They had a family of three sons, of whom John J. is the youngest, the others being Thomas and Edward Collins, both residents of this city.

In his youthful days John J. Collins was a pupil in the Christian Brothers College but put aside his textbooks when fifteen years of age and began earning his living by working in the wholesale grocery house of Fly & Hobson. He continued with that firm for eleven years—a fact indicative of his trustworthiness and capability. When more than a decade had passed, however, he resigned his position to become secretary of the city fire department.

On the 15th of April, 1896, Mr. Collins was united in marriage to Miss Theresa Walsh, a daughter of John Walsh, then one of the leading undertakers of Memphis and the founder of the present business now carried on under the name of Collins-Sturla, Incorporated. Mr. Walsh had begun the business in 1865 and remained at its head continuously for thirty-one years or until 1896, when he passed away, just two months after the marriage of his daughter to Mr. Collins. The latter then resigned his position with the fire department to take charge of the undertaking business left by his father-in-law and he and his wife soon became owners thereof. On the 1st of April, 1922, he admitted Frank J. Sturla to a partnership and the latter became vice president and secretary of the company, while Mr. Collins continues as the president. They have a large patronage and the business has steadily grown in volume and importance. Theirs is a well appointed establishment and their careful and conscientious work has gained for them popularity among those who need to employ their services. Mr. Collins belongs to the Tennessee Funeral Directors Association.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Collins: Julia, Margaret and Lucile. The first named is a graduate of the Nazareth Academy of Kentucky, while Margaret is a graduate of St. Mary's of the Woods Academy in Indiana, in which school Lucile is now studying.

Mr. Collins and his family are communicants of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church and he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, which draws its membership only from those of Catholic faith. He is also identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, but he has no desire to fill political office, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon the management of his business, which is now proving very successful. He is fond of golf and outdoor sports and to these turns for needed rest and recreation.

LEWIS TAYLOR GOLD.

In the passing of Lewis Taylor Gold, on the 5th of December, 1910, Clarksville lost a representative and public-spirited citizen. He was born in Montgomery county on the 15th of December, 1841, a son of John and Sarah (Collins) Gold. In the acquirement of his early education he pursued his studies in a log schoolhouse near the home farm and at the age of sixteen years put his textbooks aside and accepted a position as clerk with Gold & Company, grocers, at New Providence. He was active in that connection for two years and in 1861 put all personal interests aside and enlisted for service in the Confederate army, becoming a member of Company L, Forty-second Tennessee Regiment. In the early part of 1862 he became ill and was sent to a hospital but, growing worse, was given a furlough and sent home. In the latter part of that year he was transferred to Company A, Forty-ninth Tennessee Infantry, and remained with that company until the close of the war. In order to avoid capture during the war, he made his escape at the risk of his life and his war record is a matter of history.

After receiving his discharge from the army Mr. Gold returned to Clarksville and after a short time went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in the tobacco business. Two years later, however, he returned to Tennessee and began business as a tobacco buyer and re-handler at New Providence. Later he conducted a tobacco warehouse until 1874, when he again began dealing in the leaf as a broker. For many years he was one of the most extensive buyers on the Clarksville market but lived in retirement for a few years prior to his demise. He well merited the success he achieved in life for he was, in every sense of the word, a self-made man. He was widely admired for his splendid business acumen and friendly and cordial spirit and during the many years of his residence here he wielded a

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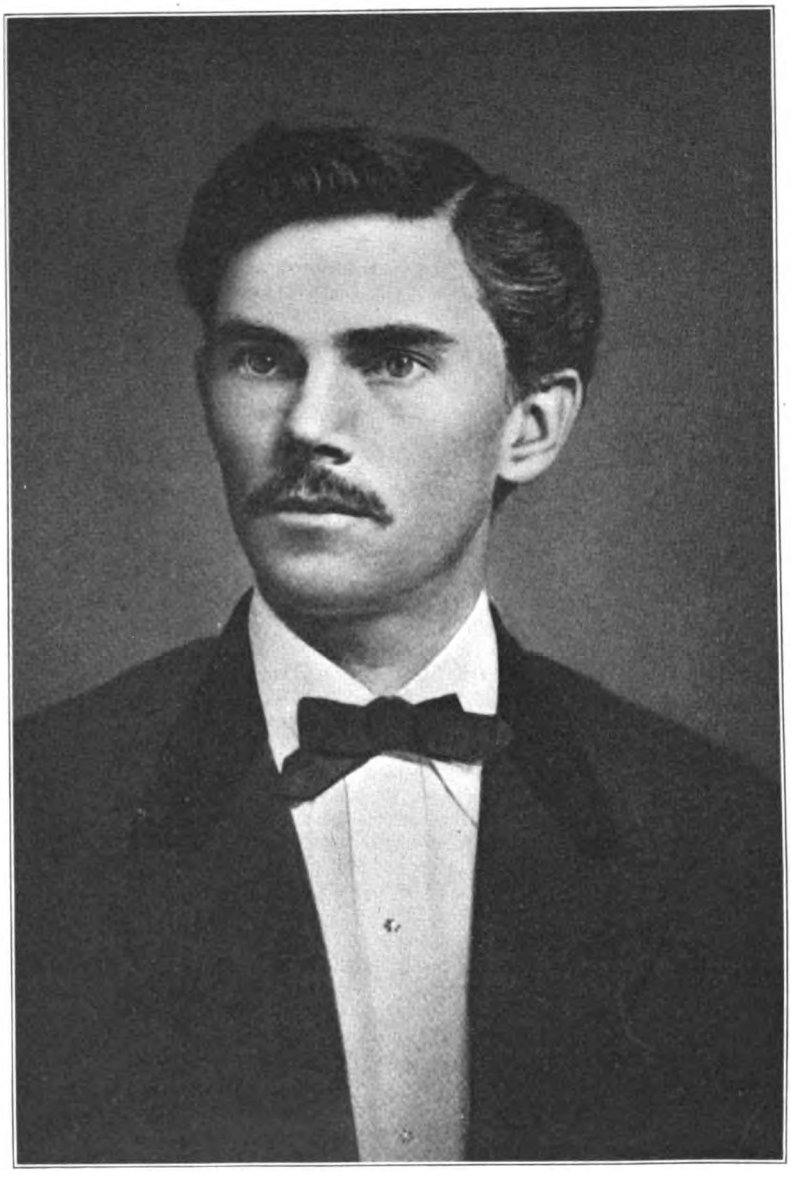

LEWIS T. GOLD

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great influence for good in the community. At his demise a feeling of deep bereavement swept the community, for every man who knew him was his friend.

In 1873 in New Providence was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gold and Miss Sallie G. Pettus, a daughter of T. F. and Martha Alice (Cowherd) Pettus, the latter a native of Virginia, who came to Tennessee with her parents in early girlhood. Mr. Pettus was a native of Montgomery county, this state. On both sides Mrs. Gold is descended from two of Tennessee's most prominent and influential families. Mr. Pettus was one of the most successful tobacconists in New Providence; was likewise president of the New Providence Savings Institution; and was engaged in the grocery business there. He died on the 6th of July, 1875, leaving a large family, but Mrs. Gold is now the only survivor. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gold two children were born: Martha Alice, who is now Mrs. W. A. Chambers of Nashville and the mother of one daughter, Sarah Kathryn, who is attending the local schools; and Stephen Pettus, who died December 17, 1918. Mrs. Gold is a woman of culture and refinement and is one of the prominent women of Clarksville. She is greatly interested in church work and is an active member of the Presbyterian Missionary Society. During the World war she was a tireless worker in the local Red Cross chapter. She is now living alone in the fine old family home at 427 Franklin street.

Throughout life Mr. Gold gave his political endorsement to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he never sought nor desired public preferment on his own account, he was active in party affairs and, being ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship, he took a prominent part in the furtherance of every movement for the development of the community. Fraternally he was a Mason.

ROBERT JAMES FOSTER.

Robert James Foster is one of the executive officers of the Memphis Packing Corporation, an enterprise that has enjoyed notable growth and progress during the two years of its existence. Mr. Foster is filling the office of secretary and treasurer and as such is proving adequate to the demands made upon him in connection with the development and management of this important enterprise. He is a native son of the city in which he makes his home, his birth having here occurred June 26, 1889. His father, Thomas James Foster, is a native of Tipton county, Tennessee, and for many years has resided at Memphis, where for an extended period he engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery trade but is now living retired. He married Claudell Galbreath and they still maintain their home in Memphis through the winter seasons, while in the summer months they have a summer home at Long Beach, California.

Robert James Foster was reared and educated at Memphis, pursuing his studies until graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen years with the valedictorian honors of his class. He later pursued a course in stenography and at seventeen years of age he secured the position of stenographer with the Continental Gin Company, serving in that capacity for two years. At nineteen years of age he passed the civil service examination and went to Washington, D. C., where he was in the employ of the government for three and a half years as a stenographer, being first connected with the bureau of commerce and labor and later with the hydrographic department. In the fall of 1912 he resigned his position at the national capital and returned home, after which he became connected with the grocery business carried on by his father. In 1915 he entered the employ of the Wilson Packing Company of Chicago, with which he remained for two years as its representative in Memphis, in Jacksonville, Florida, and in Nashville, Tennessee.

In June, 1917, however, Mr. Foster resigned his position with the Wilson Company to enter the World war and spent three months in the training school at Camp Gordon, after which he was commissioned a first lieutenant. He was then transferred to Camp Sherman, Ohio, where he was stationed when the armistice was signed. It was his earnest desire to go overseas, but he was not permitted to do this, as the government felt that he could be of greater service in training others. He received his discharge at Camp Sherman in December, 1918, following the signing of the armistice, and returned to Memphis, where he became one of the organizers of the Chickasaw Automobile Company, handling the Winton cars. Of this corporation he was the sec-

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retary and treasurer and so continued until March, 1921, when he resigned and withdrew from the company to cast in his lot with the newly organized Memphis Packing Corporation as credit man. In August, 1922, he was promoted to the office of secretary and treasurer and is thus identified with what is today one of the most extensive and important growing enterprises of the city.

In the Sacred Heart church, on the 22d of April, 1914, Mr. Foster was married to Miss Eugenia Longinotti, who was born and reared in this city and is a representative of a prominent Italian family of Memphis. They have become parents of three daughters: Eugenia, Rose Marie and Roberta Louise.

Mr. Foster was not only a volunteer in the World war but two of his younger brothers also joined the army, offering their services to the government. These were: Thomas J. Foster, who is now married and resides at Long Beach, California; and Herbert C. Foster of Memphis, who is secretary of the H. R. Chears Floor & Screen Door Company. Robert James Foster is a prominent member of the American Legion and is a past committeeman of Memphis Post No. 1, while at the present time he is a member of the state executive committee for the tenth congressional district of Tennessee. He was a delegate to the recent American Legion convention held in New Orleans. A Catholic in religious faith, he belongs to the Sacred Heart parish and he has membership with the Knights of Columbus and also with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce, interested in its program for the upbuilding of the city, the extension of its trade relations and the maintenance and promotion of high civic standards. He is fond of tennis and other sports but allows no outside interests to interfere with the faithful performance of his duties in connection with his position as one of the officials of the Memphis Packing Corporation.

CHARLES CASON.

While a resident of New York city Charles Cason still maintains active connection with Tennessee, his native state, not only through the ties of friendship but also as one of the trustees of Vanderbilt University. He was born on the 29th of February, 1884, at Chapel Hill, Marshall county, Tennessee, his parents being Drury Dance and Martha Caladonia (Sheffield) Cason, residents of Marshall county. In the acquirement of his education he received his primary instruction in the county schools of Marshall county and later attended the Branham and Hughes school of Spring Hill, Tennessee. He next became a student in Vanderbilt University, where he pursued his classical course and won his Bachelor of Arts degree as a graduate of 1910. During his student days he won the founder's medal and also became a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. He has never ceased to feel the keenest interest in his alma mater and was formerly alumni secretary of the Vanderbilt University and is now serving as one of the trustees of the institution. After putting aside his textbooks he was for a time connected with the Rockefeller Foundation, while his business activities now center in financial affairs in New York as director of public relations of the Chemical National Bank.

In politics Mr. Cason has always been a stalwart democrat and for six years he served as clerk of the Tennessee legislature, covering the fifty-sixth, fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth general assemblies of that state. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and he has membership in the New York Southern Society, of which he is the secretary, and in the Tennessee Society of New York. Through these relations he maintains close connection with those whose place of birth and early training bring them many kindred interests, and he is accounted one of the most popular representatives of these organizations.

ALFRED NEAL SHEARMAN.

Alfred Neal Shearman, a resident of Knoxville since 1916, although a native son of the state, is engaged in the concrete, culvert and sewer pipe business under the style of the Shearman Concrete Pipe Company. He has also figured prominently in democratic circles and has thus become well known throughout the state.

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He was born April 2, 1873, on his father's farm at Niota, his parents being Frank and Anna (Middleton) Shearman. The former, also a native of Niota, was a son of John Shearman, who was born in the same town, the family having settled in that neighborhood about 1800 upon removal from Virginia to this state. The ancestral line is traced back to England. Frank Shearman devoted his entire life to farming save for the period of his service in the Civil war, when with the southern army he defended the cause of the Confederacy, during which period he was once captured. He died in the year 1899 and is survived by the mother, who is now living in Knoxville. She was born near Englewood, Tennessee, and is a daughter of John Middleton, who was a native of the same locality and devoted his life to agricultural pursuits.

Alfred N. Shearman obtained his education in the public schools of Niota and made his initial step in the business world in the employ of a merchant at Athens. He subsequently purchased one-half of the business and was active in its further conduct for five years. On the expiration of that period he became connected with the concrete, culvert and sewer pipe business, which he carried on independently at Athens until 1916, when he removed the business to Knoxville. He has here a well equipped plant, devoted to the manufacture of concrete sewer, drain pipes and culverts, and the business is being developed and expanded along substantial lines. His position in trade circles is indicated in the fact that he is now the president of the American Concrete Pipe Association.

Mr. Shearman has long been prominently known in democratic circles as an interested and active worker in behalf of the party, serving frequently as a delegate to conventions and as a member of the democratic state central committee but never seeking or desiring office for himself. He owns the oldest democratic paper in the state, the Athens Post, which was established in 1846, and for some years he published and managed the paper; but his interest at the present time is purely financial. He has been president of the Tennessee Press Association and has long been zealous in support of all those plans and projects which work for higher standards in journalism. He belongs to the Board of Commerce, to the Business Men's Club, to the Woodmen of the World and throughout his life has devoted much time to quietly but effectively assisting his friends wherever the opportunity has offered to extend a helping hand.

ROBERT G. BRUCE.

Robert G. Bruce has become well known in business circles of the Mid-south as vice president and general manager of the E. L. Bruce Company of North Memphis, which is one of the extensive concerns of the country engaged exclusively in the manufacture of hardwood flooring. The corporation maintains executive offices in Memphis and operates mills in both this city and in Little Rock, Arkansas. The general manager of this important concern was born in Kansas City, Missouri, on the 11th of December, 1885, being the second in order of birth of the four sons of Edwin L. and Eva (Glenn) Bruce, the former a native of Niles, Michigan. The father, the founder and president of the E. L. Bruce Company, resided for many years in Kansas City, Missouri, where he gained prominence and success as a lumberman. He is now a resident of Los Angeles, California, and is living practically retired, having turned over the active management of the E. L. Bruce Company to his four sons. These are: Robert G., of this review; Charles Arthur, who is treasurer and sales manager of the corporation founded by his father; Frank E., who acts as secretary of the company and is the manager of the Memphis plant; and Edwin L., Jr., who holds the official position of assistant secretary and acts as manager of the plant at Little Rock. All of the sons are married.

Robert G. Bruce was reared and educated in the place of his nativity, completing the high school course by graduation and subsequently mastering stenography and bookkeeping in a business college of Kansas City. There he became identified with his father in the lumber business, remaining in Missouri until 1920, in which year the E. L. Bruce Company erected its plant in Memphis, and he came to this city. The company, which was incorporated in Delaware for two million, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, is extensively engaged in the manufacture of oak flooring, gum and beech flooring, oak interior trim, gum interior trim and hardwood lumber. Three of the largest hardwood flooring plants of the south, located at Little Rock, Arkansas, and at Memphis and Nashville, Tennessee, respectively, are owned and operated by the E. L. Bruce Company. The business in Little Rock and in Memphis is carried on under

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the name of the E. L. Bruce Company, while the recently acquired Nashville plant is conducted under the style of the Nashville Hardwood Flooring Company. The Memphis establishment, which represents an investment of one million, five hundred thousand dollars, is one of the best equipped and most modern of its kind in the south. The main buildings, including a large and handsome structure which is used for office purposes, are all of brick construction and of substantial and beautiful design. The plant, fronting on Thomas street, occupies about forty acres in the northern part of Memphis owned by the Bruce corporation, which recently purchased twenty acres adjoining the original site for twenty-five thousand dollars. The plant of the company at Little Rock is of equal size. As the second executive officer of this mammoth industrial concern Robert G. Bruce has manifested excellent business ability, keen discernment and a spirit of unfaltering enterprise that has won him recognition among the most prominent representatives of manufacturing interests in this part of the country.

On the 20th of March, 1915, Mr. Bruce was united in marriage to Miss Ruby Partee of Little Rock, Arkansas, and they are the parents of a daughter, Beverly. In religious faith Mr. Bruce is a Presbyterian, while his appreciation for the social amenities of life is indicated by his membership in the Memphis Country Club and the Tennessee Club. He likewise belongs to the Lumbermen's Club and to the Chamber of Commerce and enjoys an enviable reputation as one of the most energetic and prosperous young business men of his adopted city.

JAMES PARK VESTAL.

James Park Vestal, a forceful representative of business interests on Maryville pike, is prominently known as the president and treasurer of the Vestal Lumber & Manufacturing Company, in which connection a business of large and substantial proportions has been developed. A native of Knoxville, he was born on the 14th of April, 1879, and is a son of Robert and Annie May (Gredig) Vestal. His youthful days were largely devoted to the acquirement of an education and he later became identified with the lumber industry. Progress has actuated him at every point in his career and thoroughness has characterized all of his undertakings. He has become thoroughly familiar with every phase of the lumber trade and is now holding the dual office of president and treasurer in a large business devoted to the manufacture and sale of lumber, the company having splendid mill and other equipment, while the executive power and administrative ability of the officers of the company have led to the attainment of a most creditable and desirable measure of success. There is no phase of the lumber trade with which Mr. Vestal is not thoroughly familiar and he has constantly broadened his interests in volume and in scope, so that today he is regarded as a leader in connection with lumber manufacturing and the marketing of the product.

On the 25th of February, 1904, Mr. Vestal was united in marriage to Miss Ella Horne and they have become the parents of three children: Park Gibbs, Eleanor Mary and George French.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON HUNT PHELAN.

William Richardson Hunt Phelan, called by his many friends Hunt Phelan, is an attorney of Memphis who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, October 8, 1873. His father, George R. Phelan, was a native of Marion, Alabama, and served with the Confederate army in the Civil war, spending his last days in Memphis, where he passed away in 1883. In young manhood he wedded Julia Hunt, who survived her husband for a long period, her death occurring in 1906. In order to get away from the yellow fever epidemic of 1873 the family had removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where they resided for an extended period. The grandfather of Hunt Phelan in the paternal line was Colonel James Phelan, who served as a Confederate States senator during the Civil war period and was one of the Confederate leaders during that time. He was an intimate friend of Jefferson Davis, who acted as godfather for W. R. H. Phelan of this review, to whom he gave the name of William Richardson, while the name Hunt, by which he is usually called, came to him through the maternal line. His maternal grandfather was William Richardson Hunt, also an intimate friend of Jefferson Davis,

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who served in the Confederate army as lieutenant of artillery and made a splendid record for bravery, which would have won him promotion to the rank of major general had he not refused the promotion. He did this at the request of Jefferson Davis in order to continue in the ordnance department, where he was rendering most efficient service.

W. R. Hunt Phelan was reared in Memphis, where he attended the public schools, and afterward took up the study of law in Cumberland University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. He has engaged in practice in Memphis continuously for a period of twenty-seven years and is recognized as one of the forceful and able attorneys of the bar of this city. He also has large plantation interests in Mississippi, from which he derives a most substantial annual income.

In 1900 Mr. Phelan was united in marriage to Miss Ann Rice, a daughter of Dr. Frank Rice, a former physician of Memphis. They have become parents of two sons: George Richardson, twenty years of age; and Stephen Rice, aged seventeen. The former is now a midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, while the latter is a student in the University of Virginia.

Mr. Phelan belongs to the Beta Theta Pi and he is a Mason of high rank, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He has served for two terms in the Tennessee house of representatives, thus taking an active part in politics. His first term was in 1909 and he was again elected in 1919. While a member of the general assembly he gave most thoughtful and earnest consideration to the vital questions which came up for settlement and his legislative record is altogether commendable. He is extremely fond of fishing and he enjoys the distinction of having harpooned one of the largest fish that has ever been caught in American waters. It was a devil fish that weighed over a ton and the catch was made on the Mississippi gulf coast in 1920. The event was chronicled in the papers throughout the country at the time and especially in all the anglers' journals. Mr. Phelan has harpooned several other smaller devil fish and has caught many tarpon but has made no catch equal to that of 1920, when the great water monster towed his boat for five hours before he succeeded in tiring it sufficiently to harpoon it and make the capture.

W. E. ANDERSON, M. D.

Dr. W. E. Anderson, a well known representative of the medical profession in Chattanooga, was born in Bloomington, Indiana, August 19, 1873, his parents being John H. and Sue (Knott) Anderson, who were natives of North Carolina and of Unionville, Tennessee, respectively. The Anderson family was founded in Indiana at a very early period in the settlement of that state by the grandfather of W. E. Anderson, who removed from North Carolina to the western frontier. The family is of Scandinavian origin, three brothers having come from the old world to the new and two of them going to the south, while one settled in Pennsylvania, and thus was established the family of which W. E. Anderson is a representative. His father was born in North Carolina and served in the Union army during the Civil war. Being shipwrecked in Mobile bay, he made his way on foot northward to his home in Indiana, having previously become a resident of that state. On his way he stopped at a home to ask for food and fell in love with the young woman who came to his assistance in that way. She was Miss Sue Knott, who was born in Unionville, Tennessee, and later Mr. Anderson returned to the south and wedded the lady who had come to his aid. They removed to Indiana but afterward returned to Tennessee, where Mr. Anderson engaged in the lumber business, in which he met with a very substantial measure of success. In fact he conducted an extensive export business and for a number of years was regarded as one of the prominent lumbermen of this state. Later he removed to North Carolina but again returned to Tennessee, where he passed away on the 28th of May, 1916, at the age of seventy years. His widow is now living with her daughter at Ansley, Alabama, at the age of seventy-one years, her birth having occurred February 4, 1851. Her father was Alfred Knott, a pioneer settler of Tennessee. To Mr. and Mrs. Anderson were born four children: Albert Frazier, who is a bentwood manufacturer of Johnson City, Tennessee; Frances, the wife of J. J. Walker, engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Ansley, Alabama, having charge of all the buying for a steel corporation and also having active connection with banks at that place; W. E., of this review; and Edgar, who is

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identified with the Remco System and has charge of rentals of large apartments in New York city. The parents were consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Anderson was a faithful follower of Masonic teachings as well. He was an ordained minister of the gospel and was much interested in all phases of the church work, spending many years as teacher in the Sunday school. His political endorsement was ever given to the republican party.

W. E. Anderson was educated at Bellbuckle, Tennessee, and in the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, from which he was graduated on the completion of a pharmaceutical course in 1894. He afterward entered upon the study of medicine and won his M. D. degree at Vanderbilt in 1898. He was engaged in the drug business for nine years. On the 4th of July, 1898, he came to Chattanooga and practiced the first summer at the army post at war headquarters, as Chattanooga was the center of the encampment of the forces for the Spanish-American war. On the 4th of October of that year he began practice in connection with Dr. George R. West and was associated with him for three years. He filled the position of county physician for a number of years and did government work during the World war as a member of the examining board. Three times he enlisted but was refused active service. He has taken post-graduate work in a polyclinic of New York and he engages in general medical practice, although specializing in nervous diseases. He was associated with H. Berlin in the practice of special surgery until the latter's death, and he is recognized as one of the eminent physicians of Chattanooga, possessed of comprehensive knowledge of the principles of the medical science with marked ability to accurately apply these principles to the needs of suffering humanity. He has utilized every opportunity to win advancement in his chosen profession and make his services of the greatest possible value to his fellowmen, and is today accounted one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of his adopted city. He belongs to the Hamilton County, the State Medical, the Tri-State and the American Medical Associations, and has been quite active in these different organizations, seeking at all times to maintain the highest standards of professional service.

On the 1st of June, 1905, Dr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Dewees, who was born in Chattanooga, a daughter of S. T. Dewees, a retired capitalist of this city. They have become parents of one daughter, Wilhelmina, who is in school at Chattanooga. She has traveled extensively in the United States and in England and has taken an advanced course in music. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Second Presbyterian church, while Dr. Anderson has membership in the Masonic fraternity. He votes the republican ticket, giving earnest allegiance to the party, but he has never sought nor desired office outside the strict path of his profession. In his leisure hours he enjoys the study of birds or takes fishing trips as a means of relaxation and recreation. He is a man of scholarly attainments and of high ideals, and Chattanooga numbers him among her representative and honored residents.

CHARLES LEA NEELY.

Charles Lea Neely, engaged in law practice at Memphis, was born in Bolivar, Tennessee, October 19, 1888, and is one of the five sons of Dr. James J. and Julia O. (Smith) Neely, the latter a daughter of Judge Thomas R. Smith, a lawyer and highly educated man, who was graduated from Harvard and also studied at Bowdoin College, where he was a roommate of James G. Blaine. He served under Bedford Forrest in the Confederate army, though his father and brother, residents of Maine, were members of the Union army. In the paternal line Charles Lea Neely is a descendant of General Charles Lea, who was second in command under Washington in the Revolutionary war. He is also a great-great-grandson of Ezekial Polk, who presided over the convention that passed the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in 1775. His father, Dr. James J. Neely, is a well known physician still practicing in Memphis although he has reached the age of seventy-six years. He is a son of General Rufus Polk Neely, who was a brigadier general in both the Mexican and Civil wars, and an own cousin of James K. Polk, the eleventh president of the United States.

Charles Lea Neely acquired his education at Bolivar, Tennessee, and in Mooney's school at Murfreesboro, this state, before entering the University of Mississippi at Oxford, where he won his LL. B. degree as member of the class of 1909. The following year he came to Memphis, where he has since remained in the successful practice of law, save for a period of three years spent in the United States Army. For seven months

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he was on the Mexican border with the First Tennessee Infantry as a member of Company C. He entered the World war in April, 1917, and served until April, 1919, spending twelve months of that period in France. He joined the army in 1917 as a first lieutenant and was promoted to a captaincy, serving with that rank in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Field Artillery, A. E. F. He was engaged in continuous fighting for ninety-six days and became familiar with every phase of modern warfare as practiced on the battle fields of Europe in the long struggle which eventually brought defeat to Germany.

On the 20th of October, 1920, Mr. Neely was married to Miss Ruby Perry Mayes of Union City, Tennessee. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Psi, a literary fraternity. Mr. Neely is assistant department counsel of the middle southern states of the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Baltimore, Maryland, and he is divorce proctor of Shelby county. His private practice, too, is of an important character and he is making steady progress in a profession where advancement depends entirely upon individual merit and ability. Politically he is a democrat and for two terms has represented his district in the general assembly, while fraternally he is a Master Mason, having attained high rank in the order, and his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Grace Episcopal church. He also belongs to the Tennessee Club and is fond of all outdoor sports, to which he turns for recreation.

JOHN DONELSON MARTIN.

John Donelson Martin, a native son of Memphis and a member of two of the honored pioneer families of Tennessee, has engaged in the practice of law in this city for the past seventeen years and his ability has placed him with the foremost representatives of the profession in the mid-south, while he also figures prominently in business, political, club and athletic circles of the community. He was born in this city on the 4th of May, 1883, a son of John Donelson and Mary Walker (Hull) Martin, and represents the third generation of the family in Memphis. The Donelson and Martin families were established in this state during an early period in the history of the commonwealth and its members have ever been distinguished by high intellectual attainments and admirable traits of character. Colonel John Donelson, an ancestor of John D. Martin and a member of the Virginia houses of burgesses, led an expedition by river, bringing all of the early pioneer expeditions to Tennessee, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Nashville. Dr. John D. Martin (I) was a leading physician of Memphis and during the Civil war he served as a brigadier general in the Confederate army, being killed in action. His son, John D. Martin (II), was an able attorney and highly respected citizen of Memphis, and his wife was a granddaughter of Justice Alexander M. Clayton of the Mississippi supreme court.

John D. Martin (III) acquired his public school training in his native city and when seventeen years of age he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1905, on the completion of academic and law courses. Returning to Memphis, he had the good fortune to become associated with Hon. Thomas B. Turley, one of the leading lawyers in the United States and then at the zenith of his career. This relationship was maintained for four years and the subject of this review then became junior member of the law firm of Lehman, Gates & Martin, which was later succeeded by the firm of Gates & Martin, and this partnership was continued until the 1st of January, 1920. Mr. Martin has since engaged independently in the general practice of law, and the ability which he has displayed as a counselor as well as in handling important litigated interests has won for him a large and representative clientele. He is also an important factor in commercial and financial affairs, being a member of the board of directors of the Union & Planters Bank & Trust Company and of a number of other large business enterprises of the city.

Mr. Martin is an active worker in the ranks of the democratic party and has been a member of the state executive committee since 1916. He has never been a candidate for public office, although repeatedly urged by his friends to seek high political honors. In 1920 he received the indorsement of both United States senators, a majority of the supreme court of Tennessee, the leading state officials and the state democratic executive committee, and also of the attorney general of the United States for appointment as United States district judge for West Tennessee. He has always been a lover of clean sports and since 1919 has been president of the Southern Baseball League. He is also vice president of the National Baseball Association, and for a number of years was

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president of the Memphis Baseball Club. While attending the University of Virginia he became a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and formerly was president of the Chickasaw Guards Club. In matters of citizenship he is loyal, patriotic and public spirited, and during the World war was a member of the district exemption board for the western division of Tennessee. Appreciative of the social amenities of life, he has been a member of the University Club, the Tennessee Club and the Memphis Country Club. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Episcopal church.

On the 15th of December, 1909, Mr. Martin married Miss Savilla Driver and they have become the parents of three children: John Donelson Martin, Jr., Savilla Driver Martin and Mary Clayton Martin. He has ever conformed his practice to the highest ethics of the profession and his talents, natural and acquired, have brought him success and prominence in his chosen vocation.

GEORGE McSWEYN.

In the case of George McSweyn, vice president of the Memphis Band Mill Company, located in South Memphis, the interest in the lumber trade has descended from father to son. His father, James F. McSweyn, is the president of the company and is regarded as one of the best informed lumber manufacturers of the United States. He was born in Glengarry county, Ontario, January 15, 1855, and is of Scotch parentage, his father and mother, Malcolm and Christine (Ferguson) McSweyn, having emigrated from Scotland to Canada. Thrown on his own resources at the age of eleven he obtained a position in a general store in a small lumber town and three years later went into the northern pine forests to work. For some years he followed the life of a lumber-jack, in the spring taking part in the thrilling log drives down the freshet swollen streams of Upper Canada and in the summer working in the sawmills. At one time he worked as an axman for a surveying party which was laying out the right of way for a railroad through a tract of virgin forest. For a distance of sixty-five miles his ax was the first to fell a tree in that primeval forest, and a striking illustration of the ruthlessness of former lumbering methods was seen in the fact that ten years later not a single marketable tree stood in that entire region. When he was eighteen, Mr. McSweyn moved to Saginaw, Michigan, at that time at its zenith as a white pine manufacturing center. For ten years more he continued his work in lumber camps and sawmills, always working with white pine timber. In 1893 he moved to Grand Rapids, where he entered the hardwood business, in which he has since been interested. He came to Memphis in 1906, where in partnership with his son assisted in founding what was known as the Memphis Saw Mill Company. Mr. McSweyn married Mrs. Laura E. Gibbons in 1879, and they became the parents of two children, George, whose name heads this review, and a daughter, Jessie, who is now Mrs. D. C. Shattuck of Memphis. In 1888 the wife and mother passed away. By a later marriage Mr. McSweyn became the father of another son, James, and two daughters, Ruth and Katherine.

At Saginaw, Michigan, on the 31st of August, 1880, occurred the birth of George McSweyn. His boyhood, however, was spent chiefly at Grand Rapids, Michigan, whither his father moved when he was a little boy, and in that city he obtained his education, graduating from the high school in 1899. His school days over, the young man at once entered the lumber business, with which he may be said to have grown up, for not only his father had always been actively and intimately connected with that industry, but he had lived the life of the lumber camps and log drives. Every father is his son's hero, so as a child George McSweyn's imagination and ambition must have been fired by the tales his father told of life in great pine woods and the thrills of the spring drives. In 1906 he came to Memphis from New York, where he had been connected with a large hardwood lumber concern. About the same time his father moved south from Grand Rapids and the two men became interested in the Memphis Saw Mill Company. In 1913, when this company was reorganized as the Memphis Band Mill Company, the father became the president and the son vice president and manager of the concern. The secretary and treasurer is Otis A. Felger. The company has extensive holdings in the hardwood lumber regions of Arkansas and Mississippi and does a large business in the manufacture of hardwood lumber. Like his father, George McSweyn is an acknowledged authority

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GEORGE McSWEYN

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on the subject of hardwood timber and its manufacture. He is a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, in which he is now serving on the rules committee, and he is also president of the Memphis Lumberman's Club.

At Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the 19th of June, 1901, Mr. McSweyn and Miss Mercedes Shanahan of that city were married. Mrs. McSweyn was born in Port Huron, Michigan. She is a member of the Eastern Star and takes a keen interest in the civic welfare of the city, giving especial attention to its educational problems. In this connection she is doing some constructive work as president of the Parent Teachers Association of the Ernest Adams school district. Mr. and Mrs. McSweyn have a delightful family of four children: James Donald, a young man of twenty; Mercedes and Virginia, girls of sixteen and twelve; and a little boy of six, George, Jr.

As a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, Mr. McSweyn stands high in Masonic circles. He is a member and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Since 1920 he has been a member of the county board of school commissioners. His election to this body is a convincing testimony of the high regard in which he is held by his fellow citizens, for it occurred while he was away from home enjoying a vacation in Michigan and came both unexpectedly and entirely unsolicited. He was elected president of this board in August, 1922, and now holds this office.

HON. LON ALLEN SCOTT.

Hon. Lon Allen Scott, lawyer, lumberman, real estate operator and merchant of Savannah, now representing the eighth Tennessee district in congress, has through the extent and variety of his activities been closely associated with the material and political progress of his section of the state.

He was born on a farm in Wayne county, Tennessee, September 25, 1888, and is the eldest son of Daniel Egan and Mattie (Cash) Scott. The father, who was born November 6, 1867, and is therefore but twenty-one years older than his son Lon, has now reached the age of fifty-five and is senior partner in the mercantile firm of D. E. Scott & Son at Savannah, the junior partner being the subject of this review. The mother died when Lon A. was two years of age, and the father afterward married Odella Lindsey, who faithfully filled the place of mother to the boy and who by her marriage became the mother of three children: Clarence McKinley, Clyde Roosevelt and Nola Pearl, aged respectively twenty-three, twenty and nineteen years. Mrs. Odella Scott departed this life in 1904, and Mr. Scott has since married Emma McFall, by whom he has one child, Ruby May, now twelve years of age.

Lon A. Scott was reared on the home farm in Wayne county, Tennessee, and afterward engaged in teaching school there when a youth of but sixteen years. When seventeen years of age he removed with the family to Hardin county, Tennessee, settlement being made on a farm five miles from Savannah, where the father engaged in agricultural pursuits and also conducted a store on his farm. He still owns the farm property and store but now makes his home in Savannah, where he is engaged in merchandising as previously stated.

Lon A. Scott not only taught school after completing his preliminary course but also attended the Savannah Institute to the age of twenty-one years and then engaged in merchandising and the real estate business in connection with his father until he had reached the age of twenty-three years. In 1904 he became a student in the high school at Waterloo, Alabama, which he attended until 1906, paying his way by working as janitor. At the age of twenty-three he entered the Cumberland University law school, which he attended for two terms, and was graduated in 1915 with valedictorian honors. His knowledge of the law has been of marked value to him in the conduct of business affairs although he has never engaged actively in practice.

Like his father Mr. Scott is an earnest republican and served for three terms in the Tennessee legislature from 1915 until 1917, being the floor leader of the republican minority. In the latter year he entered the World war as a volunteer but owing to a physical defect in one of his wrists was rejected. After attempting to enlist five different times he was finally admitted to the United States Marine Corps and was made a lieutenant but was kept at Quantico, Virginia, as an instructor on military and tactical application of infantry weapons. He is still a reserve officer, having not yet been discharged. He returned home on the 15th of June, 1919, and in 1920 was

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nominated for congress on the republican ticket, to which office he was elected by a large majority. He is now serving on the committee on war claims, pensions and public lands and other committees and is proving himself one of the able legislators at the national capital. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and also a Knight of Pythias and enjoys in high degree the respect, confidence and admiration of his fellowmen.

JOHN J. HEUSER.

When fourteen years of age John J. Heuser came to the new world and for an extended period was a resident of Nashville, where his family is now widely and favorably known. Through many years he was engaged in the grocery business here and as time passed he accumulated much valuable real estate. The later years of his life were spent in retirement from active business, his previous success enabling him to enjoy the comforts of life without further recourse to labor.

Mr. Heuser was born in Germany, July 26, 1843, and was one of a family of thirteen children, whose parents were Mr. and Mrs. John J. Heuser, Sr., both deceased. At the usual age the son began his education in the public schools of his home town and there remained to the age of fourteen, when, desirous of seeing something of the world and believing that he might have better business opportunities in the United States, he embarked for this country, arriving in the year 1858. Three years later the country became involved in civil war and Mr. Heuser, loyal to the cause of the stars and stripes, enlisted in the Union army as a member of an Indiana regiment and served with loyalty throughout the period of hostilities, being mustered out in 1865.

When his military service was over Mr. Heuser turned his attention to the grocery trade and continued therein for thirty-five years. As a merchant and business man of Nashville he was widely and prominently known. With the passing years he utilized his opportunities for judicious investment in real estate and became the owner of considerable property in the capital city, his holdings increasing in value with the growth and development of Nashville and making him in time a prosperous man. In his later years he retired from active business, enjoying the fruits of his former toil, rich in all those things which add to the comfort and convenience of life.

Mr. Heuser was three times married and by his first marriage had two sons, who are living. Having lost his first two wives by death he was married on the 2d of January, 1897, to Christine Bond, a daughter of Alfred Bond and a native of England. One son was born of this marriage, William F., whose birth occurred October 13, 1902, and who died on the 3d of February, 1905.

Mr. Heuser and his family were members of the Lutheran church, and he gave his political allegiance to the republican party, believing firmly in its principles as factors in good government. He never regretted his determination to come to the new world, for here he found the opportunities which he sought, and in their utilization made steady progress toward the goal of success, but at the same time he won the kindly friendship and regard of many with whom he was brought into contact. He was accounted for many years one of the representative citizens of Nashville, where Mrs. Heuser still makes her home.

ISAAC BURTON TIGRETT.

Many and varied are the business interests which have claimed the attention and profited by the administrative direction of Isaac Burton Tigrett, who, entering the field of banking in early manhood, has since that time reached out along constantly ramifying lines of business activity until he has become a dynamic force not only in the business circles of Jackson but of the entire south, and into northern territory his efforts have also been extended.

Mr. Tigrett was born in Friendship, Tennessee, September 15, 1879, his parents being Samuel King and Elizabeth Alice (Nunn) Tigrett. The father was a minister of the Baptist church and the home influences of the son were such as gave to him a correct understanding of the values of life. He pursued his advanced education in

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the Southwestern Baptist University, now the Union University, of Jackson, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1898.

He initiated his business career as cashier of the Bank of Halls at Halls, Tennessee, where he remained from 1899 until 1903 and then, coming to Jackson, was elected cashier of the Union Bank & Trust Company, a position which he continued to fill until 1912. At that date he became president of the Mercantile Union Trust Company and thus has since figured prominently in the financial circles of the city. He is likewise senior partner in the firm of I. B. Tigrett & Company, investment bankers, and is the vice president of the Security National Bank of Jackson. While he has thoroughly familiarized himself with the banking business and has became a potent force as a financier of the state, he has not limited his activities alone to this line but is identified with many other important corporate interests. In 1912 he became president of the Birmingham & Northwestern Railway Company and so continues, while since 1919 he has also been president of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern Railroad. He has studied transportation problems with the same thoroughness that he has manifested in his banking business and with equal potency has mastered other interests, being now a director of the Great Northern Insurance Company of Warsaw, Wisconsin, a director of the Jackson Publishing Company, publishers of the Jackson Daily Sun, and otherwise identified with business interests which are proving a forceful factor in the development of various localities.

On the 20th of July, 1904, Mr. Tigrett was united in marriage to Miss Mary Sue Kennedy of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, a lady of liberal culture and progressive spirit who is now president of the Civic League of Jackson and acted as chairman of the Red Cross during the war period. She is very prominent in Club, social and religious work and that her high ideals have found tangible expression is shown in the fact that she and her husband are rearing two adopted children.

Mr. Tigrett, too, belongs to various organizations. He is an exemplary follower of the Masonic lodge and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Baptist church. Since 1904 he has been treasurer of Union University, his alma mater, and he is also a trustee of the University of Tennessee. His political allegiance has ever been given to the democratic party and he has served on the state board of elections. During the World war he was chairman of the Madison County Defense Council, while along the lines of business organization he has also been called to administrative and executive position, having served as president of the Tennessee Bankers Association in 1908-9 and vice president for Tennessee of the American Bankers Association in 1911-12. Mr. Tigrett is a golf enthusiast and finds pleasure, recreation and health on the links. He belongs to the Jackson Country Club, to the Memphis Country Club and the Mobile Country Club, is also identified with the Athelson Club of Mobile and with the Union League Club of Chicago. The interests and activities of his life have constituted splendidly balanced forces. His broad vision has enabled him to see opportunities and his determined purpose has enabled him to grasp them and utilize them to good advantage. Moreover, his business interests have ever been of a constructive character, leading to the upbuilding and prosperity of the communities in which he has operated as well as to the advancement of his individual fortunes. He has the qualities of leadership, coupled with high ideals of manhood and citizenship, and the record of his efforts is written in the terms of success.

JUDGE MILTON BROWN.

Judge Milton Brown, a celebrated lawyer, jurist and statesman, ranking with the eminent members of the legal profession of his day, was a native of Ohio, whence he came to Tennessee and took up the study of law in Nashville. While advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, he steadily progressed in his chosen profession. No dreary novitiate awaited him, for he soon gave proof of his ability to successfully handle intricate and involved legal problems. He began practice at Paris, Tennessee, after which he removed to Jackson, and the court records of that period bear testimony to his prominence, for he was connected with many of the most important cases heard in the state. He was also judge of the chancery court of western Tennessee, nor were his activities confined entirely to professional interests and duties, for he was also active in the building of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, which opened up a wide section of territory to civilization. Indeed he was an outstanding figure in the early

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development not only of Jackson but of western Tennessee, laying broad and deep the foundation upon which has been built the later greatness and prosperity of the state.

Judge Brown also won distinction as an eminent statesman and for ten years represented his district in congress, becoming widely recognized as one of the chief lawmakers of that period. On the 13th of January, 1845, he offered in congress the resolution which admitted Texas into the Union. This is mentioned at length in Stephens' "History of the United States," which says in part: "1845. Mr. Milton Brown of Tennessee introduced in the house his celebrated joint resolution, when resolution after resolution had been voted down. His resolution was accepted, which brought the great southwest into the Union." He was also identified with much other important work in congress during the decade in which he represented his district. The town of Fort Brown, now Brownsville, Texas, was named in his honor.

He also gave great impetus to the educational development of the southwest. He was one of the organizers of the Southwestern Baptist University, now the Union University, was one of the trustees of Vanderbilt University and one of the builders of the Memphis Conference Female Institute at Jackson. He was a man of far-reaching activity, of broad vision and of determined purpose. While he held high ideals, he utilized the most practical methods in their achievement and he left indelibly his impress upon the history of not only the state but of the nation. He died at Jackson, Tennessee, at the age of eighty-two years. His life was at all times of most serviceable value to his fellowmen and he was long an influential factor in guiding the destinies of commonwealth and country.

PHILLIP ALLAN FISHER.

Since starting out in the business world at the age of twelve years Phillip Allan Fisher has made steady progress and is today a prominent figure in insurance circles. He represents one of the old and thoroughly reliable insurance firms of Memphis, conducting business under the name of D. A. Fisher, Incorporated. This business was established by his father, Phillip Allan Fisher, Sr., in 1864, in the block in which the office is still maintained, and throughout the intervening years to the present the firm name has been a synonym for enterprise and progressiveness in the field of insurance activity.

Phillip A. Fisher, whose name introduces this review, was born in Memphis on the 7th of November, 1885, and is the only living son of the family but has three sisters. Upon the death of the father in 1896 the business passed into the hands of Drury A. Fisher, an elder brother, who continued as the president and directing head of the enterprise until 1919, when death called him and he was succeeded by Phillip Allan Fisher, Jr. The elder brother had developed and expanded the business to gigantic proportions and it was incorporated under his name. It is not only the largest insurance concern in Memphis but also one of the largest in the south.

In the public schools of his native city P. A. Fisher obtained his education, continuing his studies until 1896, or to the time of his father's death, which occurred when the son was but twelve years of age. He thereby faced the necessity of providing for his own support and at once entered the insurance agency as office boy. He thoroughly acquainted himself with every phase of the business, was advanced from one position to another and in 1913 became vice president of the company, while in 1919 he was elected to the presidency, as previously stated. There is no phase of the business with which he is not thoroughly familiar and he is regarded as one of the foremost representatives of insurance in the south. The firm of D. A. Fisher, Incorporated, occupies the second floor of the D. A. Fisher building at the northwest corner of Main street and Madison avenue. This building was erected for the elder brother, D. A. Fisher, chiefly to provide a suitable home and offices for the large insurance business which was established by his father and was developed and built up by the son. The D. A. Fisher building is a modern structure, five stories high, provided with an elevator, and has many other tenants, as it furnishes ample space and is thoroughly up-to-date in every particular.

On the 1st of May, 1907, occurred the marriage of Phillip A. Fisher and Miss Era McMillan of Benton, Arkansas, and they have become parents of three children: Virginia, who is eight years of age; Phillip Allan (III), aged three; and Drury A., aged

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two. The last named was born after the death of his uncle, for whom he was named, the two brothers, Drury A. and Phillip A. Fisher, always maintaining the most close and intimate brotherly relations, being associated in all of their interests, living and working together, until the death of the senior brother, who was then also at the head of the insurance business.

Phillip A. Fisher is fond of fishing, hunting and various forms of outdoor sports. Fraternally he is a Mason who has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is also a member of the Mystic Shrine. He belongs to the Memphis City Club and in fact to practically every club of importance in the city. He has membership in the Tennessee Club and in the Kiwanis Club, of which he is now the president, and the latter under his leadership has made notable improvement. He is likewise identified with the Chamber of Commerce and lends hearty cooperation to all plans and projects of that organization for the benefit and upbuilding of the city. He is a director in many local corporations, but not only in the field of business has he attained to prominence, for in other lines his influence has been widely and strongly felt. He is now the president of the Association for the Relief of Drug Addicts and is keenly interested in social welfare work and in every movement that tends toward individual uplift. He is likewise a subscriber to many charitable organizations and he is a member of the Episcopal church, his interests and activities always centering along those lines which have to do with the greatest good for the greatest number. His life has ever been actuated by high and honorable principles and his motives have always been such as would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, as he made his initial step in the business world when a youth of twelve years. Since that time his course has ever been a forward one and the thoroughness with which he has mastered every phase of the insurance business enables him to speak with authority concerning anything in that line. Today he is at the head of one of the largest agencies not only of the state but of the south and in control of the business displays notable sagacity, unfaltering enterprise and an undaunted spirit of progressiveness.

DRURY A. FISHER.

There are few men who passed from life leaving behind so many warm personal friends as did Drury A. Fisher. He was richly endowed in those qualities which win friendship and regard. A man of genial nature, of kindly disposition, recognizing the best in others and living a life of integrity and honor, he well deserves the place which he gained as a representative business man and citizen, and for many years to come his memory will be cherished by all with whom he was associated. He built up a splendid insurance business under the title of D. A. Fisher, Incorporated, and in fact was for many years one of the foremost insurance men not only of Tennessee but of the south.

A native of this state, Drury A. Fisher was born in Covington in 1867 but when he was quite young his parents removed to Nashville to make their home, and there he supplemented his early education by a course of study in Vanderbilt University, being graduated from its pharmaceutical department. He afterward went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered the drug business but later he came to Memphis and for an extended period was prominently associated with the commercial interests of this city. Here he at first owned and conducted a drug store situated opposite Court Square on Main street. His was a well appointed establishment, for he carried a large and well selected line of drugs and druggist sundries, and moreover he ever recognized the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. He had built up a substantial and growing business when he was obliged to give up the drug trade on account of failing health and for a time was absent from the city. When he had sufficiently recovered he became associated with his father, P. A. Fisher, who had established an insurance business in Memphis in 1864. On Madison avenue Drury A. Fisher conducted his insurance business in the early days and later he and one of his close personal friends, Lewis T. Kavanaugh, head of the Kavanaugh Sand Company, occupied one entire floor of the Tennessee Trust building. From the bank building Mr. Fisher's company removed to the corner of Main and Madison streets, where they purchased a building that was remodeled and enlarged under the name of the Fisher building. The business was thoroughly organized and systematized and his connections constantly

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extended until Mr. Fisher was the head of one of the largest insurance agencies not only of Memphis and of Tennessee but of the south. In all business affairs he displayed a most energetic spirit, combined with undaunted enterprise and determination. He never stopped short of the accomplishment of his purpose and when obstacles or difficulties arose seemingly barring his road to success he would carve out other paths whereby to reach the desired goal. He was also known in financial circles as one of the directors of the National City Bank but it was as an insurance man that he formed his widest acquaintance. His slogan "suppose you have a fire tonight" was familiar to every resident of Memphis and over a still wider territory.

On the 5th of June, 1895, Mr. Fisher was united in marriage to Miss Josie Bender, who survives him. He is also survived by one brother, Phillip Allan Fisher, now president of the Drury A. Fisher Company and mentioned elsewhere in this work. There are also three sisters: Mrs. J. L. Blanker, Mrs. O. J. Williford and Mrs. J. E. Terrell. Mr. Fisher greatly enjoyed the freedom of home life in the suburbs and had a charming residence at Buntyn near the Country Club, the hospitality of which was greatly enjoyed by the many friends of the family until they sold the property a few months prior to his demise.

There was no one who more truly exemplified the Emersonian philosophy that "the way to win a friend is to be one," than did Mr. Fisher. He always had a cheery word and pleasant smile for those with whom he came in contact and moreover he had the faculty of calling out the best in others. One of the local papers said of him: "Mr. Fisher was widely known throughout all the Memphis territory. His genial disposition and his inherent quality of making friends quickly and keeping them permanently were outstanding traits in his character. During his residence of more than a quarter of a century in Memphis he took an active part of the business life of the city. He was one of the prominent members of the Old Business Men's Club before that organization expanded into the Chamber of Commerce." He ever manifested a helpful interest in all plans and projects for the public good and he at all times shed around him much of life's sunshine. His demise, therefore, came as a great blow to thousands of friends. For a few days only he was in the hospital and it seemed that his indisposition was to be of brief character although the physician had ordered a period of extended rest, saying that Mr. Fisher was overworked. The end came very suddenly and he passed on. One cannot but feel that there was a cordial welcome awaiting him as he stepped within the gates of eternity. He left vacant a place in the hearts of all who knew him, and his memory will long be cherished and years will pass before the influence of his sunshiny presence will cease to be felt. Of him it might well be said:

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world 'This was a man!'"

THEODORE R. EUTSLER.

Theodore R. Eutsler, who has been principal of the Unicoi county high school since September, 1921, was born in Jonesboro, Tennessee, on the 17th of May, 1895, a son of Charles Embree and Margaret (Boring) Eutsler, both highly respected and esteemed citizens of that city. The father was born in Jonesboro, a member of one of the old and honored families of Washington county. The Eutslers originally lived in Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Noah Eutsler, was a music teacher. For some years Charles Embree Eutsler has been connected with the postal service at Jonesboro. In Washington county he married Margaret Boring, a native of that county, where her family located at an early date, having also come to this state from Virginia. Her paternal grandfather, John W. Boring, served as a first lieutenant in the Confederate Cavalry, and her brother, Wallace Boring, is tax assessor of Washington county, which office he has filled satisfactorily for a number of years. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Eutsler three children have been born, two sons and one daughter, Theodore R., whose name introduces this review, being the oldest member of the family.

Theodore R. Eutsler received his early education in the public schools of Jonesboro and subsequently entered the State Normal School at Johnson City, being graduated from that institution in 1922. He started teaching school in

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THEODORE R. EUTSLER

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1913 at Greenwood and taught in the rural schools of Washington county for one year. For one year he was principal of the New Market schools and then for two years was at the head of the schools at Pikeville. For three years he was superintendent of the city schools of Elizabethton and in 1921 came to Erwin as principal of the Unicoi county high school. He has since wrought many improvements in the school. A number of books have been added to the library and in the domestic science and sewing department individual equipment, accommodating thirty pupils, has been installed. The science and agricultural departments have also been thoroughly equipped. Mr. Eutsler organized the Upper East Tennessee Athletic Association, and Unicoi county high school won the basketball championship of Upper East Tennessee in 1922. Another important feature of the high school is the training department for teachers, which department owes its existence to Mr. Eutsler. Thirty students are enrolled in the class and the department compares favorably with any other department of like nature in the state. The high school enrollment has increased from sixty-eight to one hundred and seventy-five, the attendance having increased ninety-eight per cent during the last school session. When Mr. Eutsler became principal, the high school was ranked in second class but now it gives a full four years' course and is accredited. Unicoi county owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Eutsler and he well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens.

At Pikeville on the 22d of August, 1917, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Eutsler and Miss Jane Henson, a daughter of J. J. Henson, a prominent resident of that place. Mrs. Eutsler is a woman of culture and refinement and takes a prominent and active part in the club and social life of this community. She is also an accomplished musician.

The political allegiance of Mr. Eutsler is given to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He is essentially public-spirited and takes an active interest in the Boy Scout organization, being scoutmaster for Troop No. 4 of Erwin. He is a member of the general scout council and president of the court of honor which has general supervision of each scout and determines all tests of efficiency and advancement. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in the blue lodge at Erwin, and he is likewise affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, belonging to the lodge at Jonesboro. Mr. Eutsler is a member of the Kiwanis Club, being chairman of its public affairs committee, and he belongs to many organizations that have for their purpose the upbuilding of the city, county and state. He is readily conceded a place among the leading educators of Tennessee and is president of the Unicoi County Educational Association; is a member of the State Teachers Association and of the East Tennessee Educational Association. His religious faith is manifest by his membership in the Christian church, and he is a teacher of the young men's class, president of the Men's Club and treasurer of the church.

ALEXANDER BROWN DANCY, M. D.

Dr. Alexander Brown Dancy, an eminent specialist in the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat at Jackson, was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi, on the 23d of December, 1877, and is a son of Colonel Clifton and Sarah Torian (Brown) Dancy. The father, also a native of Holly Springs, was born in the year 1833 and passed away in Jackson, Tennessee, in 1898. He served as a lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-second Mississippi, having risen from the ranks until he received his commission. At the battle of Corinth he commanded three regiments. For a considerable period he was engaged in the commission business at New Orleans as a member of the firm of Torian & Dancy and later he became associated with Jarvis & Company, tobacco exporters, making his home at Jackson. He was also one of the organizers of the Second National Bank and accounted one of the leading financiers of his section of the state. He at one time served as mayor and was prominent in all public movements, his influence being ever on the side of advancement and progress. In 1875, at Jackson, he wedded Miss Sarah Torian Brown, a daughter of Judge Milton Brown, mentioned at length on another page of this work. Mrs. Dancy still makes her home in Jackson, and by her marriage she became the mother of two children.

The son, Dr. Dancy, spent his boyhood days in Jackson and in 1894 entered the

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Southwestern Baptist University, in which he spent three years as a student. He next matriculated in the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which institution he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1900. Throughout his professional career he has been a close student, employing every agency that would promote his knowledge and advance his efficiency. In 1902 he pursued postgraduate work in Vanderbilt University, specializing on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He also attended the New York Polyclinic during the years 1902 and 1903 and in the latter year was a student in the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. In 1903 he went to London, England, where he entered the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, and in 1917 he pursued a special course in advanced ophthalmology in Harvard. Dr. Dancy entered upon the practice of his chosen profession at Jackson in 1904 and has since remained here, being recognized today as one of the eminent specialists not only of this city but of western Tennessee as well.

On the 6th of June, 1911, at Trenton, occurred the marriage of Dr. Dancy and Miss Mary Eloise Happel, a native of Trenton and a daughter of Dr. T. J. Happel, who there passed away in 1909. He was born in Greensboro, Alabama, in 1845 and upon the outbreak of the Civil war joined the Confederate army. He was well known in educational circles, being professor of Greek and mathematics in Andrews College at Trenton, Tennessee, while subsequently he entered the University of Virginia, from which institution he was graduated with the M. D. degree. He then practiced in Trenton for many years as an able member of the profession. Dr. and Mrs. Dancy have become parents of a daughter and a son, Mary Happel and Alexander Brown, Jr.

Dr. Dancy gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and is a public-spirited citizen, manifesting his interest in the general welfare through his support of many projects for the public good. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Jackson Rotary Club, of which he was president, and the Jackson-McClaran Chapter of the Red Cross, of which he was chairman from 1920 until 1922. He is likewise a member of the Jackson Country Club and the National Geographic Society. He is connected with the Jackson Baseball Association and for recreation turns to outdoor sports, finding his greatest diversion in golf and baseball. He is vice president of the Social Council of Tennessee, a member of the Tennessee Children's Home Society and is consulting specialist of the United States War Veterans Bureau at Jackson. Along strictly professional lines his connection is with the Madison County Medical Society, of which he is a past president, the Tennessee State Medical Society, of which he is now vice president, the Mississippi Valley Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is likewise a fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology and Oto-Laryngology and of the American College of Surgeons.

THOMAS ROBERT BOYLE.

Thomas Robert Boyle, member of the Memphis bar, successfully engaged in practice, his clientage being of an important character, was born in Hardeman county, Tennessee, and was educated in Christian Brothers College and in the Washington and Lee University of Virginia. After completing his more specifically literary course he became a student in the Lebanon Law School, and thus qualifying for the bar, entered upon active practice, in which he has continued. There are many interesting incidents in his life which are cherished memories, one of these being of a horseback ride which he had when a boy of eight years. He had the distinction of riding on a horse behind General Bedford Forrest in a skirmish in Hardeman county, Tennessee, an incident which he has never forgotten. A pronounced and most pleasing trait of Mr. Boyle is his ability at story telling and this makes him a popular speaker and a delightful entertainer in any social gathering. The major part of his time and attention, however, is naturally given to his law practice, in which his command of language and his persuasive eloquence strongly feature. His arguments, too, are based upon the facts in the case and the law applicable to them and at all times he displays a profound knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence. As a lawyer he is sound, clear-minded and well trained, at home in all departments of the law, and he has also studied long and carefully the subjects that are to the man of affairs of the greatest import—the questions of finance, political economy, sociology—and has kept abreast with the best thinking men of the age.

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Mr. Boyle was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Frazer, daughter of Captain Charles Wesley Frazer and well known writer of both poetry and prose, her life history being given on another page of this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Boyle are recognized leaders in those social circles where intelligence is regarded as a necessary attribute to agreeableness.

MRS. VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE.

Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle is one of the best known figures in literary circles in Tennessee. She is the wife of Thomas R. Boyle, a distinguished lawyer of Memphis, and a daughter of Captain Charles Wesley Frazer, also a representative of the Tennessee bar. His parents were John A. and Frances Ann (Jones) Frazer, who removed from North Carolina to Tennessee. Captain Frazer was a brave and gallant Confederate soldier who was a captain of the Fifth Tennessee Regiment until captured at the battle of Cumberland Gap in 1863, after which he was held as a prisoner of war on Johnson's Island until hostilities had ceased. He then resumed law practice in Memphis, where he resided until his death, which occurred July 11, 1897. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Letitia S. Austin, was a daughter of Hugh Rice and Eliza Ann (Ragan) Austin. Her father, who removed from Augusta county, Virginia, to Mississippi, was a great-grandson of Robert McClanahan, a Scotchman, who came from the north of Ireland to America in 1636. Mrs. Boyle comes of American Revolutionary ancestry and belongs both to the D. A. R. and to the Colonial Dames. Her father, Captain C. W. Frazer, was the organizer of the Confederate Historical Relief Association in 1867 and served as its president during the last thirteen years of his life. He made a splendid record in the Civil war and was cited for bravery on several occasions.

Mrs. Boyle was born near Chattanooga, Tennessee, but was practically a Memphis girl, as this city has been her home throughout the greater part of her life. In fact her parents had taken up their abode here prior to her birth. She has one brother and one sister in Memphis, these being Charles Wesley Frazer and Miss Phoebe Frazer, the former also a member of the bar.

Mrs. Boyle attended the Higbee school in early girlhood but was educated chiefly by her father, a man of broad and liberal culture and learning. She has undoubtedly inherited much of her literary talent. Her grandmother in the paternal line was Frances Ann Frazer, well known as a writer of verse in the state of North Carolina. Her father also possessed much ability as a writer, although he had comparatively little time to devote to literary pursuits. However, he was the author of a drama entitled "Johnson's Island" that made a distinct hit on the stage among the soldiers of the Confederacy, especially those who had also been prisoners on that island during the conflict between the north and the south. Mrs. Boyle early displayed ability along literary lines and has written much in both prose and poetry. From the age of eight years she has devoted much time to writing and her first published work was a poem which she produced when but fourteen years of age. She is today widely known as a novelist, her writings including "Brokenburne," published in 1897, "Serena" and "Devil Tails," which was published in 1900 and ran in Harpers Magazine as a serial for more than a year, while later it was published in book form and translated into several languages. "Serena" was published by A. S. Barnes & Company of New York in 1905 and has also had a wide sale. Mrs. Boyle is likewise the author of a book of verse entitled "Love Songs and Bugle Calls," published in 1906, and one of her most interesting and widely read poems is "Embers of Glory." She has issued still another volume which is called "Silver Sands." Most of her writings have been published in the Harpers and Century Magazines and have therefore been most widely read. In 1896 she wrote the Prize Centennial Ode, Tennessee, and in 1900 her series of negro folklore tales appeared in Harpers Magazine, while further writings to her credit are as follows: Jefferson Davis, Centennial Ode, 1908; Abraham Lincoln, for the centenary celebration of the Philadelphia Brigade Association, 1909; The Dream of the Alabama, centenary of Admiral Semmes, C. S. N., for the Confederate Memorial Association, 1909; Christ in the Argonne, 1918; and Song of Memphis, 1919.

Mrs. Boyle is a member of the Baptist church and very prominent in its work. She belongs also to the Ladies Confederate Memorial Association, which was organized by her mother in 1885, and she has membership with the Daughters of the Confederacy.

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She likewise belongs to the Authors League of America and the Poetry Society of America and is a member of the Societe Academique d'Histoire Internationale and the Academie Latine des Sciences, Arts and Belles Lettres, both of Paris. She has been recently awarded two medals and a diploma from Italy for her Red Cross work during the war. In 1913 she was the poet laureate of the United Confederate Veterans and previous to that time was poet laureate of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, while in 1915 she occupied the same position in connection with the Sons of Confederate Veterans. During the World war, in 1918, she wrote a poem entitled "Union" that has since been published in four different school readers of the United States and has been translated into several languages.

ARTHUR TAYLOR.

Since 1921 Arthur Taylor has been postmaster of Lenoir City and he is discharging the many duties devolving upon him in this capacity to the complete satisfaction of all. A native of Blount county, his birth occurred on the 13th of September, 1880, and he is a son of James V. and Elizabeth (Tipton) Taylor. The paternal grandparents were James V. and Elizabeth Taylor, of North Carolina, while the maternal grandparents were Isaac and Sarah Tipton, of Tennessee. James V. Taylor, the father of Arthur, was born in 1840 and engaged in farming and blacksmithing the greater part of his life. He achieved substantial success and was one of the highly esteemed citizens of the community in which he resided. He was a consistent member of the Baptist church and a zealous worker in its interests. His demise occurred in 1914. The mother was born in 1845 and died in 1896.

On attaining school age Arthur Taylor entered the public schools of Blount county and in due time became a student in Friendsville Academy. He also attended the Farragut high school for a time. Upon the completion of his education he entered the general mercantile business at Concord, Tennessee, and was active in that connection for five years. At the end of that time he came to Lenoir City and engaged in the real estate and insurance business. In 1921 he was appointed to his present office and he is giving to this community the best service possible. He believes that every public office is a public trust and as a result he devotes his entire time and attention to his official duties. He has won the confidence and respect of all who know him.

In Bristol, Tennessee, on the 11th of June, 1911, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Taylor and Miss Virginia Buford, a daughter of N. W. and Annie Buford of Virginia. To their union two children have been born: Arthur Buford, whose birth occurred in 1912; and Roy Newton, born in 1918.

Mr. Taylor has always given his political endorsement to the republican party. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and he holds membership in the Civitan and Lions Clubs. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church.

ALBERT C. LOVELL.

Important business interests claim the attention and profit by the well directed efforts of Albert C. Lovell, who was one of Nashville's foremost citizens, serving as vice president and southwestern manager of the American Bankers Insurance Company of Chicago and as president of Lovell Insurance Agency Company of Kansas City, Missouri. He was born in Davidson county, Tennessee, January 16, 1887, and is a son of B. P. and Maggie (Stump) Lovell. His education was acquired in the public schools of Davidson county and later he completed a course in a business college of Nashville. He then entered the employ of a piano firm, which he represented for three years as a salesman, and in 1911 resigned his position, having decided to turn his attention to the insurance business. Mr. Lowell remained in Tennessee until 1915, when he went to Kansas City, Missouri, becoming connected with the National Bankers Insurance Company, of which he was made president. This has recently been consolidated with the American Bankers Insurance Company and Mr. Lovell is now filling the office of vice president. He also acted as southwestern manager for the firm, with offices in the Independent Life building at Nashville. He is likewise serving as president of the Lovell Insurance Agency Company of Kansas City and is a leading figure in insurance

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circles of the west and south. The company operates through a bank in each town, to which the policyholders pay their premiums, and invests the legal reserve portion of the money paid in as near as possible to the locality in which the business is written, which practically assures a home company for every section in which it is represented. Mr. Lovell belongs to that class of men who have the constructive faculties largely developed and throughout his business career he has been a persistent, resolute and energetic worker, keeping his hand steadily upon the helm of his interests and manifesting at all times strong executive power.

On the 29th of May, 1911, Mr. Lovell was married to Miss Leona E. Bircheen, of Columbia, Tennessee, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Virginia A. The family residence is at No. 915 Twentieth avenue, South, in Nashville. Mr. Lovell is identified with the Masonic order, the Kansas City Athletic Club, and his public spirit is indicated by his membership with the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. He has taken cognizance of his opportunities, utilizing them to the best advantage, and his well developed powers have made him capable of controlling extensive business interests, the success of which depends upon notable executive ability and keen sagacity. He is an energetic and progressive young business man who is deserving of great credit for the success which he has achieved, for it has been won through honorable methods and earnest, systematic effort.

W. H. CUMMINGS.

The history of the Chattanooga bar would be incomplete and unsatisfactory were there failure to make reference to W. H. Cummings, who has gained for himself a most creditable position among the lawyers practicing in this city. He came to Chattanooga from Woodbury, Cannon county, Tennessee, where his brother, Hon. James Cummings, was a prominent lawyer for a number of years.

W. H. Cummings is esteemed as one of the most successful criminal lawyers practicing at the Chattanooga bar, and he has appeared in most of the important cases that have been heard in the courts of the district since his arrival here. He prepares his cases with great thoroughness and care, is clear in his reasoning, logical in his deductions and forceful in presenting the strong points of his case. He prepares for defense as well as for attack and seems never surprised by the position of an adversary. The court records bear testimony to many favorable verdicts which he has won, nor is he known only as an able lawyer but also as a legislator of ability, for he has represented the county in the lower house of the state legislature and also in the state senate. It was his custom to most thoroughly and earnestly consider all the vital problems that came up for settlement, and to their understanding he brought the same analytical qualities that have characterized his preparation of cases for the bar.

JOHN T. FARGASON.

John T. Fargason, president of the J. T. Fargason Company, cotton factors and wholesale grocers of Memphis, was born April 10, 1875, in the city which is still his home, and is the only living son of the late Tohn T. Fargason, who passed away January 10, 1909. The father was born in Chambers county, Alabama, in January, 1835, and became the organizer of the firm now operating under the name of the J. T. Fargason Company. This was in 1879 and he remained at the head of the business until his death, when his only son and namesake succeeded him as president and manager of the company.

The latter has spent his entire life in Memphis and is indebted to the public school system for the early educational privileges which he enjoyed. Later he attended the Memphis Military Academy and was also a pupil in the Bingham School of North Carolina for a period of two years, there preparng to enter Yale College. An attack of measles, however, during his second year in the Bingham School so undermined his health that a year and a half had passed ere he had made a complete recovery, and because of this he abandoned the idea of entering Yale. By this time he had reached the age of eighteen years and he felt the urge of business, becoming the active assistant of his father. Soon, however, his father put him in the Bank of Commerce of Memphis, where he spent one

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year learning the business. He then again became associated with the J. T. Fargason Company and found that his knowledge of banking was of immense value to him in the conduct of his business affairs in connection with the cotton industry and the wholesale trade. He became the vice president of the company and continued to act in that connection until his father's death in 1909, when he was elected to the presidency. The business under his management and control has continued to grow and prosper and the firm today has prominent place in connection with the commercial interests of the city. Mr. Fargason is also a director of the Bank of Commerce & Trust Company. He likewise has large plantation interests in Coahoma county, Mississippi, which is situated in the delta district, he and his sister there owning two large plantations embracing several thousand acres of rich land devoted to the cultivation of long staple cotton. Their interests of that character have been incorporated under the name of J. T. Fargason & Son and of this company he is also the president. There is no phase of the cotton trade with which he is not thoroughly familiar from the time of planting until the crop is baled and upon the market, and his understanding of conditions coupled with his progressive spirit and enterprise has been a dominant factor in the attainment of his present-day success.

On the 15th of January, 1902, Mr. Fargason was married to Miss Annie Snowden, a daughter of the late Colonel R. B. Snowden of Memphis and a sister of R. Brinkley Snowden, now a prominent resident here. Mr. and Mrs. Fargason have three children: John T., who is the third of the name; Anne Snowden; and Imogene Snowden. The son, now nineteen years of age, is a student in the Georgia School of Technology.

Mr. Fargason and his wife are members of Grace Episcopal church. He belongs to the Memphis Country Club and he greatly enjoys duck shooting. He is the president of the Waponoca Outing Club, which owns fifty-two hundred acres of hunting preserves in Arkansas, only twenty miles from Memphis, with a paved road all the way. He always keeps a bunch of good hunting dogs, of which he is an excellent judge. It is in this way that he finds his recreation from the onerous cares of a business that is steadily growing and makes large demand upon his time and energy.

WILLIAM MARVIN CAMPEN.

William Marvin Campen, one of the foremost attorneys at the Nashville bar, is a native of Tennessee, born in Spencer, Van Buren county, on the 4th of November, 1885, and is a son of G. H. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Campen, also natives of this state and prominent residents of Van Buren county. For many years the father has been successfully engaged in farming.

In the acquirement of his academic education William Marvin Campen attended Burritt College at Spencer, from which institution he was graduated with the M. A. degree in 1902. His earliest ambition was to become a lawyer and subsequently he enrolled in the legal department of Vanderbilt University, graduating in 1909 with the LL. B. degree. In 1909 he was admitted to practice before all the courts of Tennessee; in 1914 before the United States supreme court; and in 1920 before the supreme court of Texas. Mr. Campen began his legal career in Nashville as an attorney for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, a position he held for some time. He was in the district attorney's office for two years and later became secretary to Chief Justice John K. Shields of the supreme court of Tennessee. In 1911 he entered active practice in association with Colonel Luke Lea and was secretary to the Colonel when he was in the United States senate. He was clerk of the United States senate committee on libraries, monuments, markers, etc., the committee being composed of Senators Luke Lea, chairman, Hoke Smith, B. F. Shively, Robert L. Owen, James M. Reed, Newlands, Cummins, Root and Burton. From 1916 to 1918 Mr. Campen was assistant United States attorney for the middle district of Tennessee, giving particular attention to alien enemy cases. In 1917 he volunteered for service in the World war and subsequently engaged in overseas Y. M. C. A. work. Before going to France he made many speeches in the various recruiting campaigns of the United States navy and in behalf of the Red Cross and other worthy causes. In 1918 Mr. Campen went to France and served for six months with the National Council of War Workers. In 1920 he was a member of the board of title examiners for the United States navy and he was active in that connection at New York, Philadelphia, Indian Head, Norfolk, Paris Island,

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WILLIAM MARVIN CAMPEN

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Great Lakes, San Francisco and Portland, Oregon. He passed on all titles of the Old Hickory Powder Plant at Nashville, which titles were approved. During 1918 and 1919 he was editorial writer for the Nashville Tennessean and he received a certificate of distinguished merit for the best editorial in behalf of the Fourth Liberty Loan, having as competitors editors of six hundred daily newspapers in the United States. His editorial won prominent mention in all of the leading periodicals of the country.

After the signing of the armistice and the resumption of peace, Mr. Campen opened offices for the continuance of his practice, and he is now enjoying an extensive and important clientele. He not only handles much litigation in this state but has done a large volume of special work in the state of Texas.

On the 12th of November, 1910, occurred the marriage of Mr. Campen and Miss Bulah Womack of McMinnville, and they have one child, Marvin, Jr. Mrs. Campen is a woman of culture and refinement and she is socially prominent.

The political allegiance of Mr. Campen has always been given to the democratic party and it is a well known fact that he is a stalwart champion of any cause which it espouses. At the age of eighteen years he was editor of the McMinnville New Era, the leading newspaper of Warren county, and won considerable recognition for the part he took in the McMillan-Bates race for the United States senate. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he is a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the John Marshall Law Club of Vanderbilt University. Mr. Campen is a man of high intellectual attainments and has contributed in a great degree to the literature of his state. He is the author of Musing Moments, written while he was a student at Burritt College and Vanderbilt University. He is one of the most energetic and resourceful promoters of the city's advancement, and the great efficiency he has displayed in the discharge of his various undertakings has won him the esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

JOSEPH KARL SCHIFFERS.

Joseph Karl Schiffers of the Phoenix Dye Works is regarded as one of the most enterprising young business men of Knoxville. He was born in Passaic, New Jersey, September 25, 1899. His father, Joseph A. Schiffers, was born in Aachen, Germany, in 1866 and came to the United States as a young man of thirty-one years, arriving in 1897. He located in Passaic, New Jersey, where he engaged in business as a dyer, and in 1905 he removed to Knoxville, where in 1907 he established the Phoenix Dye Works. He is a Rotarian, thoroughly in sympathy with the work of the organization, and he belongs to the Immaculate Conception Catholic church. His father was Alfred Schiffers, who spent his entire life in Aachen. Joseph A. Schiffers was united in marriage to Catherine Schavoir, who was born in Aachen in 1873 and came to the United States with her mother when about eighteen years of age, the family home being established in Passaic, New Jersey. Her death occurred November 5, 1922, but Mr. Schiffers remains an active factor in the business circles of Knoxville, being still identified with the Phoenix Dye Works.

Their son, Joseph Karl Schiffers, pursued his education in the public schools of his native city and in the high school of the Immaculate Conception church in Knoxville. In 1909 he went to Germany and attended high school at Aachen, the town from which his ancestors had come. In 1913 he returned to the United States and became a student in the Tennessee Military Institute at Sweetwater, being there graduated with the class of 1918. He was connected with the Students Army Training Corps at the Georgia School of Technology and was discharged from further military duty at the close of the World war. Since his return home he has concentrated his efforts and attention upon the business that was founded by his father and which has developed into one of the important industrial enterprises of the city.

On the 13th of February, 1920, Mr. Schiffers was married to Miss Johnnie Thompson, a daughter of William Thompson of Knoxville, in which city he was born. Mr. and Mrs. Schiffers have two children: Josephine and Joseph K., Jr. Mrs. Schiffers was educated in the Knoxville high school and possesses marked musical talent as a pianist.

Fraternally Mr. Schiffers is a Mason, having membership in Knoxville Lodge, No.

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144, A. F. & A. M. He greatly enjoys football and all outdoor sports, and these constitute his chief source of recreation. The major part of his time and attention, however, is necessarily devoted to business, and his thoroughness, enterprise and progressiveness are bringing him a substantial measure of success.

JUDGE OSCAR YARNELL.

Judge Oscar Yarnell, circuit judge of the sixth judicial district of Tennessee, was born on a farm near Chattanooga, December 20, 1877, and is a son of J. A. Yarnell, who came to Hamilton county, Tennessee, a number of years ago. For some time he was engaged in merchandising in Chattanooga but is now living retired, he and his wife being widely and favorably known throughout the city.

Judge Yarnell was educated in the Chattanooga University and in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, where he pursued his law course, which he completed as a member of the graduating class of 1898. Immediately afterward he came to Chattanooga, where he opened his office and engaged successfully in general practice until elected judge of the circuit court in 1918. He was associated in practice with Sam Ford until called to the bench. During his four years' service as a judge he has made an excellent record by the fairness and impartiality of his decisions and the comprehensive knowledge of the law which he displayed in his pronouncements.

He is a member of both the Hamilton County and State Bar Associations. Judge Yarnell is a Master Mason and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while in politics he has always been a democrat. It is said that every man has a hobby and Judge Yarnell's is undoubtedly fishing. Each year he goes to Florida to indulge his love of the sport, and his leisure time is usually occupied in that way.

BERRY W. DORTCH.

Berry W. Dortch, president of W. S. Mathews & Sons, tobacco exporters, conducting business at 17 Battery Place in New York city, is among those substantial and progressive business men that Tennessee has furnished to the eastern metropolis. With ability to recognize and improve the business opportunities and conditions of the larger city, he has advanced steadily to success, and his life record should be of inspirational value to those who wish to advance along the lines of legitimate trade and commerce.

Mr. Dortch was born in Nashville, Tennessee, December 7, 1870, and is a son of Nat F. Dortch, likewise a native of Nashville, his birth having there occurred in 1836. His people were among the old families of the city, the name having long been associated with progress and development there. The father of Berry W. Dortch was one of the prominent political figures in the democratic party and he served as circuit court clerk for many years. He was also city treasurer of Nashville during the reconstruction period in the '80s, and later was a member of the board of public works, making a most creditable record in all of these different positions, his labors constituting an element of progress and improvement in public affairs. About 1880 he established a tobacco business under the name of Dortch, Carsey & Company, and in 1896 founded the firm of Nat F. Dortch & Sons in order to carry on a tobacco exporting business. In 1900 this business was removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where it was later—in 1903—merged with that of W. S. Mathews & Sons and became a subsidiary company of the American Tobacco Company. In 1912 a division of the business interests occurred and has so continued to the present time. In 1904 the business was removed to New York, with offices at No. 111 Fifth avenue. In 1912 the offices were removed to the present location and since the earliest association of the Dortch family with the business their efforts have been a contributing factor to the steady increase of the trade. Nat F. Dortch, the father, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Fly, a member of one of Tennessee's oldest and best known families. He died in the year 1902.

Berry W. Dortch was educated in the public schools of Nashville and in the Montgomery Bell Academy, while later he attended the Wallace Preparatory school. It was his intention to become a student in the Vanderbilt University but he changed his plans, deciding that he would enter upon his business career instead of pursuing an advanced college course. Accordingly at twenty years of age he became identified with his father's

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tobacco business and has been prominently associated with the undertaking throughout the intervening period. When the firm of Nat F. Dortch & Sons was formed in 1896 it was organized as a partnership concern, composed of the three brothers, Berry W., Nat F. and Jennings R. Dortch, the father only lending his name to the business but taking no active part in its control and management. After the division of the company in 1912 Berry W. Dortch became vice president of W. S. Mathews & Sons, and in 1919 was elected to the presidency of the company, in which important executive position he still remains. This is one of the oldest tobacco exporting firms in the United States and was organized by W. S. Mathews, who founded the business in 1862. Throughout the intervening period it has maintained a steady existence, growing year by year under wise direction and showing an added development and expansion under the able guidance of him who is now the head.

In 1893 Mr. Dortch was united in marriage to Miss Harriett Lester, a native of Nashville and a daughter of B. F. Lester of the firm of Perry & Lester of Nashville. In his fraternal relations Mr. Dortch is a Mason, having joined the old Claibourne lodge of Nashville in 1891. He filled all of the chairs in the organization and has ever been a loyal follower of the teachings and high purposes of the craft. He is also a Royal Arch Mason, having membership in King Solomon's Chapter, R. A. M., of Louisville, Kentucky. He was recently nominated for membership in the Congressional Country Club, one of the most exclusive clubs of the United States. He also belongs to the Belle Clair Golf and Country Club of Bayside and is a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club of Seagate in New York harbor. He is identified with the Southern Society and is the president of the Tennessee Society of New York. He is one of the most widely traveled men of New York city, his business having taken him all over Europe and throughout North and South America, also Mexico and to western Africa. In fact he has visited many sections of the world, for the company of which he is the head has its factories scattered throughout the globe. He is an interested observer of men and measures, of conditions and opportunities, and his mind richly stored with reminiscences of his various travels makes him a most interesting and entertaining companion. The public knows him as a strong business executive, forceful and resourceful, and one whose life history is written in the terms of large success.

JUDGE NATHAN LYNN BACHMAN.

Judge Nathan Lynn Bachman, justice of the supreme court of Tennessee since 1918 and recognized as the peer of the ablest members of this court of last resort, now makes his home at Signal Mountain, Tennessee, his birth having occurred, however, in Chattanooga, Hamilton county, on the 2d of August, 1878, his parents being Jonathan Waverly and Eva Evalina (Dulaney) Bachman. The father was born in Kingsport, Sullivan county, Tennessee, and was a son of Jonathan and Frances (Rhea) Bachman of that place. He resided at Rogersville, Tennessee, from 1866 until 1873, and then went to Chattanooga to accept the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, with which he has since been connected, covering a period of forty-nine years, few ministers in the entire country having had a pastorate of equal duration. He is chaplain general of the United Confederate Veterans. He married Eva Evalina Dulaney, daughter of William R. and Mary (Taylor) Dulaney of Blountville, Sullivan county, Tennessee.

A student in the public schools until he had mastered the elementary branches of learning, Judge Bachman afterward attended Baylor's University School at Chattanooga and the Southwestern Presbyterian University of Clarksville, Tennessee, then the Washington and Lee University of Lexington, Virginia, and Central University. In preparation for his professional career he mastered a course of law in the University of Chattanooga and received therefrom his B. L. degree in 1899. He entered the University of Virginia for further study at a later date, and that institution also conferred upon him the B. L. degree in 1903. Since his admission to the bar in 1899 he has continuously given his attention to law practice and the work of the courts, and in 1909 he was called to the office of city attorney of Chattanooga, in which position he served for three years. In 1912 he was elected judge of the sixth circuit for a six years' term, and in 1918 was chosen a justice of the supreme court for an equal period, so that he is at present an incumbent in that position. Not seeking honor but simply endeavoring to do his duty, honors have yet been multiplied to him and prosperity has followed his undertakings. To an understanding of uncommon acuteness and vigor he added a

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thorough and conscientious preparatory training, while he has exemplified in his practice all the higher elements of the truly great lawyer. He has been constantly inspired by an innate, inflexible love of justice and a delicate sense of personal honor which has controlled him in all relations. In the practice of law his fidelity to the interests of his clients was proverbial, yet he never forgot that he owed a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law, and his legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in an argument, all combine to make him one of the most capable jurists that has ever graced the court of last resort, and the public and the profession acknowledge him the peer of any member of the supreme court of Tennessee.

At Durham, North Carolina, on the 7th of January, 1904, Mr. Bachman was married to Miss Pearl McMannen Duke, a daughter of Brodie L. and Martha (McMannen) Duke, who resided at Durham. They have become parents of one child, Martha D., who is living with her parents at Signal Mountain, one of the attractive suburbs of Chattanooga.

The Judge is a democrat in his political views, having endorsed the principles of the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while his religious faith is indicated in his membership in the Presbyterian church. His interest has always centered in those channels through which flow the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number, and throughout his entire life he has been connected with a profession which is not only the stern conservator of the rights of property, liberty and life but which cannot fail to impress its followers with a most clear understanding of the real value of adherence to law and order in the upbuilding of character as well as in the upbuilding of the commonwealth.

HON. WILLIAM CAPERS CHERRY.

Hon. William Capers Cherry, a representative in both the paternal and maternal lines of prominent and highly respected families of the south, is devoting his attention to the practice of law and is conceded to be one of the most talented members of the Nashville bar. He was born in Athens, Alabama, September 4, 1869, and his parents were the Rev. Sterling M. and Emma (Capers) Cherry. The father was one of three brothers, all of whom were ministers of the Methodist church. The mother was a daughter of the Rev. Benjamin H. Capers, D. D., president of the Holly Springs (Miss.) Female Institute, and her uncle, the Rev. William Capers, was a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. His son, the Rev. Ellison Capers, is a bishop of the Episcopal church and formerly served as chancellor of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee.

Mr. Cherry acquired his early training along educational lines in the Webb school at Culleoka, Tennessee, and later became a student at Vanderbilt University of Nashville, from which he won the degree of Bachelor of Arts, while subsequently that institution conferred upon him the LL. B. degree on the completion of a course in law. Immediately after his graduation he began his professional career in Nashville, forming a partnership with J. Washington Moore, who became senior member of the firm. Subsequently Mr. Cherry entered the office of Charles D. Porter, district attorney for the North Carolina & St. Louis Railroad Company, there remaining until he joined W. E. Steger. The law firm of Cherry & Steger was continued until the 1st of January, 1922, since which time Mr. Cherry has been alone in practice. At different periods he has acted as special judge of the criminal and circuit courts of Nashville, spending half of his time on the bench, and for a number of years he has held a chair in Vanderbilt University. As associate counsel with Harry Stokes, he attained national prominence in the famous taxpayers' suit, which resulted in the removal from office by Chancellor Allison of the mayor and all save one of the board of commissioners of Nashville. Like all men who have achieved success in the best sense of the term, Mr. Cherry has been an indefatigable worker, and, notwithstanding the breadth and exactness of his legal learning and his facility in applying the same, he has never been known to present a case before court or jury without preparation as thorough as time and means rendered possible. This has been one of the secrets of his success, and no man has a higher conception of the dignity and responsibility of his profession.

Mr. Cherry married Miss Dea Fletcher, of Little Rock, Arkansas, and they have a large circle of friends in this city. Mr. Cherry is a member of Christ Episcopal church

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and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias, the Pudding Stone Club and Kappa Alpha Greek letter fraternity. Natural talent, acquired ability, determination and energy have brought him to a position of distinction in his chosen vocation, and his professional colleagues unite in bearing testimony as to his high character and superior mind.

GEORGE WASHINGTON OAKES.

George Washington Oakes comes of a family that has given three prominent representatives to the journalistic profession. He is well known in Chattanooga, where he figured prominently as mayor of the city as well as in journalistic circles for a number of years. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 27, 1861, a son of Julius and Bertha (Levy) Ochs. The name, however, was Americanized from George Washington Ochs to George Washington Oakes by decree of the Pennsylvania courts in 1917. He was graduated from the University of Tennessee with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1879, after pursuing his studies in that institution through a period of six years. In 1894 he was elected mayor of Chattanooga for a two years' term and was reelected for a further term of two years, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration during his four years' incumbency in that office. He was also president of the board of education of the city from 1897 until 1900.

In the latter year Mr. Oakes went abroad and was publisher of the Paris edition of the New York Times at the Paris Exposition. He next became general manager of the Philadelphia Times, continuing in that connection in 1901 and 1902, after which he was made editor in chief of the Public Ledger of Philadelphia and remained a resident of that city until 1915. He then became editor of the Current History Magazine and the Midweek Pictorial Magazine and also the war volumes of the New York Times Company. He is now connected with the New York Times, and his identification with leading papers in both the north and the south has made him a conspicuous figure in journalistic circles throughout the country.

On the 30th of January, 1907, Mr. Oakes was married to Miss Gans of Philadelphia, who passed away April 30, 1913. Mr. Oakes, during his residence in Chattanooga, was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1899 and 1900. He has filled many positions of prominence, being a member of the executive committee of the National Municipal League from 1893 until 1899, while in 1892 he was a delegate to the democratic national convention at Chicago. He was decorated Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government and various honors have come to him in his native land as well. He is a member of the Franklin Inn of Philadelphia, of the Lotus Club and the Authors League of America at New York. His home, the Turrets, is one of the attractive residences on Riverside drive in New York city.

SAMUEL ELISHA HILL.

Experience in the practical work of the schoolroom as a teacher constituted an excellent training and preparation for Samuel Elisha Hill in connection with his present business, for he is now president of the Southern School Supply Company of Knoxville. For the past fifteen years, therefore, he has concentrated his efforts and energies upon the upbuilding and development of this business, meeting every requirement of modern school systems in the line which he carries. He has also figured prominently in public office and his activities have covered a wide scope, connecting him closely with the history of his home community and his state.

Mr. Hill is a native son of Tennessee, his birth having occurred on his father's farm at what was then Milan but is now Paulette, Union county, on the 6th of October, 1872. The family is of English lineage and the grandfather was Merrell Hill, who was born in Virginia and removed to Union county, Tennessee, with his parents. He followed the occupation of farming as a life work and a portion of the old homestead is still in possession of the family. Merrell Hill was killed while serving with the Confederate army in the Civil war near Greeneville. The wife of Merrell Hill was a Miss Day of Virginia and her father served with the rank of major in the Mexican war. Isaac Newton Hill, the father of Samuel E. Hill of this review, was born on the

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family farmstead in Union county in 1852 and has devoted his life to farming and to mechanical pursuits, in which he is an expert, but is now living retired, making his home at Crawfordsville, Indiana. He married Miss Belle Helsley, who was born in Knox county, a daughter of Henderson Helsley, a contractor and builder, whose birth occurred in eastern Tennessee and whose parents were from Pennsylvania. Henderson Helsley served as a defender of the Union in the Civil war, valiantly following the stars and stripes. His daughter, Mrs. Hill, passed away in the year 1875. Her mother was a descendant of John Fox, Jr., a Revolutionary war soldier who was wounded in the battle of King's Mountain. It will thus be seen that the ancestors of Samuel E. Hill were brave men, for among his forebears were heroes of the Revolutionary, Mex.can and Civil wars.

In the public schools of Knox county Samuel E. Hill pursued his early education and later attended Friendville Academy, while subsequently he became a student in the Carson and Newman College, there completing his preparatory work which qualified him for entrance to the University of Tennessee. He matriculated as a law student in the state university and was graduated with the degree of LL. B. as a member of the class of 1906 and in the same year passed the required state bar examination. For six years in early manhood he engaged in teaching school in Knox county and also filled the position of superintendent of schools there. During the same period he filled the office of justice of the peace for two years, rendering decisions that were strictly fair and impartial. He turned to his present business, however, in 1908. His knowledge of the needs and requirements of the schoolroom led him to take this step and he organized and incorporated his present business, of which he became general manager, while in 1912 he was elected to the presidency and has so continued. A business of substantial proportions has been built up and the house enjoys an excellent trade. The company deals in textbooks and general school supplies and its sales area covers eastern Tennessee and adjoining territory. Mr. Hill has always been deeply interested in the cause of education and the progress of the schools and was once president of the State Teachers Association, while at this writing he is treasurer of the East Tennessee Teachers Association, which he organized in 1904 and of which he has since been one of the officials.

Important as have been his efforts in the educational and kindred fields, Mr. Hill has also found opportunity for public service of a different character. In 1910 he was elected member of the board of public works of Knoxville, which position he filled for two years, and in 1912 he was elected commissioner of accounts and finance of Knoxville, serving in that connection for eight years. From 1920 until 1922 he was in the mountains, engaged in school work as principal of the high school of Hancock county, and did much to organize and stimulate the work there. In 1922 he was elected to represent Knox county in the state senate, so that he is now a member of the upper house. He gives careful consideration to all the vital legislative problems which come up for settlement and is actuated at all times by a spirit of the utmost devotion to the public good. In politics he is a democrat.

Mr. Hill was married to Miss Mary Jane Callaway, who passed away in 1914. He belongs to the First Baptist church of Knoxville, of which he is one of the deacons, and he has taken a very active part in church and Sunday school work. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Masters Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Saxton Chapter, R. A. M.; and Memphis Consistory, A. A. S. R. He is also identified with Karbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine and he belongs to the Knoxville Lodge of Elks. He enjoys all outdoor sports, especially hunting, football and baseball, and during his college days was a member of the baseball nine. He believes in cultivating all those activities which make for physical, mental and moral development and progress and his influence along those lines has been far-reaching and resultant.

JOHN B. HENDERSON.

An energetic and farsighted country boy that came to the city and made good is the subject of this review. John B. Henderson was born March 12, 1886, near Henderson Cross Roads. He is a descendant of an old and honored Tennessee family. His father, Robert Hatton Henderson, is living near Murfreesboro, at the age of sixty-five, a retired farmer. He, too, was born in Wilson county, his parents having been among the pioneer settlers there, coming from North Carolina. He

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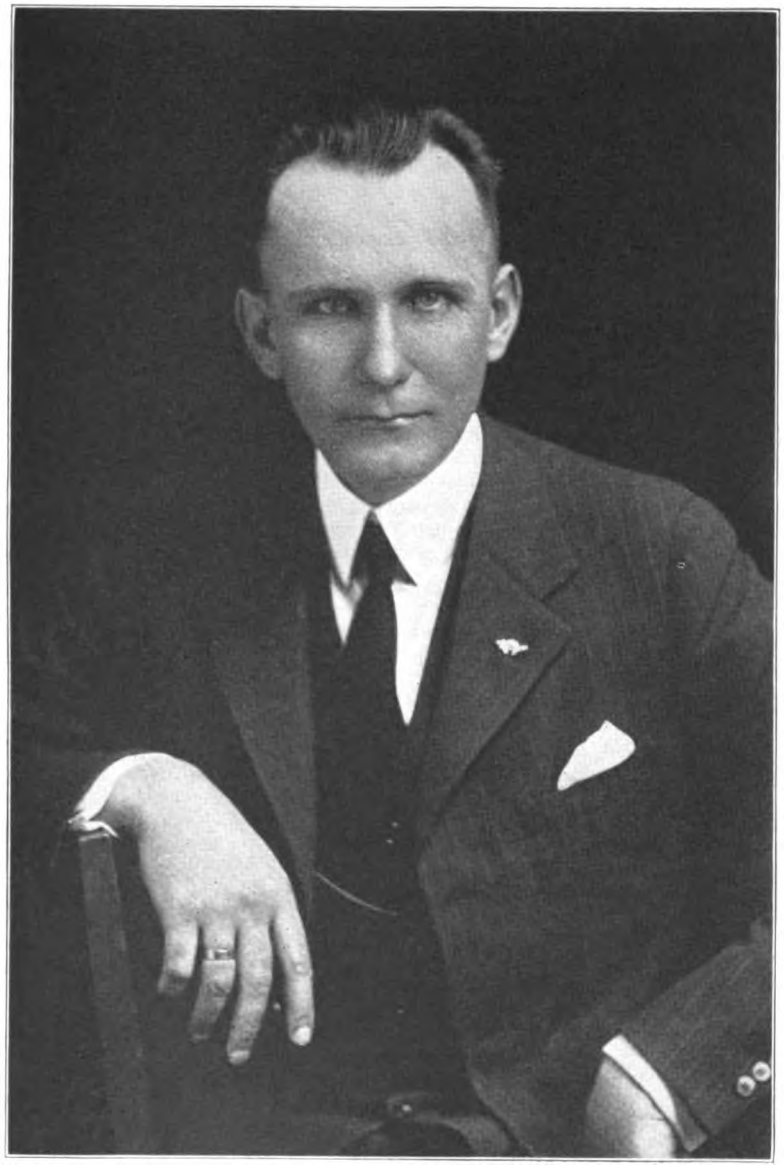

JOHN B. HENDERSON

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married Miss Bettie Jane Malone, of Irish descent, who is living at the age of sixty-five. Her family was among the pioneer settlers of Rutherford county, where she was born. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson six sons and four daughters were born, John B., whose name introduces this review, being the second in order of birth. All are living with the exception of one son.

John B. Henderson received his early education in the rural schools of Wilson and Rutherford counties. He left the farm at the age of eighteen to seek his fortune. He went to Nashville and after much persistent effort succeeded in securing a job in a candy factory that paid him a dollar a day. He worked there nine months before he realized he had made a mistake in leaving school. His pride forbade his asking his father to send him to school after he had left home, so he resolved to work his way through college. He entered Winthrop Preparatory School on borrowed money, selling books for The Southwestern Company during his vacations. He came out of Peabody College six years later with all of his expenses paid and six thousand dollars invested in the company he had represented during his vacation.

After Mr. Henderson left Peabody College, he entered the office of The Southwestern Company as sales manager, with headquarters at Nashville, and he has, since 1912, been actively identified with this business. From 1915 to 1919 he was president and general manager of the company, which was operated as a corporation until the latter year. He then acquired all outstanding stock, surrendered the charter of the company, and since 1919 has been sole owner and manager of the company. His company was established in 1869, being the oldest and largest subscription book company in the south and one of the largest in the country. Besides their regular force of salesmen, they employ about a thousand students each vacation, who use this employment as a means of helping defray their school expenses. The company has six general sales managers, all former students, who acquired their advanced education selling books during their vacation for this company.

The success that Mr. Henderson has achieved is indeed well merited, for it is the result of his own intelligently directed efforts, close application and laudable ambition. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of his business, having come up from the ranks. His greatest ambition is to make it possible for any ambitious young man to get an education. He is greatly interested in farming and owns one of the largest and best equipped farms in Davidson county.

On the 5th of July, 1911, occurred the marriage of Mr. Henderson and Miss Ceacy Constant Doolin, the ceremony being performed in Nashville. Mrs. Henderson is the daughter of Judge Milford E. Doolin, a prominent resident of Nashville. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Henderson three children have been born: Bruce, who is eight years of age; Glenn, five years; and John B., Jr., four months.

Politically, Mr. Henderson is a strict adherent to the democratic party, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. Fraternally he is a member of Corinthian Lodge, No. 414, F. & A. M.; a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; a member of Corinthian Chapter, No. 197, Royal Arch Masons; and Al Menah Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a public-spirited citizen whose influence is ever on the side of advancement and improvement. He is a member and an officer of the International Subscription Book Publishers Association, the Nashville Rotary Club and the Chamber of Commerce, and socially he is connected with the Belle Meade Country Club and Inglewood Golf Club.

CHARLES ANDREW PRICE.

Charles Andrew Price of Memphis is the district manager for the American Car & Foundry Company, with supervision of the plant at Binghamton. He has been identified with this corporation since the closing year of the nineteenth century and is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business. Mr. Price is a native of Michigan, his birth having occurred in the city of Detroit, March 6, 1860, his parents being Andrew Jackson and Eliza Jane (Thorburn) Price. At the usual age he entered the public schools, pursuing his studies in his native city, and after his textbooks were put aside became employed in connection with a fast freight line there. He spent twelve years with a transfer company and gained much valuable knowledge concerning

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business methods of this character. In 1899 he accepted a position with the American Car & Foundry Company of Detroit, working in the supply department and afterward in the purchasing department until 1906, when he was transferred from Detroit to Memphis, being appointed head of the local plant of the company in this city. From the beginning he proved adequate to the situation and has most wisely directed operations at this point in the control of a mammoth industry and a large force of workmen.

Mr. Price was married March 18, 1891, to Miss Letitia Buick and they have become parents of a daughter, Helen T. In Masonic circles he is widely known and that he has attained high rank in the order is indicated in his membership in Al Chymia Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of which he is a past potentate. He belongs to the Memphis Country Club and to several outing clubs and that he is regarded as a most prominent representative of his line of business is indicated in the fact that he was chosen Memphis representative for membership in the Rotary Club. With America's advent into the World war he announced that he would not ask industrial exemption for any employe between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years and he also served in a most fair and impartial manner on the Shelby County Exemption Board No. 2, while later he was associated with Chancellor I. H. Peres and J. P. Matthews of Oakland on the advisory board to the West Tennessee district board.

CHARLES M. NININGER.

Charles M. Nininger, an alert and progressive business man of Nashville, who is now division manager of the Cumberland Telephone & Telegraph Company, was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, August 6, 1879, and is a son of A. Ramsey and Mary Fay (Mackubin) Nininger, who were natives of Pennsylvania and of Maryland respectively. The father was a veteran of the Union army in the Civil war, first serving with the Pennsylvania troops and later with a Minnesota regiment. He held several military commissions and remained in the regular army for some time after the close of hostilities between the north and the south. He later took up his abode in St. Paul, Minnesota, and there engaged in the real estate business for several years. In 1885 he removed to Alabama, where he conducted a similar business for a number of years and then went to Atlanta, Georgia, where he became connected with the Bell Telephone System and continued in the business to the time of his death, which occurred in January, 1918. His widow survives and is now living with her son Charles M.

Following the removal of the family to the south, Charles M. Nininger was largely reared and educated in Alabama. He attended the public schools and in 1896 went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he engaged in the stock brokerage business for eight years, or until 1904, when he too became identified with the telephone company in the position of cashier. Since that time he has held numerous positions with the company throughout the south, serving at different periods in Montgomery, Alabama; Atlanta, Georgia; Memphis, Tennessee; and thence coming to Nashville, where he entered upon the duties of his present position in April, 1919. This followed his discharge from the army, in which he had served for two years, and during one year of that period he had been overseas as captain in the Three Hundred and Seventy-first Infantry. He was in the Argonne forest and also in the Champigny offensive and, commanding his company, he did valiant service in the World war, going through all of the experiences and hardships which make modern warfare so different from that which he had known when as a member of the Fifteenth Maryland Infantry he had served his country in the Spanish-American war.

In June, 1920, Mr. Nininger was united in marriage to Miss Maria Means English, a daughter of Beverly Means and Elizabeth (Doby) English, who were natives of South Carolina. Her father engaged in the real estate business and also carried on farming in that state for many years, there passing away in 1919. The mother survived and is living in South Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Nininger have become parents of twin daughters: Mary Fay and Elizabeth English, born November 2, 1921.

In his political views Mr. Nininger has always maintained an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party. He is identified with the Chamber of Commerce at Nashville and cooperates heartily in all of the plans and purposes of that organization to upbuild the city, to extend its trade relations, to promote its material progress and aid in advancing its civic standards. He is a member of the Rotary Club, the Hermitage Club, the Belle Meade Country Club, the Tennessee Club

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of Memphis and the Capital City Club of Atlanta, Georgia. Those who know him—and he has a wide acquaintance—attest his sterling worth and entertain for him the warmest friendship and regard.

JOHN HESSEY CORBITT.

John Hessey Corbitt is concentrating his efforts and attention upon a most important branch of the public service in the discharge of the duties of his office as secretary of the railroad and public utility commission of Tennessee. Born in Nashville on the 17th of December, 1883, he is a son of Andrew J. and Elizabeth (Hessey) Corbitt, both of whom were natives of Davidson county, where they were reared and made their home. The mother passed away about thirty years ago, but the father is still living. For fifty years he occupied various official positions with the Louisville & Nashville Railroad but is now retired from business.

John H. Corbitt was educated in the public schools of his native city until graduated from the high school at the age of eighteen years and immediately thereafter he entered the service of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad as a member of the office force. Three years later he had risen to the important position of chief clerk and then superintendent of the road and remained in active connection with the corporation for about ten years, following which he was made secretary and treasurer of the Nashville Bridge Company, with which he was identified for seven years. He suffered a nervous breakdown, so that his physician commanded his retirement from business until he had recovered. For a year or more thereafter he enjoyed a period of rest and in January, 1921, he was elected secretary of the railroad and public utilities commission, in which important position he is now serving. He takes a most active interest in all civic affairs and his previous experience in railroad work well qualifies him for the duties that now devolve upon him in his official capacity.

On the 18th of April, 1914, Mr. Corbitt was married to Mrs. Mary Enloe Murray, a daughter of Colonel B. A. Enloe, of whom extended mention is made elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Corbitt had two children by her former marriage: Marie, who is attending Mary Baldwin Seminary at Staunton, Virginia; and Frances, a student in Peabody College. Mrs. Corbitt passed away on the 31st of December, 1920, her death being the occasion of deep regret not only to her immediate family but to her many friends.

Mr. Corbitt is a member of the Belle Meade Golf Club, also belongs to the Nashville Chamber of Commerce and to the Kiwanis Club. He likewise has membership in the Nashville Engineering Association, while fraternally he is prominent in Masonic circles, belonging to Claiborne Lodge, No. 247, A. F. & A. M.; Ed Corbitt Chapter, No. 147, R. A. M.; and Nashville Commandery, No. 1, K. T. In 1921 he filled the position of state grand commander of the Knights Templars, being at that time the youngest man ever elected to that high office. He also belongs to Al Menah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., and is identified with the Vine Street Christian church. His interests and activities have always been directed along lines leading to progress and improvement, and his valuation of life and its opportunities have been correct, while his utilization of his time and talents has made his life work of benefit to his fellowmen.

JOHN SHELBY CHADWICK, D. D.

Dr. John S. Chadwick, formerly secretary of the department of publicity of the Missionary Centenary of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, with offices in Nashville, has devoted thirty years to the moral uplift and spiritual education of mankind, and his work in this connection has been of far-reaching importance and most beneficial in its effects.

He was born in Greensboro, Alabama, May 15, 1871, and his parents were Shelby Wayne and Margaret (Camak) Chadwick. The father was a successful banker and for many years he was also numbered among the public officials of Hale county, Alabama. He spent his entire life in Greensboro, save during the period of his participation in the Civil war, in which he served for four years as a soldier in the Confederate States Army.

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In the acquirement of an education Dr. Chadwick attended the Southern Universtiy of Alabama and Vanderbilt University, receiving the Master of Arts degree from the latter institution in 1891, and in 1913 Birmingham College and the Southern University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1892 and for eleven years filled pastorates in Alabama. From 1905 until 1910 he was editor of the Alabama Christian Advocate, one of the leading religious publications of the country, and from 1910 until 1918 was associate editor of that paper. During a portion of the World war he was engaged in government work and in 1919 and 1920 was Sunday school secretary. In 1920 he became identified with the Christian education movement and was engaged in editorial and publicity work in connection with the Missionary Centenary of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He gave his whole heart to the work and has always labored untiringly to promote the growth of the church and extend its influence.

On the 25th of January, 1899, Dr. Chadwick was united in marriage to Miss Sara Law Reeve, of Dadeville, Alabama, and they have become the parents of four children: Elizabeth, who married R. N. Cartwright, Jr., of Athens, Alabama; Shelby; Margaret; and John Rodney. Dr. Chadwick is a trustee of the Athens (Ala.) College, a member of Alpha Tau Omega Greek letter fraternity, and he belongs to the blue lodge in Masonry. He is a man of scholarly attainments whose powers and talents have been dedicated to a sacred cause, and his influence has been a most beneficial factor for good.

RUFUS E. FORT, M. D.

Dr. Rufus E. Fort, a surgeon of Nashville, who has gained distinction by reason of his eminent ability in the profession, was born in Robertson county, Tennessee, on the 19th of March, 1872, and is a son of Colonel Edwin A. and Julia (Garth) Fort, who were natives of Robertson county, Tennessee, and of Todd county, Kentucky, respectively. The father was a large planter and slave owner in his native county, devoting his entire life to the management and development of his landed interests. He owned five large plantations but conditions brought about by the Civil war caused him to suffer heavy financial loss. He was the first president and the receiver for the Hendersonville Railroad and figured prominently in connection with public affairs as well as with business interests, representing his county in the state legislature and giving earnest support to all those measures which he deemed of vital worth to the commonwealth. He passed away in June, 1887, at the age of sixty-seven years and was survived by his wife until 1904.

Dr. Fort pursued his early education in the district schools of his native county and afterward prepared for college at Montgomery Bell Academy. He next entered the University of the South at Sewanee, where he pursued an academic course and later became a student in the medical department of Vanderbilt University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. He next did post-graduate work and hospital work in New York, thus greatly adding to his knowledge and promoting his efficiency. He then entered upon the active practice of medicine in Nashville, where he has since remained, and for six years he was superintendent and surgeon of the Nashville City Hospital, being appointed to that position at the comparatively early age of twenty-five years. Later he conducted a private surgical hospital, called the Fort Hospital, for a period of fourteen years or until 1920, since which time he has been visiting surgeon to the Protestant Hospital, of which he was one of the organizers. He has also been visiting surgeon to the City Hospital for a period of ten years and is now chairman of the board of hospital commissioners. For the past twenty years he has been a stockholder and director and also medical director of the National Life & Accident Insurance Company, of which he was one of the organizers. He was a member and president of the state board of health for eight years and has been untiring in his efforts to promote the standards of the profession and render the service of physicians and surgeons of the greatest possible benefit to mankind. At all times he has kept abreast with the trend of professional thought and progress through his membership in various medical organizations as well as by wide reading and study. He is now a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, of which he was formerly vice president, the Tennessee State and Davidson

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County Medical Associations, and the Nashville Academy of Medicine, of which he is president.

Dr. Fort was united in marriage to Miss Louise Clark of Boston, Massachusetts, on the 6th of October, 1909. She is a daughter of Benjamin and Lula (Hensly) Clark. Her father, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, died about 1892. Her mother afterward became the wife of Dr. George J. Englemann of Boston, where they still reside. Dr. and Mrs. Fort have become the parents of four children: Rufus E., born August 29, 1910; Dudley Clark, born December 5, 1911; Garth Edmund, born February 14, 1914; and Cornelia Clark, February 5, 1919.

Dr. Fort is a member of the Hermitage Club, of which he has served as president, and he also belongs to the Nashville Golf and Country Club. Politically he is a democrat, and his religious faith is that of the Christian church, of which he is a loyal adherent. He acted as chairman of the local examining board during the World war, and the supreme regret of his entire life was that he was unable to actively serve his country during that war on account of an attack of the flu at that time.

Dr. Fort makes his home on Riverside boulevard in Nashville and in addition to his property there he owns and operates a large farm noted for its fine herd of Jersey cattle. In fact this is the most famous herd in the south and one of tne most noted in the United States, having taken probably more blue ribbons than any other herd in the south. His place is known as Fort Land and is a most beautiful southern home on Riverside boulevard. He is giving considerable attention also to the cultivation of four hundred acres of rich river bottom land equipped with every convenience of the model farm of the twentieth century. In his agricultural and stock raising interests he finds rest and recreation from arduous cares of the profession, which however claim the major part of his time and attention and in connection with which he has won distinguished honors and prestige.

In his profession, Dr. Fort ranks with the greatest surgeons of the nation. One of his brilliant operations, never before performed and now part of the history of surgery in the United States, was the complete excision of the clavicle and complete excision of the first rib and removal of part of the sternum. Big in mind, body and heart, Rufus E. Fort is a typical southern gentleman of the old school, with all the ambition for service and progress that his scientific knowledge and energy, enthusiasm, abilities and patriotism can bring to the full development of the newer south, of which he is one of the greatest and most outstanding examples.

ADOLPH S. OCHS.

Adolph S. Ochs, journalist, who since 1896 has been editor and principal owner of the New York Times, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 12, 1858, his parents being Julius and Bertha (Levy) Ochs. After acquiring a common school education at Knoxville, Tennessee, during which time he acted as carrier newsboy, he became printer's apprentice at Knoxville and was thus engaged from 1869 until 1873. He was then advanced to the position of newspaper compositor and so continued until 1877. In the following year, 1878, he became publisher of the Chattanooga Times, of which he is still owner, and in 1896 he became the publisher and principal owner of the New York Times. His interest in the Chattanooga Times, however, still connects him with the journalistic activities of Tennessee. He is likewise a director of the Associated Press.

Mr. Ochs was married February 28, 1883, to Effie Miriam Wise, a daughter of the Rev. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati. He makes his home in New York city and the Times building, in which he publishes his paper, is one of the well known structures of the metropolis. This in brief is the outline of his career. An account of his characteristics and methods has been most entertainingly given in a copy of the Editor & Publisher for December 30, 1916, as follows:

"Adolph S. Ochs, principal owner of the New York Times, has increased the circulation of that newspaper steadily for the past twenty years, wholly on the merits of the publication. He has never employed a circulation solicitor; he has never used premiums. The man who has charge of the circulation is an authority on distribution—not on circulation promotion. When he bought the Times, he decided that he would print a newspaper that would sell on its merits, without the use of comics or the departmental matter then coming into vogue. He aimed to make of the Times a

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newspaper that would wound the feelings of no one, that should print the news seriously; and, with that thought in mind, he directed his whole attention to the editorial department. The circulation of the Times was then twenty thousand daily, half of which came back in the form of returns. He reduced the price from three cents to one cent a copy; and, with courage seldom equalled in American Journalism, hewed to the line. His policy was to get the news—regardless of cost—but to get it. There was nothing complicated or mysterious about his plan. There were no skyrocket effects; no boasting in the columns of the paper. The method he followed, he said at the time and still maintains, is the simplest. He would print news, and nothing but news, avoiding all other features which so many newspapers have adopted. He was not in a hurry. He did not believe in building rapidly, for he wanted a solid foundation and a strong superstructure. Mr. Ochs is a man of great patience; he possesses the courage of his convictions; he is intensely loyal to his ideals; his constancy to purpose is amazing; his integrity is unquestioned and inflexible, and through it all he has a fine regard for the sensibilities of others. His grasp and foresight, his judgment and fair dealing have made of him one of the most respected and talked of men in the world of journalism. When he criticizes it is always in the manner of suggestion. If you ask him what he considers the greatest achievement of the Times, he will tell you that it is the campaign he started two weeks before Christmas, five years ago, for the one hundred neediest families in New York. The Times printed the story, and asked that donations be sent to the various charity organizations. The first year five thousand dollars was raised for the one hundred neediest. The amount increased year by year, and for the Christmas just passed, the fund amounted to fifty-two thousand—or five hundred and twenty dollars for each family. This he considers the greatest achievement of his paper, and there you have an insight into the character of the man who breathed new life into the Times when he took it over twenty years ago. Among other documents he possesses, and which he treasures, is a flyleaf from a book presented to him when he left, as a boy, the first printing office in which he had been employed. It was a testimonial from his fellow workers, regretting that he was to leave them, but predicting that he would become one of the famous men of the country. It was a prediction which he has fulfilled in the fullest sense."

JUDGE JOHN JAMES WILLIAMS.

One of the leading lawyers and jurists of the last generation in Tennessee was the late Judge John James Williams of Franklin county, who won distinction not only upon the bench and in his profession, but as a gallant soldier and officer of the Confederacy. Judge Williams was descended from old and honored ancestors. On the paternal side he was of Welsh descent and it is believed that the branch of the family to which he belonged descended from one of six brothers who came from Wales and settled in different parts of the American colonies. One of these settled in North Carolina and is supposed to have been the progenitor of Judge Williams' branch of the family. John Williams, his great-grandfather, was a soldier in the North Carolina line during the Revolution. The father of Judge Williams, who was John E. Williams, was born, lived and died at Williamsport, Maury county, Tennessee, and engaged throughout his life in mercantile and agricultural pursuits. For years he held minor civil offices and was a soldier under Jackson, although little more than a boy, and participated in the Indian battle of the Horseshoe. When seven or eight years of age, John E. Williams, with other members of the family, went through a dangerous and thrilling experience. The following is an extract from an account written by Judge Williams:

"Shortly after the settlement of Edward Williams on Duck river at the place he lived (afterward called Williamsport) when he and Coleman (a settler on the opposite side of the river) had a ferryboat, there came a flood in the river, a stream of considerable size, the like of which has not happened since. It occurred on the 24th of December, 1808. Reliable accounts show that a deep snow had fallen and was carried away by an immense rainfall. The river began to rise as was supposed about two o'clock in the afternoon and at dark it still rained but no one supposed that there was danger as the house stood on an elevated point on the bank but close to the river. But soon afterwards it was discovered that the house was surrounded by the raging waters. So rapid had been the rise that the ferry-

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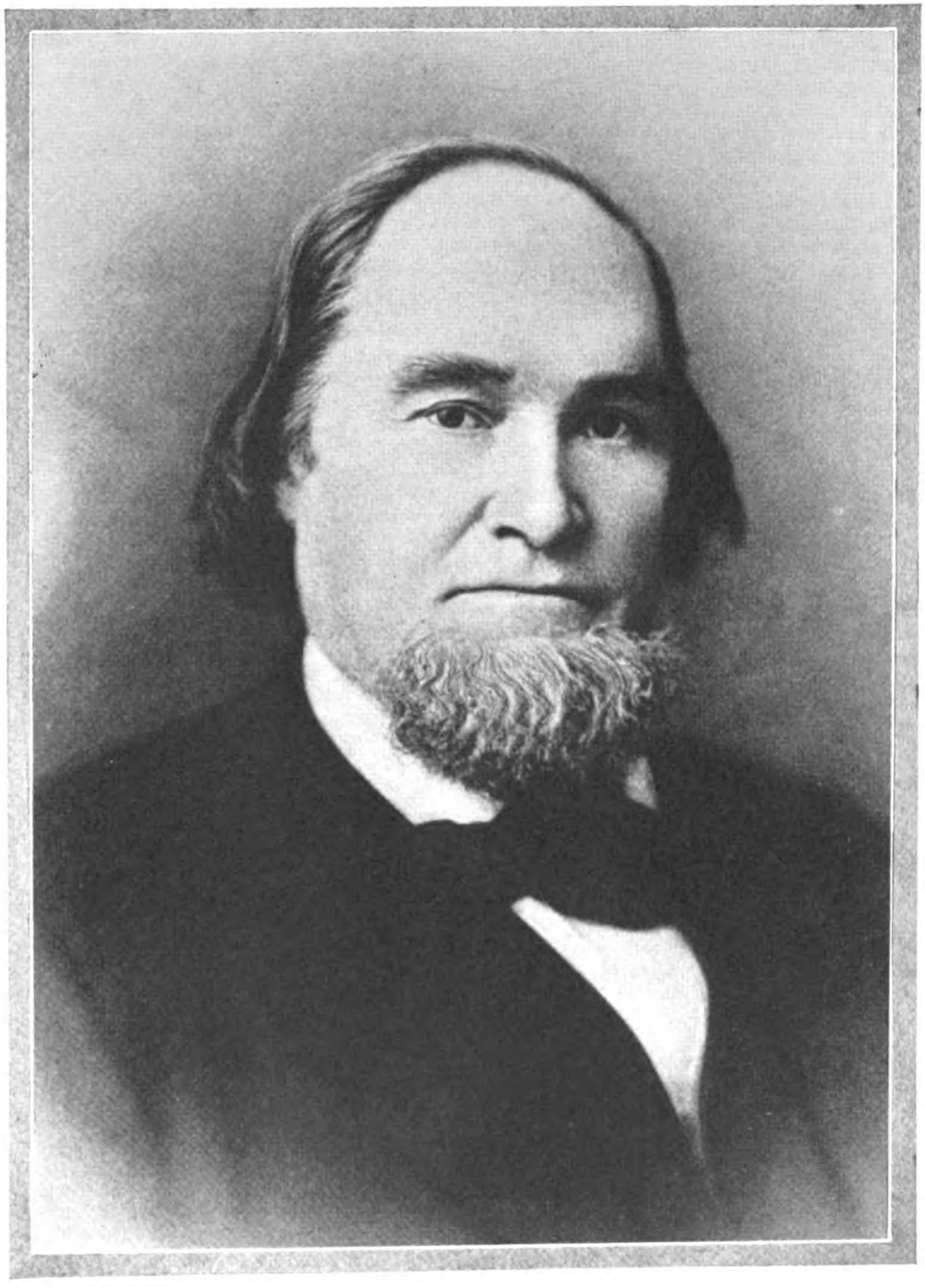

JUDGE JOHN J. WILLIAMS

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boat was surrounded. Edward Williams was not at home and his wife with several small children was alone, except for a negro boy about seventeen years of age. This boy, finding that the house was surrounded waded to his neck to get the boat and dragged it to the house into which the rapidly rising waters had made their way. The wife got into the boat with her children and the faithful negro and herself, with poles in hand, pushed the boat toward the high land several hundred yards away. The route to the land lay through a clearing and the boat would lodge on the stumps of trees where it would remain until the rising flood would float it over the obstacles. After hours of toil through the darkness they reached the shore in safety. They made their way by the flashes of lightning. They had not long left the house before they saw, by a vivid flash of lightning, the house go to pieces as was supposed by a large tree being carried against it. To add to the horror it became, on the ceasing of the rain, suddenly and violently cold.

"The few scattering settlers on hearing of the calamity came early in the morning to assist the family. The faithful negro boy, Thomas Jones, was rewarded with his freedom on the death of his old master, and lived honored and respected by all of his descendants and by everybody else who knew him. From him most of the facts and circumstances as to minute and detail were obtained. But the writer of this memoranda has had confirmatory evidence from others who became acquainted with the circumstances, when they were fresh within the recollection and knowledge of contemporary people of this terrible flood, the like of which has never occurred on this river since. From the point where the house stood as shown to the writer in after years, to the point where the river was supposed to be when the rise began, must have been as much as thirty feet in perpendicular measurements, and this rise was made in not more than eight hours."

John E. Williams, the father of Judge Williams, was one of the children mentioned in the above paragraphs.

John J. Williams was born December 14, 1829, at Williamsport, Tennessee. He received his common school education in his native county and also attended a boys' school near Columbia. Early in life he had decided upon the law as his vocation and with this end in view he read law in the office of Colonel Ed Gantt of Memphis and with the firm of Gantt & Polk in Columbia and afterward Centerville. Judge Williams was admitted to the bar of Maury county in 1851. He began the practice of law there and previous to the outbreak of the Civil war he represented Hickman county in the legislature.

John J. Williams was an ardent supporter of the southern cause and during the early months of the war between the states he enlisted in the Twenty-fourth Tennessee Regiment of Infantry and became captain of Company F. Just previous to the engagement at Shiloh he was elected to the rank of major and a short time later became lieutenant colonel of his regiment. He commanded his regiment in the sanguinary battle of Shiloh and here received a severe wound, a minie ball having entered his chest and passed entirely through his body. This wound practically incapacitated him for further active service. After the battle of Shiloh he was appointed a colonel on the staff of Governor Isham G. Harris, the war governor of Tennessee. After the war he remained a strong secessionist and in consequence was indicted for treason. He was pardoned, however, by the intervention of President Johnson.

In 1863 Mr. Williams went to Cassville, Georgia, and here met and married Miss Victoria Felicia Robertson, of Winchester, Tennessee. The Robertsons were then refugees in Georgia from Winchester. Mr. Robertson was a plantation owner and large slave holder.

For some two years Mr. Williams managed this plantation, which was situated on Elk river, but in 1867 he moved into Winchester and resumed his law practice, which had been interrupted by the war. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor J. D. Porter circuit judge to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Hickerson and after serving two years in that office he was reelected for the full term of eight years. During his incumbency many issues came to a head. A contemporary writer has said:

"In the early '80s the democratic party in the state of Tennessee split on what was known at that time as the low tax and high tax question. They nominated two candidates for governor. The high tax wing of the party nominated John V. Wright and the low tax wing nominated Frank Wilson. The republicans met in convention and nominated Alvin Hawkins. John J. Williams, who was then

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judge of the sixth judicial circuit, attended the convention (democratic) and espoused the cause of the low taxer and he was made chairman of the convention which nominated Mr. Wilson. This was a great and memorable campaign in which such men as Colonel John H. Savage, Judge David L. Snodgrass, Colonel Frank Wilson, Judge John J. Williams and Captain William P. Tolley were among the leaders who took the low tax side of the question and supported Colonel Frank Wilson for governor. Of course two candidates running on the democratic ticket split the party in twain and Alvin V. Hawkins, the republican candidate, was elected.

"During Judge Williams' administration the legislature passed what was known as the 103 bill, which proposed to pay the debt that the bond holders and the high tax element claimed the state owed, and to settle the same with the bond holder at 100 cents on the dollar and 3 per cent interest. The low tax people claimed that the state did not legally or morally owe this debt. When the legislature passed this bill, through injunction proceedings, Judge Williams granted the fiat which enjoined the state treasurer from paying out the money as required by the bill enacted by the legislature. Judge Williams at that time was severely criticized by all the corporation papers and corporate influences throughout the country.

"The case came on to be heard before a chancellor in Nashville who, upon the hearing, dissolved the injunction issued by Judge Williams and an appeal was taken to the supreme court from that decision. This case was argued in the supreme court for the low tax element by Colonel George Gantt of Memphis and Governor Albert S. Marks of Nashville. The supreme court reversed the chancellor at Nashville and sustained the fiat issued by Judge Williams. At the expiration of Governor Hawkins' term, General William B. Bate was elected governor of Tennessee, and under his administration this matter was settled on a compromise at 50 and 4, which meant 50 cents on the dollar and 4 per cent interest. The decision of the supreme court in sustaining the injunction of Judge Williams saved the state of Tennessee many millions of dollars."

In 1887 Judge Williams was again elected to the state legislature from Franklin county and upon the expiration of his term of service in that capacity he returned to Winchester and practiced law until his death on the 21st of January, 1891. He was one of the most prominent men of his day and contributed in marked degree to the development of Franklin county and Tennessee. Throughout his life, as mentioned before, he was a stanch democrat. Fraternally he was a member of the Knights of Honor.

Mrs. John J. Williams, his faithful helpmate throughout his career, was born July 4, 1840, and survived her husband until June 20, 1905. She was the devoted mother of a family of nine children, namely: Clarence F., deceased; Eugene H., an attorney of Chattanooga; Claude P. and Percy H., who were twins, the former now being state game warden and the latter employed in the secretary of state's office; Irene F., wife of William McCallum of Los Angeles, California; Clara Belle of Nashville; Elizabeth May, wife of Judge Kelsey Blanton of Lakeland, Florida; Ernest E., of Port Myers, Florida; and Victor Robertson, engaged in the insurance business in Winchester, Tennessee.

JAMES A. PEOPLES.

The Peoples-Tucker School, of which James A. Peoples is now sole manager, was established in Springfield in 1908. It is one of the representative institutions of its kind in the south, a member of the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, and is not a college or technical school but another link in the chain of so-called training schools of Tennessee and the central south. The primary object of this institution is to prepare for college and active life, by training the mind and developing the character, arousing ambition and inspiring high ideals.

The faculty of the Peoples-Tucker School is composed of experienced teachers, who have been trained in the best schools and colleges in the south. They live with the boys and enter into every phase of their daily life. Every boy receives the careful personal attention of successful teachers. The creed of the Peoples-Tucker School is as follows:

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"That every growing boy should have healthful play as well as work, and that this play ought to be made an educative force instead of a destructive one.

"That the play of boys should be as carefully guarded and directed as their study, and that the best facilities for both work and play should be provided by schools.

"That every boy 'in his teens' should be taught by a man.

"That the personality of the teacher is the strongest educative influence with which the boy at school comes in contact, and for this reason only men of strong personality should find a place in the faculty of a good school.

"That a school should not be so crowded as to prevent the boy enjoying in the fullest measure the close personal touch with his teacher.

"That what is worth doing is worth doing well.

"That a poor school wastes a boy's time.

"That such waste is criminal, and the parents who send their children to such schools are robbing them of their most precious opportunity.

"That the best in the end is cheapest, and that cheap education is dear at any price."

By emphasizing thorough scholarship and high moral standards the school has built a reputation for these things not equalled by institutions stressing more popular features. The result of this policy is shown by the large percentage of the graduates going to college and by the records they have made.

The man who has been the dominant factor in bringing the school to the success it now enjoys is James A. Peoples, and Tennessee is proud to number him among her most eminent educators and native sons. His birth occurred in Maury county on the 5th of February, 1877, his parents being Rev. James H. and Margaret (Douglass) Peoples. He received his early education in the public schools of his native county and in due time enrolled in the Webb School at Bellbuckle, Tennessee, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895. He then entered Vanderbilt University, and the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him by that institution in 1902. While a student there he was managing editor of The Observer, and The Hustler, the former the monthly student publication and the latter a weekly paper, and he was prominent in all campus affairs.

Mr. Peoples had thought of practicing law but when invited by the citizens of Franklin to become associated with the Battle Ground Academy, he accepted that position, which he held until 1905. In that capacity he was associated with his two brothers, R. G. and R. H., the former being still at the head of that academy, and the latter deceased. On leaving that school in 1905, James A. Peoples successfully practiced law for three years in Nashville, achieving more than gratifying success in that connection, but in 1908 he removed to Springfield and in conjunction with E. B. Tucker established the Peoples-Tucker School. Two years later Mr. Tucker retired because of ill health and since that time Mr. Peoples has been sole owner of the school. He is a man well fitted to carry out the many duties devolving upon him, and his genial and pleasing personality has been a dominant factor in the continued growth of the school.

On the 16th of October, 1903, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Peoples and Miss Clary Webb of Nashville, a daughter of L. T. Webb. They have become parents of five children: Ruth, Joe Webb, Marjorie, James A., Jr., and Clary Webb.

Although the greater part of Mr. Peoples' time is devoted to his management of the school, he is one of the most liberal and broad-minded citizens of Springfield, and during his residence here has wielded a great influence for good in the community. The success he has achieved in the conduct of the school rightly entitles him to a prominent place among the leading educators of the south, and Tennessee is indeed proud to number him among her native sons.

HON. BENTON McMILLIN.

Hon. Benton McMillin of Nashville, long a most conspicuous figure in the public life of Tennessee, rendered splendid service to the commonwealth as its chief executive from 1899 until 1903 and prior to taking the gubernatorial chair represented the fourth district in congress for twenty years. He was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, on the 11th of September, 1845, and supplemented his preliminary education by a course of study in Philomath Academy, Tennessee, while later he entered the State University

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of Kentucky at Lexington. After having thoroughly qualified for law practice under the able preceptorship of Judge E. L. Gardenhire he was admitted to the bar and took up the work of his chosen profession at Celina, Tennessee, in 1871. He soon became a recognized leader in democratic ranks and in November, 1874, was elected a member of the house of representatives of the Tennessee legislature, in which he served for one term. In 1875, recognizing his ability, Governor Porter commissioned him to treat with the state of Kentucky for the purchase of territory and his important duties in this connection were successfully consummated. As a Tilden and Hendricks elector in his district he took a prominent and active part in the presidential campaign of 1876 and in the following year he received appointment from the governor as special judge of the circuit court. It was in 1879 that he took his seat in the forty-sixth congress as a representative of the fourth Tennessee district, making such a commendable record and winning the support and confidence of his constituents to such a degree that he was reelected at each succeeding biennial election until at length he resigned from the fifty-fifth congress on the 16th of January, 1899, after twenty years' service in the national halls of legislation. Still higher political honors awaited him, for in 1898 he had been nominated for governor by the state democratic convention and at the following election defeated James A. Fowler, the republican candidate, by a vote of one hundred and five thousand six hundred and forty to seventy-two thousand six hundred and eleven. Two years later he defeated John E. McCall by a vote of one hundred and forty-five thousand seven hundred and eight to one hundred and nineteen thousand eight hundred an thirty-one. As governor he evinced the same patriotism, business judgment and devotion to duty which characterized his congressional career and his administration was preeminently a constructive one. He reduced the state debt by about five million dollars and provided for the payment of the bonds as they fell due. A uniform system of textbooks in the public schools was adopted under his regime and numerous other improvements and reforms were effected which gave a decided impetus to the state's development and progress. On the 2d of July, 1913, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Peru, and minister to Guatemala, returning to Tennessee from the latter in 1922. When public duties have not occupied his attention he has been engaged in the insurance business in Nashville, where for many years he has been a most influential and leading citizen.

Mr. McMillin has been twice married. He first wedded a daughter of the late Governor John C. Brown of Tennessee.

NATHANIEL BAXTER.

For many years Nathaniel Baxter was a dominant figure in financial and industrial circles of Nashville and his labors were of far-reaching importance and beneficial in their effects, constituting a dynamic force in the upbuilding and development of the south. He belonged to that class of men who have the constructive faculties largely developed—the natural leaders, who are absolutely essential in blazing the trail for others to follow and in his death Tennessee lost one of its foremost citizens.

Mr. Baxter was born at Columbia, this state, in November, 1845, a son of Nathaniel and Mary L. (Jones) Baxter, who were also natives of Tennessee, the former of Welsh descent, while the ancestors of the latter were natives of Scotland. The Baxter family was established in Tennessee more than a century ago and the paternal grandparents were Jere and Catherine (Baldrich) Baxter, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of South Carolina. They came to Tennessee in 1810, settling near Nashville, and for a time the grandfather devoted his attention to the cultivation of a farm which he had rented. Subsequently he removed to Dickson county and thence to Maury county, where his death occurred. One of his sons, James Baxter, fought in the War of 1812 and participated in the engagement at New Orleans under command of General Jackson, that being the last battle of the war. He held the rank of lieutenant and was one of the youngest officers in the service. Another son, Montgomery Baxter, lost his life in the battle of San Jacinto, the memorable conflict in which the Texans, commanded by Sam Houston, won their independence from Mexico in 1836.

Nathaniel Baxter, Sr., the father of the subject of this review, was born at Charlotte, in Dickson county, Tennessee; attended the public schools and afterward completed a course in law at Jackson College in Columbia, this state. There he entered upon a successful professional career and was called to public office, being elected

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attorney general for his district, comprising Maury, Giles and Marshall counties. For six years he served in that capacity and in 1849 established his home in Nashville, building up a large practice in the capital city. Soon after locating here he was elected circuit judge and presided over that court until the outbreak of the Civil war. He was in sympathy with the Union cause and an old-line whig in his political views, afterward becoming an adherent of the democratic party. After the close of the war he served for a term of eight years on the judicial bench and attained a foremost position in his profession, being recognized as one of the most talented members of the Tennessee bar. He and his wife were earnest and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which she was particularly active. Mrs. Baxter was born near Columbia, and her father, John R. Jones, was a native of North Carolina. Following his graduation from Chappell Hill College he came to Tennessee and became one of the largest and most successful planters in Marshall county. He gradually added to his holdings until he became the owner of an immense estate and previous to the war had between one hundred and fifty and two hundred slaves. To Nathaniel and Mary L. (Jones) Baxter were born six children, all of whom passed away previous to the demise of their son Nathaniel with the exception of a daughter, Mary L., who married Dr. Crouse, of Memphis, Tennessee.

Nathaniel Baxter, Jr., attended a private school in his home locality near Nashville, receiving his instruction from a Mr. Campbell, who was a very capable educator. In the fall of 1861, when but fourteen years of age, he enlisted as a private in the Confederate army and served until General Johnston surrendered his troops in North Carolina, winning promotion to the rank of first lieutenant in Freeman's Battery of Artillery. He was twice wounded, first in an engagement near Macon, Georgia, and afterward at Chickamauga, but neither injury proved of a serious nature. He was captured near Franklin, Tennessee, and sent to a Federal prison at Fort Delaware, where he was confined for six months.

After receiving his discharge from the service Colonel Baxter returned to Nashville and began the study of law under his father, being admitted to the bar in 1867. For two or three years he successfully followed his profession, his associates in practice being his brother Edward and his father, and soon afterward he was appointed clerk and master in the chancery court at Nashville, serving in that capacity for six years. He next turned his attention to the field of finance and at the close of a year the bank with which he was connected was merged with the First National Bank of Nashville. He was elected president of the new organization and continued at its head for about nine years, also acting as clerk of the supreme court while filling that office. His interests broadened with the demands of the times until not only Nashville and the state but also the entire south benefited by his labors, which were manifestly resultant. His most important work was in connection with the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company and of this large corporation he was president for fourteen years, carrying the company through two of the worst panics ever experienced in the United States. He was a man of unusual business acumen and executive force, and his labors found culmination in the development of an undertaking of mammoth proportions. It was while he was controlling the destiny of this company that the work of manufacturing steel rails was inaugurated, a mill being erected at Birmingham, Alabama, and in their plant was produced the first steel ever manufactured in the south. Mr. Baxter remained at the head of this vast organization until 1902, when he resigned, having accomplished work of great value and importance in promoting industrial interests of the south. He had the power of concentration, which enabled him to give his entire thought to the matter in hand, and he thus brought to bear all of his force and power in the accomplishment of his purpose.

Recognition of Mr. Baxter's worth and ability on the part of his fellow citizens led to his selection for public office and in 1910 he was chosen to represent his district in the state senate, of which he was speaker during that session. Indorsement of his first term's services secured for him re-election to that office in 1912 and he became one of the most influential members of the upper house, being instrumental in securing the passage of much beneficial legislation, while he was never known to support an unworthy cause.

In 1868 Colonel Baxter married Miss Laura Lavender, of Memphis, Tennessee, whose ready sympathy and keen interest in all of his business enterprises were ever an incentive to renewed effort on his part. They became the parents of four children, but lost two sons who died in infancy. There were also two daughters in the family:

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Nannie, who married Robert F. Jackson, a well known attorney of Nashville; and Laura, the wife of Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta, Georgia.

In religious faith Colonel Baxter was a Methodist and, like his father, he gave his political allegiance to the democratic party. During his later years his attention was mainly given to the development and improvement of a fine farm of twenty-four hundred acres, of which eighteen hundred acres were under cultivation, the property being situated about six miles from Nashville. He believed in doing, not seeming; in actions, not words, and his life history is a notable illustration of brilliant achievement through individual effort. He was highly honored in his city and state and the respect which was accorded him was well deserved, for his record was an unblemished one, and he set before others an example of high purpose nobly achieved.

HON. JACOB M. DICKINSON.

Jacob McGavock Dickinson, one of the strongest statesmen and lawyers of the post-war period of Tennessee, was born in Columbus, Mississippi, January 30, 1851, the son of Henry and Anna (McGavock) Dickinson. He was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1871 with the degree of A. B. and in the next year received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He then studied law in Columbia University, New York, at the University of Leipzig, and at L'Ecole de Droit, Paris, and also attended lectures at the Sorbonne. He was given the degree of LL. D. by Columbia University in 1905, by the University of Illinois in the same year, and by Lincoln University in 1917.

On April 20, 1876, Mr. Dickinson married Miss Martha Overton, of Nashville, Tennessee.

After having been admitted to the bar in 1874, he opened an office in Nashville where he soon secured a large and lucrative practice and where he remained from 1874 to 1899. He then established an office in Chicago, which he conducted from 1899 to 1909.

By special commission he served several times on the supreme bench of Tennessee. From 1895 to 1897 he was assistant attorney-general of the United States. As counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in 1903, he achieved a remarkable reputation for legal learning and for the lucidity of his argument which marked him as one of the world's most eminent advocates. So irresistible, indeed, was his logic that the United States won its case and not the slightest ill feeling was engendered. It was one of the modern causes which have served to remove the animosity which once existed between Great Britain and this country and to cement the relationship existing now between the two greatest English speaking nations of the world.

From 1899 to 1901 Mr. Dickinson was general solicitor for the Illinois Central Railroad and its general counsel from 1901 to 1909. In 1909 he was appointed by President Taft as secretary of war and served in this position from 1909 to 1911. He was president of the American Bar Association 1907-1908; receiver of the Rock Island Lines, 1915-1917. He is a member of the following clubs: Wayfarers, Cliff Dwellers and Industrial, all of Chicago; and University of Washington. He is vice president of the American Society of International Law. Although he is living at present in Chicago he has large interests in Tennessee and spends much of his time in Nashville.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN STEPHENSON.

The growth of a city does not depend so much upon its machinery of government nor even upon the men who fill public office as upon those who foster trade relations and promote commercial activity. In this connection, therefore, William F. Stephenson is deserving of more than passing notice, for as vice president of the Stratton-Warren Hardware Company he has been largely instrumental in promoting the development of the leading wholesale concern of this nature in Memphis.

He was born on a farm near Shelbyville, in Bedford county, Tennessee, January 23, 1866, and his parents, Edward Newton and Nancy Ann (Darnell) Stephenson, were also natives of this state and of English and Scotch descent. The father was an architect and building contractor and also followed the occupation of farming. He served as a soldier in the Civil war, defending the cause of the Confederacy, and

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WILLIAM F. STEPHENSON

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was called to his final rest on the 22d of February, 1905, at the age of sixty-nine years. The mother was six months his junior and her demise occurred April 9, 1906, when she had reached the age of seventy years.

William F. Stephenson was reared upon the home farm in Bedford county, Tennessee, and attended the public schools of the locality, later becoming a student at the Winchester Normal School of this state. When twenty-one years of age he completed his studies and then returned home to assist his father in the operation of the farm. Desiring to enter business life, he went to Nashville, Tennessee, in 1888 and secured a clerical position in a retail hardware store, where he was employed for two years. He next became order clerk for a wholesale hardware house, now belonging to the Gray & Dudley Company of Nashville, and remained with them for fifteen years, being steadily advanced as he demonstrated his worth and ability. In 1903 he was sent by the firm to Birmingham, Alabama, as manager of their branch store and while in that city he was made third vice president of the company. In 1906 he tendered his resignation and joined the Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Company of Louisville, Kentucky, as sales manager, but severed his connection with that concern at the end of a year, arriving in Memphis in 1907. He became vice president and one of the directors of the Barnes & Miller Hardware Company, which in 1913 was merged with the Benedict-Warren Hardware Company, of this city, and the business is now conducted under the style of the Stratton-Warren Hardware Company, of which he has served as vice president since the reorganization. The business has rapidly developed and this is now the largest wholesale hardware concern in Memphis and one of the largest in the south. Mr. Stephenson has devoted his entire life to the business and in the control of his interests he displays notable sagacity and strong executive power.

On the 9th of May, 1893, Mr. Stephenson was united in marriage to Miss Irene Scales Williams, of Nashville, Tennessee, and they have become the parents of two daughters, both of whom have received liberal educational advantages. The older daughter, Jessie Elizabeth, married Sterling B. Seifert, formerly of Memphis but now a resident of Nashville, and Louise Catherine is at home.

In 1921 Mr. Stephenson organized the Memphis Exchange Club and served as its first president, recently retiring from the office. He is a valued member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, and his religious faith is indicated by his affiliation with the Methodist church. In thoroughness and the mastery of every detail of the duties that have devolved upon him lies the secret of the success which has brought Mr. Stephenson to a position of leadership in business circles of Memphis, and his record is proof of the fact that merit and ability will always come to the front.

LISLE RICHARD HAWLEY.

From office boy to district manager is in brief the history of the business career of Lisle Richard Hawley, the manager of the southern branch of the Quaker Oats Company of Chicago, with headquarters at Memphis. Starting as an office boy in the local office of the Great Western Cereal Company, in his native city of Muscatine, Iowa, Mr. Hawley has in the little more than twenty years that he has been connected with the cereal industry, worked up to a very important executive position in a nationally famous company. Moreover, this successful business man is still on the sunny side of forty and can look forward to even greater achievements in the future.

Born on the 12th of August, 1884, Lisle R. Hawley is the son of George R. and Mary Margaret (Griffith) Hawley, the father a native of Rhode Island and the mother born in Cincinnati, Ohio. The lineage on both sides of the family can be traced to English origin and in the paternal line there is a considerable admixture of Scotch blood. George R. Hawley was engaged in business in Muscatine until his death in 1916, and his wife survived him but two years. To this couple were born three children: Lisle R. Hawley, and his two older sisters, Mrs. W. D. Downer and Mrs. Elmer C. Nichols, both of Muscatine. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood in this Iowa city and graduated from the high school on the 8th of June, 1902, when he was seventeen years old. Immediately he went to work for the Great Western Cereal Company of Chicago, as an office boy in its branch office at Muscatine, and has remained in that line of business ever since. During this long period of years he has been employed by but two companies, the one

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with whom he was first associated and his present firm—the Quaker Oats Company. During the nine years he was connected with the Great Western Cereal Company he worked up to the position of assistant feed sales manager in the main office at Chicago. Meanwhile he had been a traveling salesman for the firm for some time, and during the last five years of this nine-year period had been in the Chicago office. In 1911 Mr. Hawley resigned his position with this company to become southern feed sales manager of the Quaker Oats Company of Chicago. Until 1920 his headquarters remained in that city, although he had the entire south as his territory. In that year the company completed a very large plant in Memphis and established its southern agency in this city, with Mr. Hawley in charge as manager. As this is the only branch of this large concern in the south Mr. Hawley has an enormous territory under his supervision and is conducting a brisk trade. Under his careful management the volume of business has been growing steadily and the company's products are reaching a wider and more extensive market.

On the 14th of September, 1912, Mr. Hawley was married to Miss Gladys May Lloyd of Chicago, who is a native of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley have one son, Lisle Richard, Jr., born June 30, 1917.

In the comparatively short time that Mr. Hawley has lived in Memphis he has formed a large circle of acquaintances in the business world, and has become a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club. His religious affiliations are with the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order. Possessed of high standards of character and a keen sense of his social obligations as related to the promotion of the welfare of the community in which he makes his home, Mr. Hawley has already created for himself a place among the representative citizens of Memphis.

SAMUEL D. SMITH.

Samuel D. Smith, who is engaged in the manufacturing business in Rockwood, operating bottling works, was born in Roane county on the 7th of January, 1870, a son of John W. and Elizabeth Smith. His paternal grandfather, Aleck Smith, was a pioneer settler of Roane county. John W. Smith, who was born in 1846, engaged in farming in early life but is now living retired and is a most highly esteemed and respected citizen of Roane county. His wife was born in 1848.

In the acquirement of his education Samuel D. Smith attended the public schools of Roane county and subsequently enrolled in the University of Kentucky at Lexington. For the following nine years after graduation he engaged in teaching school and then entered the mercantile business at Glenalice. Later he removed to Rockwood, where for ten years he conducted a furniture business, disposing of his interests at the end of that time to devote his entire time and attention to the operation of the bottling plant which he purchased. He is owner of one of the leading industrial enterprises of Roane county and likewise has extensive farm interests and city property. He is a director in the Rockwood Stove Works and in the Roane County Canning Company. The position of affluence he has attained is the result of his own labors, and he well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, for honesty and integrity have governed him in all transactions.

In Roane county on the 26th of July, 1894, Mr. Smith married Miss Sarah K. King, a daughter of W. C. and Sarah King of Tennessee. To their union four children have been born: Curtis E., born in 1895, enlisted upon the entrance of the United States into the World war and served with Company D, One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division, with the rank of first sergeant. He was killed at the battle of Ypres, July 18, 1918, and two years later his remains were brought to his home in Tennessee, being buried in Oak Grove Cemetery at Rockwood. Ira G., born in 1897, likewise served in the World war, and he is married and resides in Rockwood. Casper C., born in 1898, served throughout the World war with the Marines. He is also married and resides in Rockwood. Ilo Rue, born in 1900, is a graduate of a girls' seminary at Nashville and is likewise a graduate in music.

The political allegiance of Mr. Smith is given to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has been a member of the board of aldermen two terms and is at present city commissioner. He is an active contributor to the Chamber of Commerce, and his religious faith is that of the Christian church, of which he is a con-

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sistent communicant. He is identified with the Masons and is chairman of the Civitan Club. Although his extensive and varied business interests take up the greater part of his time and attention, Mr. Smith is essentially public-spirited and is one of the forceful and energetic promoters of the city's advancement.

THOMAS MARTIN BREAZEALE.

A prominent member of the Loudon county bar is Thomas Martin Breazeale, who has practiced in Lenoir City since 1910. He was born in Roane county on the 3d of October, 1885, a son of John J. and Julia A. (Hart) Breazeale. His paternal grandparents were B. W. and Sarah (Littleton) Breazeale of Tennessee, and his maternal grandparents were Robert and Betty (Wilson) Hart, likewise of this state.

In the acquirement of his education Thomas Martin Breazeale attended the public schools of Roane county and subsequently was graduated from the Kingston high school. He then enrolled in Cumberland University at Lebanon for the study of law and was graduated from that institution with the LL. B. degree in 1910. In that year he located in Lenoir City, where he has since practiced, having built up an extensive and important clientele. He is attorney for the Peoples Bank here and is also a director of the institution.

On the 5th of October, 1918, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Breazeale and Miss Lou Blackburn, a daughter of Jack and Sarah Blackburn of Tennessee. Mrs. Breazeale is a woman of culture and refinement and she is prominent in club and social circles.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Breazeale has been a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He was elected to the state legislature in 1915, serving until 1917, and he is now serving as justice of the peace and is a member of the republican county executive committee. Mr. Breazeale is a member of the Baptist church and a member of its finance committee, being a zealous worker in its behalf. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Eastern Star and the Junior Order United American Mechanics. He is president of the Civitan Club and holds membership in the Daughters of America. Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the State and County Bar Associations. During the World war Mr. Breazeale gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. He served on the legal advisory board and is now chairman of the local Red Cross chapter. He holds to the highest of professional ethics and is regarded as one of the foremost attorneys in his city, county and state.

CHARLES L. BAUM.

Charles L. Baum, florist, is one of Knoxville's most substantial and progressive business men. He was born here on the 2d of January, 1863, a son of Charles Baum, who came to Knoxville in 1849 and was a carpenter by trade, in the employ of the Southern Railroad for sixty years.

Charles L. Baum received his education in the public schools of Knoxville and began working at the age of eleven years, driving a bread wagon during his spare time. When fourteen years of age he entered a car wheel foundry as machine molder, being paid twenty-five cents a day for his labors. He remained at the foundry sixteen years, and his close application to business won him constant advancement until he became foreman of the shops in 1889. Subsequently he determined to enter business on his own account and as a result established the Baum Floral Company. At first he had but two and one-half acres of land in flowers, but today he has two and one-half acres under glass at the home place and another place of sixty-five acres, twenty-five acres being planted in flower bulbs. In 1893 Mr. Baum opened a small office in Knoxville, but his business grew to such extensive proportions that he was compelled to seek larger quarters, removing to his present location in 1916. He has a beautifully appointed store with two basements and does a large wholesale business, shipping to New York, Pittsburgh and Chicago. He is also interested in the Cherokee Orchard Company, eighteen miles from Sevierville, which company owns three hundred acres in orchard at an elevation of forty-five hundred feet, and likewise have planted there some one hundred thousand lily bulbs.

Mr. Baum married Miss Mattie E. Gallion, a descendant of Adam Peck of East Ten-

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nessee. To their union four children have been born: Carl P.; Roy L.; Lena, who is the wife of G. W. Chesney; and Floyd F. The sons and the son-in-law are all associated with Mr. Baum in the floral business.

Mr. Baum is a public-spirited citizen, and his influence is ever on the side of advancement and improvement. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine. In the conduct of his business Mr. Baum displays those qualities which show him to be thoroughly conversant with modern-day business conditions. He is actuated by a spirit of enterprise and progress that accomplishes results, and success is attending his well defined efforts.

JAMES LYNN DUNAVANT, M. D.

Dr. James Lynn Dunavant, engaged in practice in Henning, occupies a prominent position among the leading physicians of that city and Lauderdale county. His birth occurred in that county, on the 3d of July, 1889, and he is a son of Dr. Oscar Read and Susan Ellen (Barfield) Dunavant. The father was born in 1854 and for many years practiced medicine in this state, but is now living retired, enjoying well merited rest.

James Lynn Dunavant attended the grammar and high schools of his native county and later entered Hall Moody School at Martin, where he was a student from 1908 to 1910. In early life he decided to adopt the medical profession, and after graduating from the latter institution he went to Memphis, becoming a student in the Memphis Hospital Medical College. He remained there until 1912 and then went to Chicago, where he received his M. D. degree in 1918. In that same year he returned to Memphis and was an interne at the St. Joseph Hospital for a time. Subsequently he came to Henning and has since practiced here. He enjoys an extensive and representative patronage and well merits the high position accorded him by his professional brethren. In 1918 Dr. Dunavant volunteered in the United States Medical Corps and was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, where he remained until receiving his honorable discharge on the 6th of December, 1919.

At Ripley, Tennessee, on the 4th of November, 1915, Dr. Dunavant married Miss Carrie Dill Bussey, a daughter of Z. E. and Gussie (Price) Bussey. Mrs. Dunavant is prominent in the club and social circles of Henning.

Since attaining his majority the Doctor has given his political endorsement to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He is well posted on all important questions and issues of the day and maintains an active interest in party affairs, although he has never sought nor desired public office. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, and during his college days he became affiliated with Kappa Sigma, a national (social) college fraternity of high standing. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the American Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Association, Tennessee State and County Medical Associations, and through membership in these bodies he keeps in constant touch with the advance in medical research being made by eminent physicians and surgeons throughout the country. The religious faith of the Dunavants is that of the Methodist church, of which church they are consistent communicants.

J. FRED JOHNSON.

J. Fred Johnson, president of the Kingsport Improvement Corporation, was born in Hillsville, Virginia, in 1874, a son of J. Lee and Mary P. (Early) Johnson. The father was born in Carroll county, Virginia, and engaged in the mercantile business until some years prior to his demise. He is survived by his widow, who was likewise born in Carroll county, Virginia. The marriage of Mr. Johnson and Mary P. Early was celebrated in Hillsville, Virginia, in 1873, and to them three children were born, two daughters and one son, of whom J. Fred is the oldest.

J. Fred Johnson received his early education in the common schools of his native county and after graduating from high school he accepted a clerkship in a general store at Hillsville. He remained there until he was twenty-eight years of age, when he became an employe of the Carolina-Clinchfield & Ohio Railroad, in the capacity of commissary manager. He was located in the mountains of western North Carolina, where the road

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was doing construction work. His close application to the thing at hand, innate ability and laudable ambition won for him constant promotion, and eventually he was put in charge of another department of the road, buying land for the right of way. Later he was made purchasing agent for the road and in due time he became general agent, having charge of the real estate and industrial development. In this connection, in 1914, he started the development of Kingsport. Two years later he came to this community and purchased seven thousand acres of land. A man of keen foresight, he realized the opportunities this community would have as a freight center and he determined to secure the services of the best men available in laying out the city. It was necessary that the streets afford easy circulation, that space be allotted for parks, sites for churches, schools and other public buildings and to this end Mr. Johnson worked long and tirelessly. His ideal for Kingsport was a city wherein the evils of political graft were avoided, where a system of public education, complete and practical, would prepare boys and girls to become useful citizens, and where families might live happily. He has attained his ideal and where there was nothing but bare farm lands in this section of the state in 1914, today there stands a modern city with a population of ten thousand. A number of industries have been induced to locate here, among them a brick factory, a cement factory and a publishing house. The publishing house affords employment to many people, for it not only manufactures the paper from the raw product, but prints and binds, etc., until the book is completed. The frame schoolhouse, with an enrollment of five hundred pupils, which stood here in 1914, has been supplanted by a modern brick structure, which has an enrollment of sixteen hundred. The high school prepares students for vocational work and also is an accredited institution, its students being eligible to any university upon receipt of a diploma. Kingsport as it stands today is a visible tribute to the efforts of J. Fred Johnson, who had the courage to carry out his plans on the scale he had outlined. He is prominent in business circles as president of the Kingsport Brick Company, president of the Farming Corporation, president of the Kingsport Improvement Corporation, and he is identified with many other utility corporations of Kingsport.

In Hillsdale, Virginia, in 1896, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Johnson to Miss Ruth Carter, a daughter of Walter Carter of Carroll county, Virginia. Mrs. Johnson is a woman of much culture and refinement and she is prominent in the club and social affairs of Kingsport.

The religious faith of Mr. Johnson is that of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Mr. Johnson's career is an example of the power of energy, ambition, and hard work insuring success.

EUGENE F. ALLEN.

One of Ashland City's most progressive business men and popular officials is Eugene F. Allen, senior member of the Allen, Pardue Tie & Lumber Company, and postmaster since 1914. A native of Tennessee, his birth occurred near Ashland City, on the 25th of September, 1879, a son of A. F. and Ella (Hale) Allen. Both Allen and Hale families were among the pioneer settlers of Cheatham county, the former coming from North Carolina and the latter from Virginia. A. F. Allen, who is seventy-one years of age, is now retired, having achieved financial independence as the result of successfully directed agricultural pursuits. He was born in Cheatham county, where he has always lived and to the development and improvement of which he has contributed in a marked degree. Mr. Allen was married, near Ashland City, to Miss Ella Hale, whose demise occurred in 1910. To their union twelve children were born, five sons and seven daughters, of whom four sons and six daughters are living, Eugene F., whose name introduces this review, being the fifth in order of birth.

In the acquirement of his education Eugene F. Allen attended the county schools of Cheatham and Davidson counties and remained on the home farm until he was nineteen years of age. At that time he determined to start out in life on his own account, so he borrowed money and purchased a piece of timber land in Davidson county, laying the foundation for his present successful business. Mr. Allen had had practically no experience in this line of work, but his laudable ambition, stanch determination and intelligently directed efforts brought him well merited success. He is now operating under the name of the Allen, Pardue Tie & Lumber Company and is engaged in buying and selling lumber and in manufacturing ties on an extensive scale,

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and the concern is one of the representative business interests of Ashland City. Aside from his activity in lumber circles Mr. Allen is a most popular public official, being postmaster of Ashland City, to which office he was appointed in 1914. He believes that every public office is a public trust and discharges the duties devolving upon him with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituency.

On the 23d of October, 1903, Mr. Allen was united in marriage to Miss Daisy E. Sanders, a daughter of W. W. Sanders, former postmaster of Ashland City and a prominent and highly esteemed citizen. To their union three children have been born: Marion, eighteen years of age; Guy, sixteen; and Frank, thirteen years of age.

The religious faith of Mr. Allen is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is a consistent member of that church in this city, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Ashland Lodge, F. & A. M., of Ashland City. During the World war Mr. Allen gave generously of his time and money to the promotion of the government's interests and was active in all Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps drives, and was very successful in the work he did for the Red Cross. Mr. Allen is in every sense of the word a self-made man, his genial and pleasing personality has won for him many true and stanch friends and he stands high in this community for his integrity and sterling worth.

CAPTAIN ISAAC ALEXANDER HILL.

Captain Isaac Alexander Hill, a lifelong resident and one of the most prominent citizens of Roane county, passed away at Harriman, Tennessee, on the 22d of January, 1916, at the age of seventy-one years, five months and twenty-four days. His birth occurred near Postoak Springs, Roane county, June 28, 1844, his parents being Barney and Nancy (Millican) Hill and his paternal grandparents were Lieutenant Colonel Joab and Elizabeth (Lane) Hill of Tennessee. He was a great-grandson of Rev. William and Eliza (Halbert) Hill of North Carolina and of Lieutenant Isaac and Sarah (Russell) Lane of North Carolina and Tennessee. The Revolutionary patriots among his ancestors were Rev. William Hill, Rev. Tidence Lane, Captain George Russell, Lieutenant Isaac Lane and William Hill, Sr.

Though still a lad at the time of his father's demise, Isaac A. Hill assisted in rearing and educating his three brothers and one sister and provided a home for his mother until the latter's death, which occurred in Roane county, on the 15th of July, 1875. His educational advantages in youth were limited to attendance at the common schools of his native county. When the Civil war broke out in 1861, when political excitement ran high, when the wisest and best of men differed, when father was arrayed against son, brother against brother, families broken up, business paralyzed and discord and confusion reigned supreme—in these troublesome times Captain Hill, a seventeen-year-old boy, together with one hundred and two other boys from Roane and adjoining counties, through whose veins coursed the patriotic blood inherited from their grandfathers and great-grandfathers who fought under Sevier and Shelby at King's Mountain and Andrew Jackson at New Orleans, espoused the cause of the Union, crossed the mountain to military headquarters at Camp Dick Robinson, Kentucky, where they were mustered into the service as Company E, First Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and for more than three years slept in the leaves together, ate from the same mess pan, warmed by the same camp fire and drank from the same canteen. Under Colonel R. K. Byrd, Captain Hill participated in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Shiloh, Stone River, Murfreesboro and other famous engagements, including Sherman's celebrated march to the sea.

As a business man Captain Hill was engaged in many large enterprises. He was one of the pioneer iron ore operators of Tennessee. In connection with Captain J. P. Kendrick he owned and operated a fleet of boats and ore barges on the Tennessee river. His fellow townsmen, recognizing his ability and faithfulness, called him to positions of public honor and trust. He filled the office of county trustee for a period of twelve years and for eight years acted as postmaster at Harriman, being first appointed by President McKinley and reappointed by President Roosevelt. It was largely through his instrumentality and during his administration that city delivery and rural routes were established. Captain Hill was also instru-

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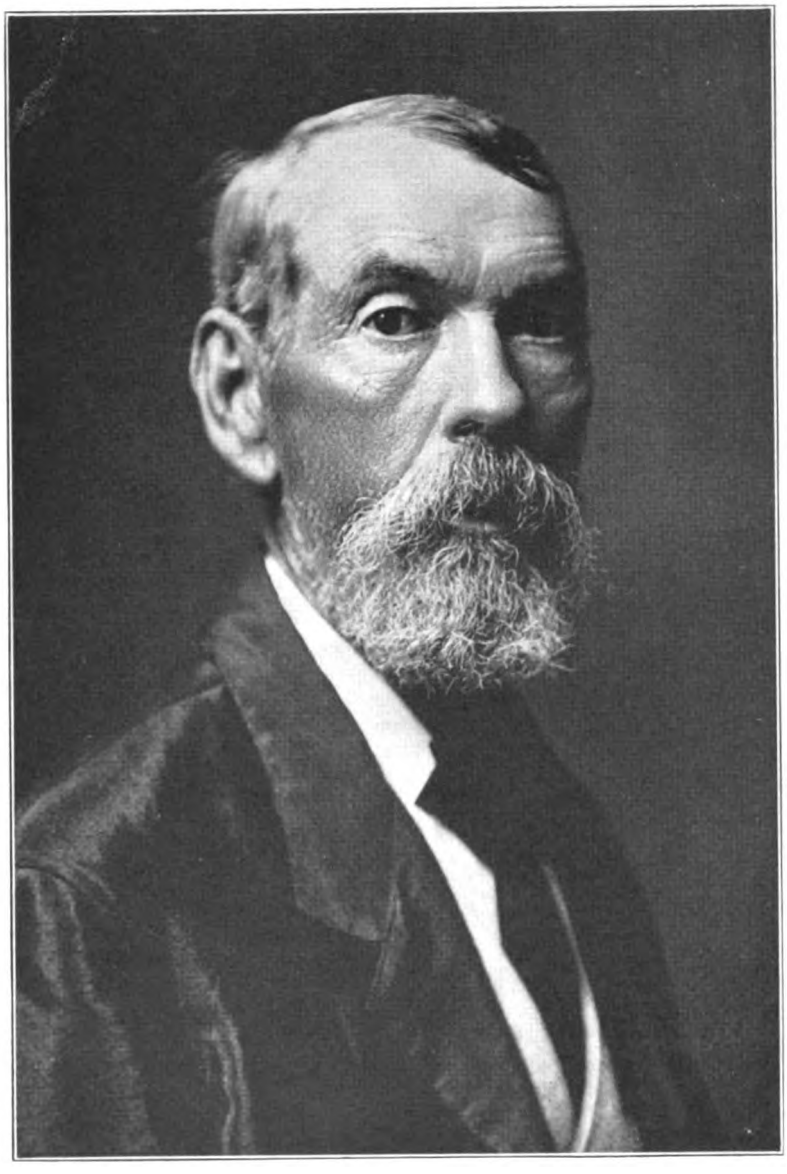

CAPTAIN ISAAC A. HILL

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mental in the upbuilding of Harriman in many ways, being a pioneer citizen and serving as a member of the city council for many years.

On the 10th of November, 1870, in Roane county, Tennessee, Captain Hill was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Amanda Kendrick, eldest of the four daughters of John and Martha Susan (Owens) Kendrick. Her paternal grandfather, Samuel Kendrick in whose honor Kendrick Chapter, D. A. R., of Roane county is named, served as a soldier of the Revolutionary war. Her maternal grandparents were Samuel Sumpter and Sarah (Randolph) Owens, the latter a descendant of Captain Henry Randolph of Henrico county, Virginia, who was the founder of that family in America. Captain and Mrs. Hill became the parents of seven children: May, the wife of Dr. William Walter Hill of Harriman; Pearle, the wife of Robert Bryan Cassell of Harriman; Charles Lester of Harriman; Nancy Ellen, who is the wife of Allen Russell Davis of Harriman; Robert Kendrick of Harriman; Cap Kendrick of Harriman; and John Paul of Harriman.

Fraternally Captain Hill was identified with the Masons for more than a half century, belonging to South Gate Lodge, No. 569, F. & A. M., of which he was one of the trustees for a number of years prior to his death. For many years he had been a deacon in the Christian church at Harriman, in which he held membership.

The following tribute to the memory of Captain Hill, signed "A Comrade," was printed in The Harriman Record under date of January 28, 1916: "He made a good soldier, a good citizen, a kind and affectionate husband and father, filled several offices of honor and trust with credit to himself and honor to his country. His moral and social and religious record is good. No one knew him but to love him. But Captain Hill is gone, his sufferings are over, many of earth's sorrows escaped and heaven made sure. He has answered his last roll call and gone to bivouac with the silent majority. Peace to his ashes." In the same sheet appeared the following: "The funeral was more largely attended than any heretofore held in Harriman, as all business was suspended during the service. No whistles were blown during the time the services were being conducted. The closing of the business houses and the ceasing of the whistles testify in a small way the high esteem in which Captain Hill was held by his fellow citizens. * * * Shelly Post, G. A. R., of Harriman, attended the funeral in a body and acted as guard. * * * The nation has lost one of its stanch supporters, the state a good citizen, the church and lodge one of their best members, the poor their best friend, the family a noble husband and father, and they have the sympathy of the entire community."

The Rockwood Times, under date of January 27, 1916, said: "He was well known by a large number of people here, and his death is looked upon as a distinct loss to the entire community. He often came to this city for short stays, and everyone loved and cherished him. * * * We are proud to have known him and at all times felt that he was a friend of the real kind, one who could be consulted and depended upon for the best in all things. The world is better off by the living of such men, and although it is hard to give them up in death, the influence left as a heritage will be everlasting."

DUDLEY S. TANNER.

One of the well known educators of Maury county is Dudley S. Tanner, principal of the city schools of Mount Pleasant. He was born in Butler county, Kentucky, on the 31st of March, 1889, a son of J. D. and Georgia (Preuitt) Tanner, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Tennessee in 1894 and located at Rockwood. Mr. Tanner is now active in the financial circles of that community as cashier of the Rockwood Bank. Previous to removing to this state he was circuit clerk of Butler county, Kentucky, for six years and previous to that he was engaged in the mercantile business in that county. He has achieved success and is one of the prominent and highly respected citizens of Rockwood. Mr. Tanner is fifty-eight years of age and his wife is fifty-seven. They have two children: Dudley S., whose name initiates this review; and Mary K., who is a teacher of Latin in a school in Kentucky. J. D. Tanner is a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands and both he and his wife are consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

In the acquirement of his early education Dudley S. Tanner attended the common schools of Butler county, Kentucky, and came with his parents to this state in 1894.

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Subsequently he entered college and received his A. B. degree. In 1913 he received the Master's degree from Peabody College. For three years he was vice president of the Wess, Kentucky, Seminary and was county superintendent of schools in Roane county, this state, for a like period. Later he located in Harriman, where he was superintendent of the city schools until the fall of 1921, at which time he was appointed principal of the schools of Mount Pleasant, in which capacity he is now active. He is a man of high intellectual attainments and under his supervision the educational facilities of Mount Pleasant have been greatly improved.

Mr. Tanner follows an independent course in politics, voting for the man best fitted for the office without regard for party principles. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, is a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Mr. Tanner is one of this community's most liberal and public-spirited citizens and as a member of the Commercial Club and Maury Club he is active in every movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and his friends are legion.

RICHARD HENRY LACEY.

No history of Tennessee would be complete without extended reference to Richard Henry Lacey, so closely and prominently was he associated with the development and upbuilding of this section of the country through many years. A prominent figure in railway circles, he occupied for an extended period the responsible position of general passenger agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad in southern territory. His advancement to a position of high honor and trust was the legitimate outcome of his capability and fidelity, and throughout his career his purposes were crowned with successful achievement.

Mr. Lacey was born in Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, and was of Scotch and Norman-Irish descent, although the family has long been represented on this side of the Atlantic. His father, John Henry Lacey, was born in Salem, Virginia, but during his childhood accompanied his parents to Russellville, Kentucky, where his father died during the cholera epidemic of 1832, leaving him the chief support of the family. When very young he learned the cabinet-maker's trade and at an age when most youths have their attention fixed upon the acquirement of an education or pleasurable enjoyment he began the manufacture of furniture and burial caskets. His business prospered year by year and he had accumulated a substantial estate ere death called him. In early manhood he wedded Miss Elizabeth Frances Sumter, a daughter of Colonel Edmund Randolph Sumter of Virginia and a cousin of General Thomas Sumter of Revolutionary war fame. To Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Lacey there were born five children: William Elwood, Mary Elizabeth, John Asher, Cora Belle and Richard Henry.

The last named, when but five years of age, became a pupil in a school taught by Miss Jane Addams and when a lad of nine years he entered a private school conducted by the Rev. James H. Fall, a local minister of the Christian church. Four years later he matriculated in the Bethel College of Russellville and there completed his studies. However, throughout his life he remained a man of liberal education and wide general information because of his extensive reading and the many valuable lessons which he gleaned in the school of experience.

With his removal from Russellville to Franklin, Kentucky, Richard H. Lacey turned his attention to the grain trade and conducted business successfully along that line for a period of three years. He was then offered a position by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which desired the services of a representative in the passenger traffic department in the south. He was made emigrant agent to look after the interests of the railroad in Kentucky that the corporation might secure its share of the large business furnished by emigrants who were then seeking homes in the south and west. He fulfilled his mission with such a marked degree of success that successive promotions followed from time to time until he was appointed southern passenger agent with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee, and continued to act in that capacity until his life's labors were ended. While he discharged his official duties with the utmost fidelity and capability he yet found time to devote to some private enterprises, among which was the building of a line from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad to Mammoth

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Cave and of this he was virtually the owner. He also organized the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Franklin, Kentucky, in which he became one of the extensive shareholders, and he built and owned the Keystone Hotel block, the largest business structure in the city. Thus as the years passed he prospered, owing to his capability in recognizing the value of business situations and his power in successfully solving commercial problems. He was forceful and resourceful, of untiring energy and of notably sound judgment. He wisely kept his opinions to himself, never discussing his business affairs, and he achieved that measure of success which always accompanies such traits when displayed in the business world.

Mr. Lacey was married twice. He first wedded Miss Mary Elizabeth Duvall of Logan county, who passed away, and on the 30th of November, 1898, he was married to Miss Lila Henry Patterson, a daughter of George H. and Sallie (Moore) Patterson. Her father was born in Petersburg, Virginia, and in 1861 became a resident of Franklin, Kentucky, where he established and conducted a dry goods store, being one of the most successful merchants of the city and carrying on his business for an extended period. Later, however, he retired from commercial activity to enjoy in well earned rest the fruits of his former toil. He is a democrat in his political views and has long been a prominent, consistent and helpful member of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Lacey became the parents of two children: Elizabeth Frances, who was born November 18, 1900, and is the wife of Joseph H. Thompson, of a prominent and well known family of Nashville; and George Patterson, who was born January 17, 1902.

Mr. Lacey's interest always centered in his family and he found his greatest happiness at his own fireside. He maintained a beautiful home, Idylwood, at Franklin, Kentucky, the dwelling standing in the midst of charming surroundings, while the magnificent and tasteful furnishings of the home made it a delightful place on account of its beauty as well as its unfeigned cordiality and hospitality. Mr. Lacey also owned an attractive cottage on the lake shore at Wequetonsing, Michigan, where his family spent the summer months. Mrs. Lacey is a lady of liberal culture and innate refinement, who was graduated from the Franklin Female College and also from Vassar College near Boston, Massachusetts. She belongs to the Woman's History Club, of which she has been president, and is a prominent member of other literary organizations, and she is widely known through social relations not only in her home city and state but elsewhere as well.

Mr. Lacey was always a student and scholar, possessing a splendid private library and spending many of his happiest hours among his books. He never sought nor desired office or wished to figure prominently in any public connection. He served, however, on the staff of Governor J. Proctor Knott with the title of colonel. From his childhood days he held membership in the Methodist church and was a most loyal supporter of its cause and undertakings. In politics he voted with the democratic party on national questions but at local elections was a supporter of the prohibition cause. He was a man of philanthropic spirit, of generous disposition and of most kindly nature. Steadfast in friendship, modest in his appreciation of his own qualities, and immovable in his adherence to principles, his position as husband, father, friend and citizen was largely ideal, and throughout his life he used his talents wisely and well for the benefit of mankind as well as for the advancement of the interests of his own family.

DAVID FRANKLIN CHASTAIN.

One of the reliable real estate men in Knoxville is David Franklin Chastain, who was born at Swan, Georgia, on the 28th of March, 1886. On the paternal side he is of French descent. His grandfather, Jason C. Chastain, was born in Georgia and later removed to North Carolina, in which state he was married. Subsequently he returned to his native state and resided there until his demise. He was a progressive agriculturist and representative citizen. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war Grandfather Chastain enlisted in the Confederate army. He received a captain's commission in the cavalry and was three times wounded. Junius M. Chastain, the father of David Franklin Chastain, was born on the home farm near Swan, Georgia. Upon attaining man's estate he engaged in farming on his own account and also operated a general store. He was very active in civic affairs and contributed in a marked degree to the development of his community. He was the only son in a family of eight children. He married Miss Sarah

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Wilson. She was born in Jackson county, North Carolina, a daughter of William Wilson, a prominent farmer and justice of the peace, who was a colonel in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war. Junius M. Chastain died in 1908. His widow is living in Blue Ridge, Georgia.

In the acquirement of his education David Franklin Chastain attended the common schools of Fannin county, Georgia. After putting his textbooks aside he engaged in farming and also assisted his father in the conduct of the mercantile business at Swan. In 1920 he came to Knoxville and first engaged in the wholesale grocery business with his brothers, William Jason and Grover C. Chastain. Some time later he disposed of his interests and established a real estate business. The best principles of honor and integrity have governed all of his transactions and he is conceded to be one of the most reliable real estate dealers in Knoxville. He buys and sells principally, but also handles real estate on a commission basis.

On the 30th of June, 1914, was celebrated the marriage of David Franklin Chastain to Miss Berta Griffith, a daughter of A. Benton Griffith, a prominent farmer and stock trader of Fannin county, Georgia, in which county he was born. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Chastain two children have been born: David F., Jr., and Roberta Virginia. Mrs. Chastain is a true southern gentlewoman and she is prominent in social circles. She is a woman of high intellectual attainments and a graduate of the Southern Female College at La Grange, Georgia, where she specialized in art.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Chastain has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. When in Georgia he was particularly active in party affairs, and he has been delegate to several state conventions. The religious faith of the Chastain family is that of the Broadway Baptist church. Mr. Chastain has no fraternal affiliations but along strictly business lines he is identified with the Real Estate Board and the Realtors. For recreation he turns to the great outdoors and he is fond of hunting and fishing and other manly sports. Mr. Chastain has a town house on Suttrell street, where he lives during the winter months, and he spends the summer on his farm in Georgia. Although Mr. Chastain has resided in Knoxville but a few years he is held in high esteem for his personal integrity, his thorough manliness, his whole-hearted spirit and his generosity.

LEON DAVIS KIRBY.

One of the well known merchants of Sewanee is Leon Davis Kirby, active in the conduct of the University Supply Store. He was born in Nashville, on the 30th of December, 1875, a son of John Lewis and Mary Elizabeth (White) Kirby. The paternal grandparents were John and Mary Ann Kirby of Tennessee and Lewis and Mary White, natives of Sumner county. John Lewis Kirby was born in 1837. He was assistant editor of books and publications of the Methodist Publishing House for over twenty years, having been assistant editor of Sunday school literature for eighteen years prior, and was prominently known in that connection, being the only layman of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who ever held an editorship. During the Civil war he was war correspondent for the Louisville Courier Journal of Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Kirby died in 1919.

The public schools of Nashville afforded Leon Davis Kirby his early education and subsequently he enrolled in Vanderbilt University, from which institution he was graduated in 1897, with the B. A. degree. Upon the completion of his education he made his initial step into the business world in the coke and coal business in Virginia and remained in that state until September, 1908, when he came to Sewanee and opened the University Supply Store. He achieved substantial success from the start and is enjoying an extensive and ever-increasing patronage. Mr. Kirby is also a director in the Bank of Sewanee.

In Abingdon, Virginia, on the 7th of April, 1902, was celebrated the marriage of Leon Davis Kirby to Miss Eleanor Howard Gildersleeve, a daughter of Benjamin and Mary Gildersleeve of Virginia. To their union four children have been born: Leon Davis, Jr., whose birth occurred in 1903; Eleanor G., born in 1909; Mary Gibson, whose birth occurred in 1911; and John, born in 1912. Mrs. Kirby is a woman of charming personality and she is prominent in the club and social circles of Sewanee.

Since attaining his majority Leon Davis Kirby has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has never sought nor

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desired public office however, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Since his connection with local business interests Mr. Kirby has become known for his spirit of enterprise and his tireless energy, being progressive in his policy and quick to act when the occasion demands.

LESLIE ROGERS DARR.

Leslie Rogers Darr, a prominent member of the legal profession of Jasper, was born in Marion county on the 8th of November, 1886, a son of Joseph A. and Rebecca Jane (Rogers) Darr. His maternal grandparents were Ephraim and Sarah Rogers, natives of Georgia.

In the acquirement of his preliminary education Leslie Rogers Darr attended the public schools of his native county and subsequently enrolled in the Pryor Institute at Jasper. Later he entered the legal department of Cumberland University, which institution conferred the LL. D. degree upon him in 1909. He has practiced in Jasper since graduation and has attained a position of prominence at the county and state bar. During the administration of Woodrow Wilson as president of the United States he served as a United States commissioner. He enjoys an extensive and lucrative private practice and is attorney for the Farmers State Bank, of which he is also a director.

In Marion county on the 10th of June, 1912, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Darr and Miss Barbara Raulston, a daughter of S. B. and Kelly Raulston of Tennessee. To their union two children have been born: Barbara Katherine, whose birth occurred in 1913; and Leslie Rogers, born in 1914. Mrs. Darr is a woman of much personal charm and is socially prominent.

Mr. Darr has been a stanch supporter of the democratic party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he likewise holds membership in the Eastern Star and is a thirty-second degree Mason. Along strictly professional lines he is a member of the State and County Bar Associations.

CHARLES EDWARD BROOKS.

Among the men who have prominently influenced the trend of industrial development in Sullivan county is Charles Edward Brooks of Kingsport, vice president, secretary and general manager of the Citizens Supply Company. He was born near Rogersville on the 5th of October, 1884, a son of W. D. and Alice (Webb) Brooks. The Brooks family originally resided in Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather, James Brooks, served throughout the Civil war as a first lieutenant in the Federal infantry. W. D. Brooks was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, and he has followed agricultural pursuits for a number of years. His marriage to Miss Alice Webb was celebrated near Rogersville in 1872. Mrs. Brooks was born and reared in Hawkins county, where her family were pioneer settlers. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Brooks twelve children have been born, nine sons and three daughters, all living.

Charles Edward Brooks, the fourth in order of birth, acquired what education he received as a result of his own efforts. At an early age he started out in the business world as clerk in a general store in Hawkins county, where he was employed for five years, and then went to Rogersville where he was connected with the produce business for about ten years. He bought an interest in the business, a branch of which was in Kingsport, and in 1913 he became sole owner. He continued in that business until 1915, when he sold out and organized the Citizens Supply Company, a wholesale and retail building lumber business. For some time he was secretary, treasurer and general manager of the business and he is now vice president, secretary and general manager and owns the controlling interest. The Citizens Supply Company was organized with a paid up capital of ten thousand dollars and the capital stock now has a par value of seventy-five thousand dollars, while the annual business of the company amounts to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It enjoys an extensive patronage, furnishing building supplies for Kingsport and vicinities.

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In Kingsport on the 5th of November, 1911, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brooks and Miss Hester Jane Helms, a daughter of T. L. Helms. They are parents of four children, one son and three daughters: Dorothy Kate, nine years of age; Mary Jane, seven; Charles Edward, Jr., five; and Anna Walker, three.

Fraternally Mr. Brooks is identified with Kingsport Lodge, No. 1385, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is an officer in the lodge. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church. His business methods and conduct have always been such as neither seek nor require disguise. He deals honorably and honestly with his fellowmen, and his name has come to be regarded as a synonym for integrity in business and honor and loyalty in every relation of life. Those who know him find him genial, frank, and open-hearted, and he enjoys the trust and confidence of his friends and neighbors.

HAL H. CLEMENTS.

One of the foremost lawyers in Knoxville is Hal H. Clements, assistant attorney general. He was born in Prescott, Pierce county, Wisconsin, on the 19th of March, 1883, a son of William H. H. Clements and Martha Boughton Clements. The progenitor of the Clements family in this country was James Clements, who came to the new world from England prior to the Revolutionary war. Upon the outbreak of that struggle he enlisted in Washington's Foot Troops and served throughout the war. The paternal grandfather, John N. Clements, was born in Maryland and removed to Indiana in early life. He was a merchant and farmer there and one of the most influential men of the state. William H. H. Clements was born in Blooming Grove, Indiana, and moved to Wisconsin when a lad, with his parents. In 1887 he came to Tennessee and engaged in the real estate and insurance business for many years, representing the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company for over fifty years. He was one of the most popular men in the communities in which he resided, for, coupled with a wonderful disposition, he had the genius for making and keeping friends. He was never known to have an enemy. He died on the 2d of January, 1922, at the age of eighty-one years. In religious faith he was a Methodist and in political belief an ardent republican. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Martha Boughton, was a native of Wisconsin, born in Prescott, where her parents were prominent and substantial citizens. Her father, Charles D. Boughton, was a miller and meat dealer. The Boughtons are of French descent.

In the acquirement of his early educational training Hal H. Clements attended the public schools of Knoxville and later became a student at the Baker-Himel Private School. Subsequently he enrolled in the law department of the University of Tennessee and the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him in 1904. On the 1st of June of that year, at the age of twenty-one years, he was admitted to the bar and established offices in Knoxville, where he has continued to practice. For some time he was junior member of the firms of Williams & Clements and Templeton & Clements, but for the past eleven years he has practiced independently. On the 1st of February, 1922, he was appointed assistant attorney general. Although he has enjoyed an extensive general practice, Mr. Clements has specialized in criminal law and has won a widespread reputation in that connection throughout his county and state.

On the 12th of February, 1908, Mr. Clements was united in marriage to Miss Nina Dobson, a daughter of Charles H. Dobson and Sarah Davis Dobson, natives of Knoxville. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Clements four children have been born: Hal H., Jr., born July 30, 1910, who is now a student at the Knoxville high school; Jerome Kilman, born September 7, 1914, whose demise occurred February 14, 1920; Daniel Cooper, born February 4, 1922; and Sarah Davis, born July 26, 1923.

Mr. Clements has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Since 1918 he has been a member of the Republican State committee being elected from the second congressional district by popular vote for three successive terms, and was republican state chairman from 1918 to 1920. While holding this office he laid the plans and prepared the ground work of the campaign which elected Hon. Alf A. Taylor, governor of Tennessee and swept the state for Harding and Coolidge, breaking the "solid south" and putting the entire electoral vote of Tennessee in the republican column for the first time in the history of the state. He has also been a member of the Republican State Pri-

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HAL H. CLEMENTS

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mary Board since 1918 and is now serving his second term as the republican member and secretary of the Knox County Election Commission. He is also an active member of the board of education for the city of Knoxville. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Masters Lodge, No. 244. He is a member of the First Presbyterian church of Knoxville, and along strictly professional lines he is identified with the Tennessee State and Knox County Bar Associations. During the World war Mr. Clements gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests and he was not only active on the legal advisory board but was foremost in the promotion of all drives, etc.

For recreation he turns to outdoor sports, being intensely fond of baseball and football and he likewise spends much of his spare time in hunting and fishing. His hobby, however, is trying a lawsuit, for he is thoroughly devoted to his profession.

JOHN D. ERWIN.

One of the successful merchants of Humboldt is John D. Erwin, who was born at Cottage Grove on the 5th of March, 1875, a son of W. P. and Eliza (Phillips) Erwin. The father was born in Tennessee and was a prominent tobacco planter and buyer. The mother was likewise a native of this state.

In the pursuit of his education John D. Erwin attended the public schools of his birthplace and after putting his textbooks aside entered mercantile business with the M. T. Eaker Fob Company, of Paris. Later he was in the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company and subsequently came to Humboldt, where he has since engaged in merchandising. He is a business man of ability and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Erwin married Miss Aeolin Adams of Humboldt, and to their union three children have been born. Mrs. Erwin is a woman of culture aand refinement and is prominent in club and social circles.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Erwin has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has never sought nor desired political preferment. The religious faith of the Erwin family is that of the Baptist church. During the World war Mr. Erwin gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of government interests, being a dominant factor in the success of all Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives.

ROBERT LEE MURPH, M. D.

Since 1914 Dr. Robert Lee Murph has engaged in the practice of medicine in Yorkville and he is one of the representative members of the profession in Gibson county. A native of Texas, his birth occurred in Nacogdoches county on the 22d of December, 1867, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Olivia (Southerland) Murph. The father was born in 1834 and died in 1890, while the mother was born in 1830 and her demise occurred in 1880.

In the acquirement of his early education Robert Lee Murph attended the common schools of his native county and subsequently was graduated from the Alexander Institute with the degree of A. B. Later he entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, where he was a student during the year 1889, and the following year he studied medicine in Tulane University at New Orleans. He completed his medical course in the Kentucky School of Medicine, which institution conferred the M. D. degree upon him in 1891. In that same year he returned to Tennessee and located in Dyersburg for the practice of his profession. He was in active practice there for some twenty years and in 1914 came to Yorkville, where he has since resided. He is enjoying an extensive and lucrative patronage and well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his professional brethren and fellowmen.

On the 20th of June, 1891, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Murph and Miss Marguerite Normant, a daughter of Ben and Mary Belle Normant, and they have one child, Edith Clyde, whose birth occurred on the 3d of November, 1906, and who is now the wife of Dr. R. S. McDavid of Memphis.

Dr. Murph has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party and

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the principles for which it stands. Although he has never sought nor desired political preferment he is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of good citizenship and to that end is active in the furtherance of every movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare. For some years he has been chairman of the board of health of Gibson county and along strictly professional lines he is identified with the American Medical Association, Southern Medical Association, Tri-State Medical Association and Tennessee State and Gibson County Medical Associations. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, and fraternally he holds membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

GROVER CLEVELAND HARTMAN.

Since 1909 Grover Cleveland Hartman has been in the United States mail service and he is one of Gates' estimable and popular citizens. A native of Tennessee, his birth occurred in Lauderdale county on the 13th of January, 1889, and he is a son of James Henry and Sally Edna (Mitchell) Hartman. His paternal grandfather, James Henry Hartman, served throughout the Civil war under General Forrest and at its close resumed farming, achieving substantial success in that connection. He was a prominent Mason. The maternal grandparents of our subject were William and Nancy Mitchell.

Grover Cleveland Hartman attended the public schools of his native county and in 1906 entered the United States mail service with which he has since been connected.

In Lauderdale county on the 16th of July, 1911, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hartman and Miss Ella Bell Hardward, a daughter of Nelson J. and Lilly May (Puryear) Hardward. They have become parents of one child, James A. Hartman, whose birth occurred in 1912.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Hartman has been a strict adherent of the democratic party, having firm belief in its principles as factors in good government. His religious faith is that of the Christian church, and fraternally he is identified with the Masons and Maccabees. Mr. Hartman is one of the public-spirited citizens of Gates and no movement for the improvement of the community seeks his aid in vain. His genial and pleasing personality has won for him many stanch friends.

JESSE WALLING.

Jesse Walling is one of the prominent and successful men of Tennessee, who has grappled with big problems in finance, has capably directed and managed various business enterprises and has won brilliant success in each undertaking. Mr. Walling, who resides in McMinnville, was born in White county on the 12th of March, 1842, a son of S. J. Rachel (Denton) Walling. His father was born in 1809 and died in 1887. For many years he was sheriff of Warren county, and likewise judge of the county court for several years. Mrs. Walling was born also in 1809 and her death occurred in the same year as that of her husband. They were highly esteemed in the community in which they resided for many years.

In the acquirement of his early education Jesse Walling attended the private schools of Warren and White counties. In 1861 he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Confederate army, serving with the Sixteenth Tennessee troops. He was a member of Company B, under the command of Colonel Savage, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Murfreesboro, being wounded at the last named battle. At the close of the war he returned to Tennessee and ran a stage line from Lebanon through Smithville, Sparta and Crossville to Rockwood, Tennessee, for some time. Later he came to McMinnville and made his initial step into business circles here in the conduct of a mercantile establishment. Subsequently he organized the First National Bank here and also founded a like institution in Sparta. He organized the Liberty Coal Company and the City Bank & Trust Company, of which latter institution he has been president since organization, and is one of the largest real estate owners in Warren county. His life has been guided by the most honorable principles

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and his self-reliance and unfaltering industry, combined with his integrity, constitute the salient features in his success.

At McMinnville, in 1864, was celebrated the marriage of Jesse Walling and Miss Bell Winton, and to them eight children were born: Ella Edna, born in 1872, is now the wife of A. M. Drowden of Tullahoma and has six children; Carrie L., born in 1875, married Mr. Desport and they are living at Nashville and have two children, W. A. and W. F.; Hull R., born in 1877, married Susan Thatch, and they now reside in Denver, Colorado, and have two children, Marguerite and Robert; Jessie, who was born in 1880 and died in 1901, was the wife of O. K. Wilcox and the mother of one child, Jesse, who is living in Chattanooga; Edgar W., who resides in McMinnville, was born in 1887 and married Violet Blue, and they have three children, Edgar, Jesse and Winton; William Joe, who was born in 1881 and died in 1901, married Lydia Terrell and lived at Dechard, Tennessee; Robert died in infancy; and Clarence D., who was born in 1900, is now cashier of the City Bank & Trust Company. He enlisted in the United States army on the 26th of August, 1917, at Nashville and was sent to Greenville, South Carolina, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant and on the 25th of August, 1918, was assigned to the remount service. He was sent to Camp Grant at Rockford, Illinois, and thence to Jacksonville, Florida, where he was placed with the Three Hundred and Thirty-ninth Remount Squad. He sailed for France in October, 1918, and was sent direct to the Verdun sector. Subsequently he was transferred to Bordeaux and was there when the armistice was signed, closing hostilities. In June, 1919, he sailed for the United States and received his honorable discharge at Camp Dix, New Jersey, on the 2d of July, 1919. He immediately returned to McMinnville and accepted his present position as cashier of the City Bank & Trust Company. He is a business man of proven ability and is satisfactorily discharging the many duties devolving upon him. He is one of the most popular young business men in this city. On the 5th of July, 1921, he was married to Miss Amanda Colville, a daughter of Charles and Ada Colville. Mrs. Clarence D. Walling is a young woman of culture and refinement and is prominent in club and social circles of McMinnville.

Since attaining his majority Jesse Walling has been a strict adherent to the principles of the democratic party. He was at one time mayor of McMinnville, serving in that office for several terms. His administration was very businesslike, and he inaugurated and brought to a completion many movements for the development and improvement of the city, county and state. His religious faith is that of the Christian church, in which he has been a deacon for years.

JOHN A. DUNCAN.

John A. Duncan, attorney, of Concord, was born in Loudon county on the 22d of September, 1866, a son of John A. and Mary (Getgood) Duncan. His maternal grandfather was James Getgood of Tennessee. The father was born in 1831 and in early life engaged in farming. He achieved substantial success in that connection and lived retired for some time prior to his demise in 1866. The mother was born in 1837 and died in 1867.

In the acquirement of his early education John A. Duncan attended the public schools of Sumner county and then took up the study of law, attending night school at the University of Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar in 1892 and has practiced his profession in East Tennessee since that time. For three terms Mr. Duncan served as justice of the peace of Knox county and he spent one term in the state legislature. In 1897 he was elected to the state senate from the sixth senatorial district, comprising Knox, Loudon, Monroe and Polk counties, and remained a member of that body three years. Mr. Duncan has always been a stanch and influential supporter of the republican party. He is now devoting his entire time and attention to his profession and enjoys an extensive and representative clientele, handling much important litigation before the courts.

In Knox county in May, 1896, Mr. Duncan married Miss Grace A. Pepper, a daughter of J. S. and Elizabeth Pepper, natives of Tennessee. To their union three children have been born: Hazel E., whose birth occurred in 1901; James Robert, born in 1903; and Mary Helen, born in 1905.

Fraternally Mr. Duncan is a Master Mason, and is also identified with the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Benevolent

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Protective Order of Elks; Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Owls; and the Daughters of America. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, in which he is a deacon. Mr. Duncan stands high among the foremost members of the legal profession in Knox county and is a public-spirited citizen contributing in a marked degree to the development and improvement of Concord and Knox county.

INGERSOLL OSEA REMINE.

A prominent and substantial citizen of Loudon is Ingersoll Osea Remine, telegraph operator and agent for the Southern Railroad here. He was born on the 6th of August, 1891, in Chuckey, Greene county, Tennessee, a son of Calvin K. and Laura (Painter) Remine. The father and mother were both born in Tennessee and the father engaged in the mercantile business for some time. He was likewise active in educational work. During the administration of President McKinley he was appointed postmaster of Chuckey and he was active in that office until the Wilson administration, splendidly meeting the requirements of the position, and he enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. For twelve years he was a member of the Greene county court and he was chairman of the court for two years.

The public schools of Greene county afforded Ingersoll Osea Remine his early education and in due time he enrolled in Wesleyan Academy, Greene county, where he was a student four years. After putting his textbooks aside he entered the employ of the Southern Railroad as telegraph operator and agent at Loudon and he has since been active in these capacities. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality and has won many friends.

On the 14th of August, 1912, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Remine and Miss Pearl Fisher. To their union four children have been born, three of whom are living, Marion, Dan and Nell.

Mr. Remine has always been a stanch supporter of the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He is now a member of the state senate, having been elected to that office in November, 1922. He has always been active in party affairs and was secretary of the republican executive committee in 1911 and 1912 in Greene county and campaigned Jefferson county in the interest of the Bull Moose or progressive party. For five years he was chairman of the Loudon county republican executive committee. During the World war Mr. Remine gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. He was county chairman of the second and third Red Cross Roll Call; county chairman of the Loudon County United War Workers Campaign, and he was a Four-Minute man, making many speeches throughout the county in behalf of the various drives. He took an active and prominent part in the furtherance of all Liberty Loan drives and also in the War Savings campaigns. The religious faith of Mr. Remine is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he is a zealous worker in its interests. He was president of the Epworth League at Loudon for two years and a Minute man in the Centenary drive for the church in 1919. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and is master of Tennessee Lodge, No. 204, F. & A. M. He is likewise master of the First Veil Royal Arch Masons, Loudon Chapter, No. 138. He is a prominent member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

W. A. FOWLKES, JR. (III).

A representative of one of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families of West Tennessee is W. A. Fowlkes, Jr. (III), who is engaged in the electrical business in Dyersburg. His great-grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of this state, coming from Virginia, and his grandfather was John Henry Fowlkes. His father, Judge W. A. Fowlkes, Jr., died on the 1st of September, 1921. He was for years one of the most influential and prominent men in Dyer county and contributed in a marked degree to the development and improvement of the county and state. Extended mention of Judge Fowlkes is made on another page of this work.

W. A. Fowlkes, Jr. (III), is one of the most successful electricians in Dyersburg and enjoys an extensive business. He has a wonderful military career, having served

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both on the Mexican border and with the United States army in the World war. On the 17th of July, 1916, he enlisted at Nashville in Company M, First Tennessee Infantry, and received orders to move to the Mexican border on the 20th of September of that year, arriving at Eagle Pass, Texas, on the 22d of September. He received an appointment from West Point as principal cadet on the 3d of January, 1917, and on the 17th of the following month he left Eagle Pass for Camp Belle Meade at Nashville. In September, 1917, he was sent to Camp Sevier, Greenville, South Carolina, and the following month was transferred to artillery forming the Thirtieth Division. He was transferred from Battery F, One Hundred and Fifteenth Field Artillery, to Brigade Headquarters, Fifty-fifth Field Artillery, as orderly to General G. G. Gotby. Subsequently he was transferred to the signal department of the Fifty-fifth Field Artillery Brigade as telephone operator. In January, 1918, he was appointed signal sergeant and he won a promotion in January, 1918. He was an instructor in radio, telephone, wig-wag, semaphore, heliograph, etc., and on the 22d of May, 1918, he sailed from Camp Mills, Long Island, New York, for service overseas. On the 8th of June he arrived in Liverpool, England, and after marching through that country proceeded to Le Havre, France, and thence to Camp Coetquidan, near Guer. There he received further training in trench work, radio, telephone, buzzer, wig-wag, semaphore and heliograph, and in August, 1918, left for the front. He was in the first sector and participated in the St. Mihiel offensive from September 12th to 24th. He was active in the Meuse-Argonne offensive from the 25th of September to the 5th of October. He was wounded by shrapnel very slightly on the 26th of September, near Mount Faucon and Hill 209. He was gassed by mustard gas on the 29th of September, 1918, while doing line work on the side of Hill 209. He did not report to the hospital in either case but remained on duty. He was in the Marne offensive and from the 5th of October to the 11th of November, 1918, was in the Woevre sector. His brigade was used as shock troops and fought with twelve divisions. After the signing of the armistice he became a member of the Army of Occupation and was stationed at Luxemburg until convalescent to the United States, December 7, 1918, going to Base 13, and later to Base Hospital No. 51 at Toul, Base 20 at Toul, St. Aignon replacement depot, thence to Brest, and sailed for home on the 3d of March, 1919, arriving at Hoboken on the 11th of that month. He received his honorable discharge some seventeen days later. Mr. Fowlkes received the following qualification cards: First-class radio operator, first-class telephone man, first-class wig-wag and semaphore, and expert rifleman. Dyersburg is justly proud of the splendid war record of one of her foremost citizens.

On the 12th of August, 1920, Mr. Fowlkes, Jr. (III), was united in marriage to Miss Carrye Louise Crenshaw of this city, a daughter of Sam and Agnes (Reager) Crenshaw, natives of Tennessee. Mrs. Fowlkes is a young woman of culture and refinement and is prominent socially. Since attaining his majority Mr. Fowlkes has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He is one of the most liberal and public-spirited young business men in Dyersburg and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellowmen.

THOMAS CARLOS HENSLEE, D. D. S.

Dr. Thomas Carlos Henslee, a well known dentist of Waverly, was born in Humphreys county on the 22d of March, 1896. His father, Joseph Gerome Henslee, was born in Kentucky and there was united in marriage to Miss Anna Garrett. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and served three years in the Confederate army.

Thomas Carlos Henslee attended the high school at Waverly and was then a student at the State Normal School in Huntingdon for four years. Upon the completion of his literary education he became a student in the dental department of Vanderbilt University, from which institution he was graduated with the D. D. S. degree in 1919. He immediately returned home and he has since practiced in Waverly. He is well known in professional circles and enjoys an extensive and important patronage. Dr. Henslee volunteered for service in the World war in the Medical Reserve Corps and was transferred to the Students Army Training Corps at Vanderbilt University.

At Miami, Florida, on the 30th of November, 1921, Dr. Henslee married Miss Ella Warren, a daughter of Mrs. Lula (Malcolm) Warren, a native of Tennessee. Her father died in 1897.

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Since attaining his majority Dr. Henslee has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, and fraternally he is a Master Mason. He is essentially public-spirited and although the greater part of his time is devoted to his profession his aid can always be counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the upbuilding of the town, county and state.

PROFESSOR P. A. LYON.

Professor P. A. Lyon, president of the Middle Tennessee State Normal School, is one of Murfreesboro's foremost citizens. A native of Rutherford county, his birth occurred on the 20th of March, 1868, a son of Pritchell Alexander and Mary (Lowe) Lyon, both of whom were born in Rutherford county.

In the acquirement of his early education P. A. Lyon attended the public schools of his native county and in due time enrolled in the Winchester Normal College at Winchester. Later he became a student at Vanderbilt University. He taught in the public schools of Rutherford county from 1899 to 1901; in 1891 he was a member of the state legislature; from 1892 to 1897, he was president of the Auburn Seminary at Auburn, Kentucky; was superintendent of the city schools at Shelbyville, from 1897 to 1900; principal of the Howard school at Nashville, from 1900 to 1905; superintendent of the city schools of Murfreesboro, from 1905 to 1911; head of the department of mathematics of the Middle Tennessee State Normal School, from 1911 to 1919; was acting president of the same school from 1919 to 1921; and was dean of the Middle Tennessee Normal School from 1921 to 1922, when he was elected president of the institution. He occupies a prominent place among the foremost educators of the state and he is an active member of the State Teachers Association, of which body he has been president one year. He was chairman of the State Textbook Sub-Commission in 1914.

On the 23rd of December, 1891, occurred the marriage of Professor Lyon to Miss Fredonia Pierson of Sturgis, Kentucky, and to their union three children have been born. Mrs. Lyon is a woman of much culture and refinement and she is socially prominent.

Since attaining his majority Professor Lyon has been a stanch supporter of the Democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and for years he has been an elder in the local church. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen and as president of the Rotary Club he is active in the furtherance of many movements for the upbuilding of the town, county and state.

CHARLES DAVIS LITTLE.

Charles Davis Little is accounted one of Chattanooga's most reliable business men. He is a self-made man in every sense of the word, for the success he has achieved is the result of his own labors. Mr. Little was born in 1887, at Forsyth, Georgia, a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Grant) Little. Both parents were also born in Forsyth and were descendants of old and honored Georgia families, five generations having been born in that state. Michael Little was a planter and cattleman and was well known and highly esteemed in that section of the country.

Charles Davis Little received his education in the public schools of Forsyth and put his textbooks aside at an early age to enter the business world. His first work was shipping oranges from Florida and he was active in that connection two years. The next fourteen years he spent in the employ of the Parker Railroad Supplies Company, mostly as traveling auditor on the different railroads covered by that firm. In 1914, however, he determined to enter business for himself, and took over the bottling of Chero-Cola in Rome, Georgia, and established bottling plants at other points. In 1916 he came to Chattanooga and erected a spacious building on East Main street, with belt line trackage. This business he conducts under the name of the Chattanooga

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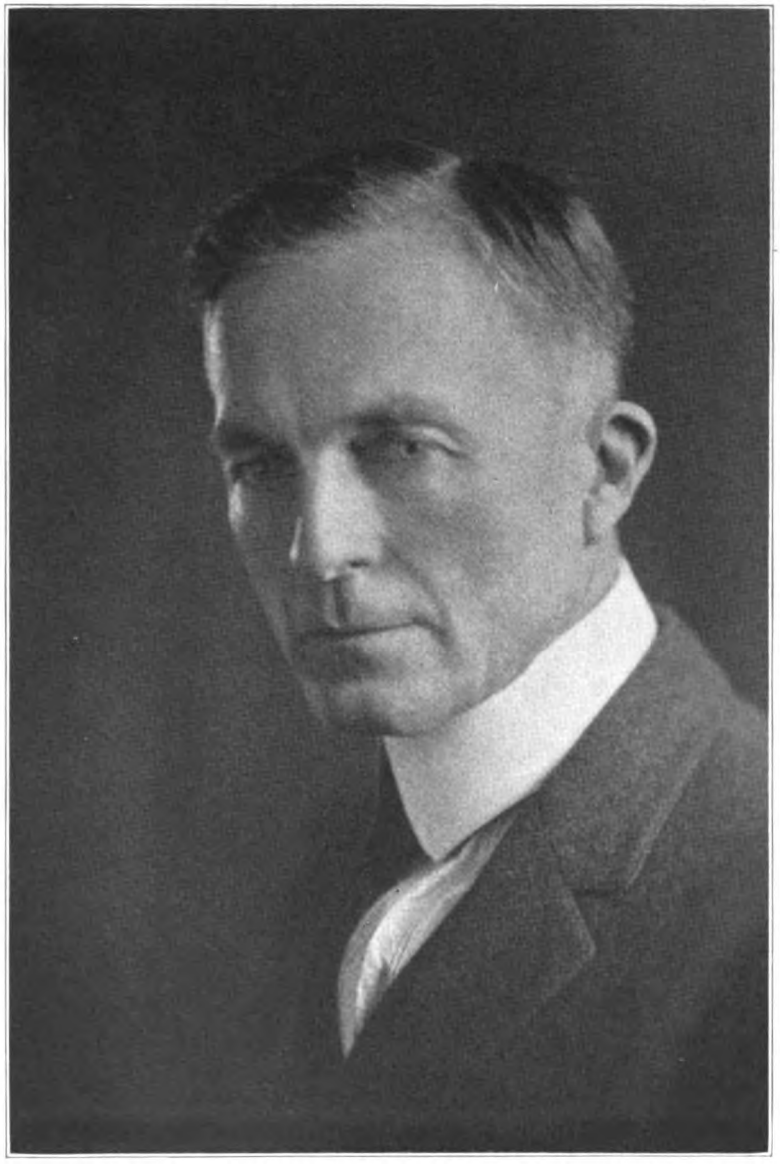

PROFESSOR P. A. LYON

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Chero-Cola Bottling Works. The plant covers sixty by one hundred and thirty-seven feet and is a two story brick structure. It is equipped with the latest low pressure bottling machinery, each machine being driven by electric motors, and they are entirely automatic. Seven trucks are required to deliver the output of the plant, which is one hundred and twenty bottles a minute. In addition to the Chattanooga plant Mr. Little owns and operates similar plants in Memphis, Tennessee, Rome, Georgia, Huntsville, Alabama, Shreveport, Louisiana, and in many smaller cities in Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. The total capacity of his several plants is seven hundred and fifty bottles per minute and employment is given to some one hundred and fifty people. In Chattanooga, Mr. Little enjoys the best trade of any of the so-called soft drink establishments and operates the year round. He is every inch a business man, and his innate executive ability and keen foresight have been backed with untiring energy, and he well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellowmen.

In Rome, Georgia, in 1914, was celebrated the marriage of Charles Davis Little to Miss Eula May Sumerford, a daughter of J. M. Sumerford of Leslie, Georgia. Mrs. Little is active in church work and is chairman of the Young Women's Society. She is likewise an active member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. To Mr. and Mrs. Little one daughter has been born: Frances Elizabeth, who is a student in the local grade schools.

Since attaining his majority Charles Davis Little has given his political allegiance to the democratic party, although he has taken little interest in political affairs. Fraternally he is a Mason, and he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and is a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Little is a member of the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade in the localities in which his plants are located, and he is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the various communities. Although he received but little education in his youthful days he is today one of the well read men of the country. His naturally keen and brilliant mind he has stimulated with extensive study of the best literature to be obtained and he is conversant with all important questions and issues of the day.

THOMAS McCORRY.

A well known attorney of Jackson is Thomas McCorry, senior member of the firm of McCorry & Anderson, with offices in the Elks building. He was born in Jackson, on the 29th of April, 1872, a son of Henry W. and Lucy P. (Cole) McCorry, the former a native of Madison county, where his birth occurred on the 25th of March, 1845, and the latter of Brownsville, this state. The paternal grandparents were Henry W. and Corinna A. (Anderson) McCorry, the former a native of this state and the latter born in North Carolina. She was descended from Colonel Thomas Henderson, a prominent resident of North Carolina. Judge Henry W. McCorry, the father of Thomas McCorry, was one of the influential attorneys of his day. In 1875 he was appointed judge of the common law and chancery court of Madison county and was active in that office until 1882, when he tendered his resignation to enter private practice. He built up an extensive and lucrative clientage but in 1888 his private practice was interrupted upon his appointment to the office of United States district attorney for western Tennessee, the appointment coming during Cleveland's administration. Judge McCorry was one of the first persons to locate in Jackson and he was a dominant factor in its upbuilding. His demise occurred on the 20th of March, 1904, and was deeply regretted by his family and many friends. He was one of the most intellectual men of his day, having received a good education in the public schools of Madison county and later attending Cumberland University, from which he was graduated in 1867. His education was interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war and he served as a private in Company G, Colonel Biffles' Ninth Tennessee Cavalry from 1863 until 1865. For the first year after graduation he was associated with S. Caruthers in the practice of law and in 1871 he formed a partnership with General Alexander W. Campbell, a Confederate veteran and a figure well known in history, and this association was maintained until 1874. The following year he was called to public office. He specialized in corporation law and won a statewide reputation for the able manner in which he handled the litigation of various railroads for which he was legal advisor.

In the acquirement of his early education Thomas McCorry, whose name introduces

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this review, attended the common schools of Jackson and in due time enrolled in the Southwestern Baptist University, now the Union University. Subsequently he became a student at the University of Tennessee and in 1895 was graduated from Cumberland University, with the LL. B. degree. He began practice in Jackson immediately and achieved success from the start. In 1906 he was elected to the office of probate judge and twice reelected to that office, resigning in 1913. Although the greater part of his time and attention is devoted to his practice, he is active in financial circles and for some time has been a director of the Peoples Savings Bank and the Bank of Mercer.

Mr. McCorry married Miss Sadie Mercer, a daughter of Thomas E. Mercer, who established the town of that name, in the development and improvement of which he has played a dominant part. He has won substantial success as a farmer and merchant and he organized the Bank of Mercer, of which institution he is president. He is a man universally liked and admired for his business acumen and is numbered among the leading citizens of the state. Mr. and Mrs. McCorry have two children: Thomas and Mercer.

Since attaining his majority Mr. McCorry has given his political endorsement to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Moose. He is one of the leading attorneys in Madison county and like his father he wields a great influence for good in this community.

PHILLIP C. YOUNCE.

Phillip C. Younce, farmer and poultry dealer, was born in Mabel, North Carolina, on the 28th of March, 1872, a son of S. Center and Jenny Emiline (Lewis) Younce. The father was born in North Carolina and came to Tennessee in 1892, locating in Johnson county. For many years he followed agricultural pursuits and is now retired from active life, being seventy-two years of age. He married Jenny Emiline Lewis, who was born and reared in North Carolina, the marriage taking place in Brownsville. Her brother, James C. Lewis, served throughout the Civil war as sergeant in the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Younce, Phillip C. being the eldest, and the only one living. He has two half-brothers and one half-sister. Mrs. S. C. Younce died on the 30th of November, 1888, at the age of thirty-eight years.

In the acquirement of his education Phillip C. Younce attended Cove Creek Academy at Sugar Grove, North Carolina, and subsequently entered the Hamilton Institute at Beaver Creek, that state. He received training for educational work in the Appalachian Training School of Boone, North Carolina, and for over twenty-five years he taught school, all except four years of that time in his native state. He was superintendent of the schools at Zionville, North Carolina, and Mabel, North Carolina, and later became superintendent of the schools at Butler, Tennessee, acceptably filling that position until 1918, since which time he has devoted the greater part of his attention to farming in Johnson county. For the last year he has engaged in raising poultry and has become quite successful as a poultry dealer. In 1920 Mr. Younce was elected mayor of Butler and he is a popular and efficient public official, giving to this community a businesslike and progressive administration. He has always been more or less active in public life and is held in high confidence and esteem by all who know him. While a resident of North Carolina he served on the Watauga county board of commissioners, handling all of the finances of the county. He was one of three members of that board and served four years, from 1906 to 1910.

On the 12th of March, 1896, at Mabel, North Carolina, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Younce and Miss May J. Campbell, a daughter of Rufus Campbell, a prominent citizen of that place. To Mr. and Mrs. Younce two children have been born: Verney Myrtle, who is engaged in teaching in the Butler high school; and Stanford Dean, sixteen years of age, who is in his senior year at the Watauga Academy. Mrs. Younce is a woman of much culture and refinement and is prominent in club and social circles.

Fraternally Mr. Younce is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Roance Creek Lodge, No. 679, F. & A. M., of which he is secretary, having held that position for the past five years. Mr. Younce is also affiliated with Zionville Lodge, No. 121, I. O. O. F., of Zionville, North Carolina, and he was recording secretary of that lodge for over ten years. Mr. Younce possesses a pleasing and genial personality that

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makes him popular among his fellowmen. His religious faith is evidenced by his membership in the Baptist church, of which he is clerk at the present time. He is a man of varied and extensive interests and success has attended him in his undertakings.

JOHN SAMUEL FIELDER.

Lexington is proud to number among her representative citizens and business men John Samuel Fielder, who is serving his second term as a member of the state legislature. He was born in this city on the 4th of April, 1878, a son of John Samuel and Mary Patience (McHaney) Fielder, also natives of this state. Mr. Fielder engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years and was very successful. He was one of the representative citizens of the community in which he resided.

In the acquirement of his education John Samuel Fielder attended the public schools of Henderson county and after leaving school was engaged in the mercantile business for a number of years. In January, 1915, he entered the banking business, first as assistant cashier, and some two years later he was promoted to his present position as cashier. He is likewise a director in the Citizens Bank of Lexington and he has been a dominant factor in its continued success. He is possessed with the genius of making and keeping friends and he is held in high regard by all who know him. Aside from his duties at the bank Mr. Fielder is engaged in farming and stock raising. For about two years he was connected with the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad as agent at Lexington.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Fielder has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. In 1920 he was elected to the general assembly without opposition and he was reelected to the house in 1922. He is a member of the committee on education and the special election committee. For some years he has been a member of the board of education of Henderson county. As a business man Mr. Fielder is held in high respect and regard in his community, because of his trustworthy methods and honest transactions; as a public official because of the progressive stand he takes on all vital issues of the day; and as a private citizen because of the many fine personal qualities he has manifested in all of the relations of life.

DAVID ANDREW BARGER.

David Andrew Barger, state senator and prominent business man of Bristol, was born in Indian Springs, Tennessee, on the 26th of November, 1879, a son of George W. Barger and Amanda (Roller) Barger, likewise natives of Tennessee. The father engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years and was a soldier in the Civil war.

In the acquirement of his early education David Andrew Barger attended the public schools of his birthplace and later entered the Kingsley Seminary at Bloomingdale, Tennessee. In 1899 he put his textbooks aside and engaged in agricultural pursuits for about a year. Subsequently he entered the mercantile business, in which he continued for five years, under the name of Miller & Barger. At the termination of that time he located in Blountville, where he served two terms of four years each in the office of county court clerk. In 1914 he was elected county court clerk without opposition and was reelected in 1918, also without opposition. Upon the expiration of his term of service in that office he came to Bristol and for some time was secretary and treasurer of the Service Mill Company, Incorporated, being one of the largest stockholders in the corporation. He is interested in the Bluff City Bank and the Union Trust Bank of Bristol and is a director in the Farmers Bank and in the Bank of Bristol.

In his political views Mr. Barger has always been a stanch republican, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. He has been chairman of the county republican committee for years and has likewise been a delegate to most of the state conventions. He was assistant postmaster for a number of years. In 1922 Mr. Barger was elected to the state senate and is working for the best interests of the people whom he represents.

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On the 28th of October, 1908, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Barger and Miss Ethel Stokely, a native of Tennessee, and to their union two children have been born: Howard and Stokely Hugh Powell.

Fraternally Mr. Barger is identified with the Masons, the Travelers' Protective Association, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has held all chairs in the Masonic order and was a representative to the Grand Lodge of the order in 1909. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran church. Mr. Barger was secretary of the county registration board in 1917, and during the World war he took an active part in the furtherance of all Red Cross drives and other activities. By nature he is social and genial and he has many attractive qualities which have won him a circle of warm friends.

JOSEPH BAXTER SOUTHARD.

A prominent business man of Crossville is Joseph Baxter Southard, who is engaged in the lumber manufacturing business here. He was born in White county, on the 19th of February, 1888, a son of Dempsey F. and Amanda (Hampton) Southard. The paternal grandparents were Dempsey M. and Eliza (McConnell) Southard of Tennessee. The maternal grandparents were George and Betty (Price) Hampton, likewise of Tennessee. The father was born in 1858 and for many years engaged in the lumber business, achieving well-merited success, and is now living retired. Mrs. Southard was born in 1862.

In the acquirement of his education Joseph Baxter Southard attended the public schools of Cumberland county and later enrolled in the American University at Harriman. After putting his textbooks aside he engaged in the lumber business with his father and has since been identified with lumber circles. Aside from the plant in Crossville, a branch plant has been established at Palm Beach, Florida. The firm manufactures cross ties and other lumber products and enjoys an extensive and ever-increasing business.

In Harriman, Tennessee, on the 8th of December, 1909, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Southard to Miss Grace Moore, a daughter of Robert B. and Lula Moore, natives of this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Southard two children have been born: Stuart, whose birth occurred in 1910; and Ella Louise, who was born in 1915. Mrs. Southard is a true southern gentlewoman and she is prominent in social circles.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Southard has given his stanch support to the democratic party and he maintains an active interest in party affairs. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite and along the lines of his business he holds membership in the American Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association.

JUDGE MOSES H. GAMBLE.

Judge Moses H. Gamble, who became judge of the chancery court in 1921, was born on the old home place in Little River, December 14, 1871, a son of Josiah and Rebecca Julian (McCamy) Gamble. The Gambles are an old and honored family of Tennessee. The original settler in this state was Josias Gamble, a native of Pennsylvania. He first located in Virginia, from which state he emigrated to Tennessee, settling in Blount county. He was one of the early pioneers of this county and built the historical Gamble Fort on the old home place. His son, Alex Breckenridge Gamble, was born on the old homestead in Blount county, as was his son, Josiah, the father of Judge Gamble. The paternal grandfather was chairman of the county court and justice of the peace for years. He was a consistent Presbyterian. Josiah Gamble, the father of Moses R., lived retired in Maryville for some years prior to his death which occurred when he was eighty-five years old. His wife died in her sixtieth year. To Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Gamble eleven children were born, seven of whom grew to adult age: Alex B. was for many years engaged in farming and is now living in Maryville; Hettie is the wife of D. S. McGimley and resides in Maryville; A. McTeer is a prominent physician of this community; Judge Moses H. is the subject of this sketch; Sophronia is the wife of E. B. McKeeham of Bakersfield, California; Mary is a resident of Maryville;

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and Elizabeth married M. Waters, and both she and her husband have passed away. The other four children died in infancy.

Moses H. Gamble was reared on the old farm and received his early education in the common schools of the vicinity. After completing his high school course in Maryville he enrolled in the University of Tennessee, taking up the study of law. In 1901 he was admitted to the bar. Judge Gamble acquired the means for obtaining his law education by teaching school, which profession he entered at the age of eighteen years. In early life he was called upon for public service, for he was a member of the state legislature while attending law school, and after receiving his degree he was elected to the state senate. Upon the expiration of his service in the latter body he returned to Maryville and for two years practiced here, building up an extensive and lucrative clientele. Subsequently he resumed his work as an educator, teaching for five years in Maryville College. He then resumed practice, as a member of the firm of Gamble, Crawford & Goddard, and was active in that connection until he was appointed by Governor Hooper, Judge of the Chancellor court, to fill a vacancy. So satisfactorily did he meet the requirements of the position that he was nominated, without opposition, to succeed himself and was elected to the office in May, 1921.

In 1901 Judge Gamble was married to Miss Nannie Caldwell, and to their union seven children have been born: Helen, who is now teaching in Maryville College; Ruth, Josias, Fred, Grace, Mary and Moses H., Jr.

The Judge has always been a strict adherent of the republican party. He was county superintendent of schools in 1896-1897, and for some time he was a member of the state board commission. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church. Judge Gamble has long been recognized as a leader of thought and action in his district and the consensus of public opinion places him among the representative members of the legal profession of the county and state and among the state's most popular public officials.

JOHN W. THOMAS, JR.

Through two generations the name of John W. Thomas figured prominently in railroad circles in connection with the presidency of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad Company. Father and son, occupying the position, contributed in large measure to the development of the railroad system and the maintenance of a high standard of service in this public utility.

John W. Thomas, Jr., was born in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on the 24th of August, 1856, and was one of the two children, whose parents were John W. and Elizabeth (Wilson) Thomas. The father was long widely known in railway circles, advancing to executive position in his election to the presidency of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad.

The son completed his public school education by graduating from high school and afterward became a student in the Vanderbilt University, his thorough training there well qualifying him for life's practical and responsible duties. His specific training for his chosen life work came to him under the direction of his father, who coached and drilled the son in the various branches and phases of railroad management and control until he was thoroughly qualified to become the successor of his father in the presidency of the road. He displayed the same strength in administrative direction, the same breadth of vision, combined with marked initiative and unfaltering energy. Thus he occupied for a number of years a conspicuous and honorable position among the railroad men of the south, continuing at the head of the corporation until his death, which occurred on the 17th of December, 1913.

In early manhood John W. Thomas, Jr., was married to Miss Dillie Duncan, a daughter of A. J. Duncan, of a prominent and well known family in Nashville, her father being one of the leading financiers of the city, ranking as a forceful business man and banker of the capital to the time of his death. To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas there were born four children: Elizabeth, who is the widow of J. H. Howe; John W. (III); Martha, the wife of D. S. Riddell; and Ellen, who is the wife of Merideth Caldwell. Called to the home beyond, December 17, 1913, John W. Thomas, Jr., was laid to rest in Mount Olivet cemetery. He was a supporter of democratic principles from the time when age conferred upon him the right of franchise and was for many years a faithful and con-

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sistent member of the Baptist church, guiding his life by its teachings and principles. He made his home in Nashville throughout the period of his manhood, and the sterling traits of character which he displayed gave him firm hold upon the affectionate regard and high respect of his fellow townsmen. He also had the love of all classes of workmen connected with the railroad.

JOHN T. WOOTEN.

One of the representative citizens of Columbia is John T. Wooten, who was born in Leighton, Alabama, on the 1st of July, 1872, a son of James C. and Hattie (Abernathy) Wooten, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Alabama. James C. Wooten became a resident of Maury county when his father removed to Tennessee. He later became identified with the dry goods business, but disposed of his interests therein and moved to Alabama. He returned to Columbia, however, and subsequently became actively connected with the Columbia Banking Company. While a resident of Alabama he engaged in the cotton business. Until his death, on February 26, 1920, James C. Wooten was vitally interested in the development and improvement of the community, for he was essentially a public-spirited citizen. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party. Mrs. Wooten survives her husband and resides in Columbia. To their union seven children were born, four of whom are living: John T., whose name introduces this review; W. B.; Emma, who is the wife of R. E. Haynes, a prominent business man of Franklin; and Elmer E., who resides in Detroit, Michigan. W. B. Wooten was educated in a private school of Columbia and at an early age entered the banking and afterward the dry goods business. He was married December 6, 1903, to Ethel Hendley, a native of Maury county.

In the acquirement of his education John T. Wooten attended private schools of Columbia and the Sewanee Military Academy. He then engaged in the mercantile business and in 1895 established the Maury Dry Goods Company. In the conduct of this business Mr. Wooten has been a prime factor in its continued success. His father and brother, W. B., later also purchased interests in this concern. Aside from this business connection, Mr. Wooten has been active in a public capacity, having acted as head of the Water & Light Company for some time. He is one of Columbia's most progressive and substantial citizens and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come into contact. He and his brother, W. B. Wooten, were charter members of the local lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and he is also a member of the Century Club of Columbia.

On the 11th of September, 1895, occurred the marriage of John T. Wooten and Miss Emma Claire Hughes, and to them one son was born, James C. (II), who died gloriously for his country during the World war and of whom a detailed account follows.

LIEUTENANT JAMES C. WOOTEN (II).

The history of Tennessee's participation in the World war contains no more brilliant record than that of Lieutenant James C. Wooten of Columbia, Maury county, who made the supreme sacrifice while engaged in combat with the enemy. Scion of one of the state's best families, gifted beyond the ordinary in ability and personality, he was one of the first boys of Maury county to offer himself to the country after war was declared on Germany. His eminent fitness for service is indicated by his progress in that most selective branch of the army—the aviation. His heroism when facing the enemy was recognized by two governments and, although destiny demanded his life, he gave this as he had lived, fearlessly and with honor.

James Councill Wooten was born in Columbia, Tennessee, August 7, 1896, the son of James T. and Emma C. (Hughes) Wooten. He received his first education in the Columbia Institute and in due time enrolled in the Columbia Military Academy. Upon the completion of his course in the latter school he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and it is a notable fact that he was only sixteen years of age at this time. In September, 1914, at the request of his

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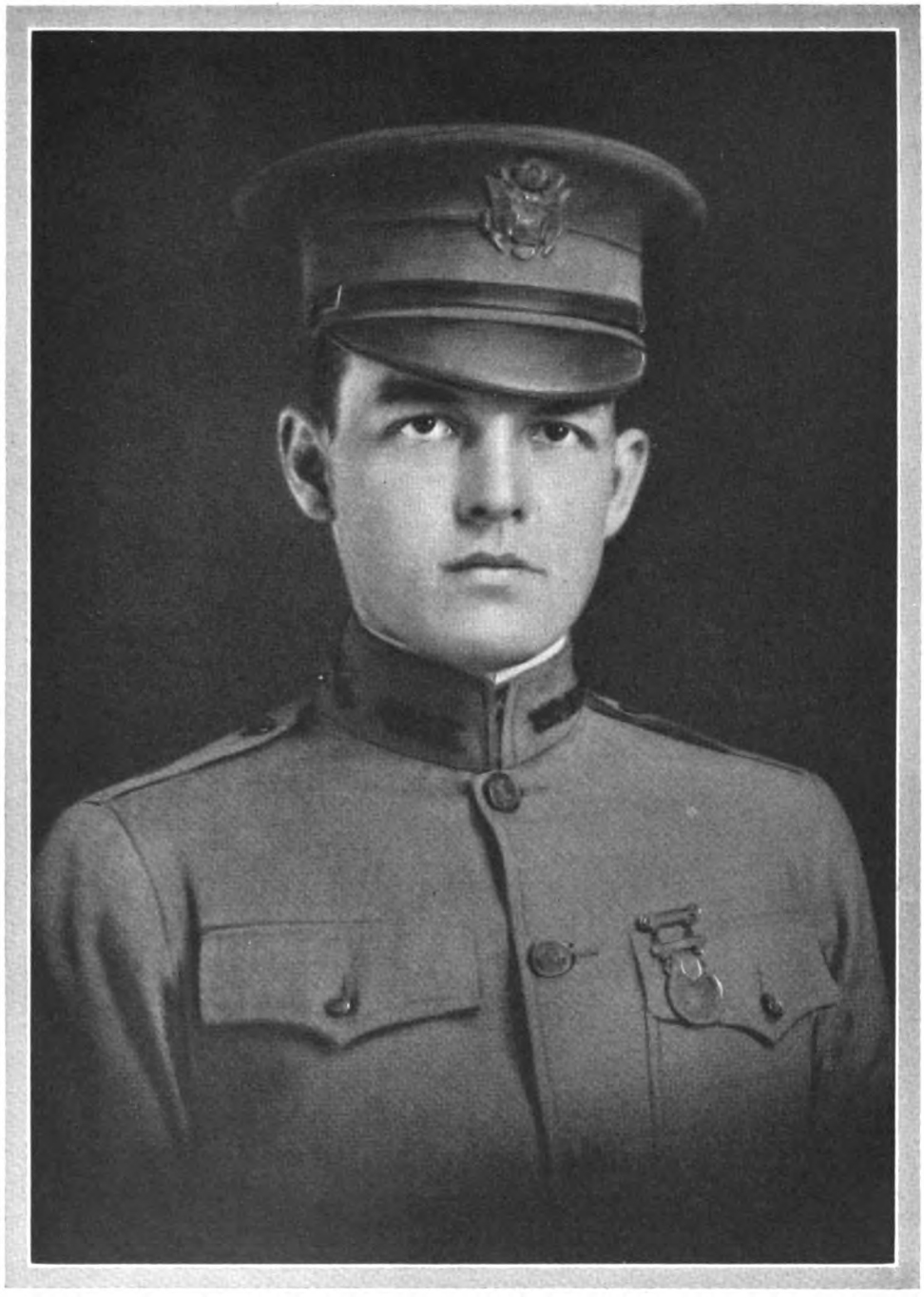

LIEUTENANT JAMES C. WOOTEN

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parents, he withdrew with an honorable discharge from the naval academy and became a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, his honorable discharge from the naval academy having permitted him to enter without examination. Just before this change he had been upon a cruise in French waters as a midshipman of junior grade and witnessed the entrance of France's men into the struggle with Germany. He then felt the desire to cast his lot with the French soldiers and, had his position allowed him, would have done so. During the time he spent in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he won many honors conferred by the school and held several class distinctions. He was a member of the technique electoral committee, secretary of his class in the sophomore year, a member of the tech show ballet, and was treasurer of the official publication of the institute, "The Tech." He was a member of the freshman and sophomore tug-of-war and wrestling teams. He was affiliated with the Beta Theta Pi fraternity and was for some time an officer in his chapter.

When the United States entered the war against Germany James C. Wooten was attending the institute, but he immediately laid aside his studies and during the first of May enlisted. On the 12th he was sent to Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and in August, 1917, after a regular course of training, received a commission as second lieutenant and went to Fortress Monroe with the coast artillery. On the 6th of September, as one of a group of two thousand officers, he sailed from New York city for France. On November 1st Lieutenant Wooten volunteered for the aviation service and received that training with the French army. With the exception of one month, which was spent in firing school, Lieutenant Wooten was in active service at the front. He was cited for conspicuous gallantry by both French and American governments and until the day of his death, August 1, 1918, performed his duty according to the greatest traditions of American fighting men. He first received a letter of commendation from the commanding general of his sector for his success in procuring sixty important pictures over the German lines, though he had no protection and the tail of his machine was shot off. On July 7, 1918, he was awarded the Croix de Guerre with Palm and the following citation:

"Lieutenant James C. Wooten, Observer in American Escadrille, No. 1.

"July 5, 1918, he was charged with a photographic mission which he accomplished perfectly, although he had lost his protection. While accomplishing his mission he engaged in combat with three enemy planes, which were obliged to flee. He then engaged in second combat with seven planes, during which an enemy plane fell destroyed. He himself had to descend inside our lines, was wounded in the head.

"Killed August I, 1918, during an engagement.

"General Headquarters, Nov. 29, 1918.

"The Marshal of France,
"PETAIN.

"Commander-in-chief of the French Armies of the East."

On July 15th the American Government honored him with the following distinguished service citation:

"For distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Chateau Thierry on July 15, 1918, in the operation of the American Expeditionary Forces. In testimony thereof, and as an expression of appreciation of his valor, I award him this citation.

"JOHN J. PERSHING,
"Commander-in-chief."

On this occasion, owing to the scarcity of aviators and planes, Lieutenant Wooten was asked to go as protection to an infantry observer and pilot. Being an observer he also took in the signals, position of the infantry, etc., and when the infantry observer was killed by a shot from an anti-aircraft gun from below, he rushed to headquarters and turned in the necessary information, which prevented the artillery from firing upon their own men.

On July 29, 1918, he received his promotion to a first lieutenancy and was detailed to take charge of a new squadron as chief observer. The responsibilities of this position would have allowed him but little time for actual air service. Of his last flight and heroic death the following account was written by one of his friends:

"During the Chateau Thierry offensive Jimmy had been flying practically every day. In his manly ways he was ever ready to volunteer for the most hazardous missions and he always came back with excellent results. On August 1st, Jimmy

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and Jimmy Wold, a Minneapolis boy, went out on a photographic mission, and it was arranged to have a flight of pursuit planes accompany them, as the German air forces were concentrated at this point. They got out three times over the German lines taking photographs, but each time they were driven back before completing their work. Jimmy decided to cross over alone and take the last magazine of pictures, which he did, several miles over the German lines, but on his return was attacked by six Boches and a lively fight ensued, during which Jimmy gained the admiration of thousands of American infantrymen and artillerymen, as well as many French soldiers. They fought for several minutes, but they were outnumbered. Their controls were shot away and each was badly wounded, the pilot dying before reaching the ground and poor Jimmy unconscious. He was rushed to a French dressing station, but died on the operating table that evening."

Though awarded the Legion of Honor, the following letter explains why he did not receive it:

"You can feel justly proud of your son, Mr. Wooten, as he was one of the bravest men I have ever met. When the first news of the heroic flight became known the French authorities immediately took up the question of decoration and the committee awarded Jimmy the Legion of Honor, which is very exceptional. The next day after the fight we searched every hospital on the sector with two French officers, who were going to decorate him with the Legion of Honor, if he could be found alive, but he had already been buried, and they could not give it posthumously. He was loved by every member of the squadron, and was one of the best observers we had, and always went out on the most important work. We knew it would be done if possible. Sincerely yours,

"ARTHUR J. COYLE, Commander 1st Aero Squadron."

The body of Lieutenant Wooten was returned to the United States in May, 1921, and laid to rest at Columbia, Tennessee, with full military honors.

JOHN W. WALLACE, M. D.

Dr. John W. Wallace, specialist in diseases of children, is one of the representative members of the medical profession in Johnson City and throughout the state. He was born in Bridgeport, Alabama, on the 17th of June, 1870, a son of William B. and Harriett M. (Wood) Wallace, natives of Georgia. The father was a cotton mill operator for the greater part of his life and lived retired for some years prior to his demise in 1881. Mrs. Wallace died in July, 1921, at the age of ninety-eight years.

In the acquirement of his preliminary education John W. Wallace attended the Zollicoffer Institute and subsequently enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, Maryland, which institution is now known as the University of Maryland. He was a student there for some time but later entered the medical department of the Lincoln Memorial University, now combined with the University of Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1892. He began practice in 1889, however, locating in Watauga, where he remained until 1918. In that year he enlisted for service in the World war and was commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps. He saw foreign service as commanding officer of hospital trains connected with Base No. 69, and he was also at Brest. He received his honorable discharge in 1919 and the following one and one-half years took postgraduate work, specializing in the diseases of children. For six months he was on the clinical staff of the New York Postgraduate School. In May, 1921, he came to Johnson City and although he has resided here but a short time he is enjoying an extensive and important patronage.

On the 20th of September, 1893, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Wallace and Miss Emma V. King, a daughter of Thomas and Emily (Houston) King, natives of Tennessee. Her mother is a great-niece of General Sam Houston. To Dr. and Mrs. Wallace seven children have been born: Dora May, who is the wife of Robert C. Mattern, a prominent resident of Johnson City; Gwendolyn, the wife of Roy A. Mettelal, who is connected with the postal service in that city; Fitzhugh Lee, extended mention of whom will be made below; Ruby, who is living at home; Percy K., who is sixteen years of age; Thomas W., twelve years of age; and Charles E., who was the oldest of the family and died in 1898 at the age of three and one-half years.

Dr. Wallace has given his stanch support to the democratic party since age con-

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ferred upon him the right of franchise. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and was Grand Lodge officer one year. He is also a member of the Lions Club. Along strictly professional lines the Doctor holds membership in the Tennessee State, Johnson City, Washington County, and Tri-State Medical Associations and takes a great and helpful interest in everything pertaining to his profession and its advancement. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He is a man of affluence and has extensive farming interests throughout the state.

Fitzhugh Lee Wallace, the fourth child born to Dr. and Mrs. Wallace, is prominent in financial circles of Johnson City as cashier of the City Savings & Trust Company. He was born at Watauga on the 12th of July, 1898, and received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace. He was graduated from the high school in Johnson City with the class of 1916 and then entered the Emery and Henry College at Emery, Virginia. Upon the completion of his course in that institution he returned to Watauga and then removed to Johnson City, where he became associated with the Umaka National Bank. Subsequently he became assistant cashier of the Savings Loan Bank and on the 11th of February, 1920, accepted his present position with the City Savings & Trust Company, of which he is likewise a stockholder. This institution was organized on the 1st of January, 1920, with W. F. Carter as president. The capital of the bank is fifteen thousand dollars and the deposits three hundred and twenty thousand. Mr. Wallace is a young man of genial and pleasing personality and has won for the bank many friends. He discharges the many duties of his important position to the complete satisfaction of all concerned and he has been a dominant factor in the continued success of the institution. He is one of the most popular young men in Johnson City; is public-spirited and an active member of the Kiwanis Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Socially he is identified with the Johnson City Country Club. Since attaining his majority he has given his strict allegiance to the democratic party, having firm belief in its principles as factors in good government. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is treasurer of the Christian education movement for the Johnson City district. Mr. Wallace is unmarried and makes his home with his parents.

HARMON O'NEAL ACUFF.

One of the prominent attorneys at the Knoxville bar is Harmon O'Neal Acuff, who is likewise a veteran of the World war. He was born on his grandfather's farm, near Fountain City, on the 3d of August, 1885, a son of Samuel D. and Sarah E. (O'Dell) Acuff, both prominent residents of Knoxville. The progenitors of the Acuff family in this country were three brothers who came from Ireland at an early day. The paternal great-grandfather, Anderson Acuff, was born in North Carolina. His son, Noah Acuff, was born in Jefferson county and in early life engaged in the lumber business as a dealer and a sawmill operator. He was one of the most prominent and influential men of his day. During the Civil war he served as first lieutenant and adjutant of the Second Tennessee Cavalry in the Northern army. His son, Samuel D. Acuff, was born in Jefferson county and received his early education in the public schools of that county, later enrolling in the University of Tennessee. He spent two years at West Point and then determined upon a medical career, enrolling in the medical department of the University of Tennessee. After receiving his degree from that institution he took a two-year postgraduate course in a medical college in Louisville and subsequently located in Knox county for the practice of his chosen profession. He has since practiced in this county and is readily conceded a place among the foremost physicians and surgeons in the county and state. He was dean of the medical department of Lincoln Memorial University for some time and for years has been an active and prominent member of the American Medical Association. Dr. Acuff married Miss Sarah E. O'Dell, who was born near Halls Crossroads, Knox county, a daughter of Dr. O. A. O'Dell. The progenitor of the O' Dell family in this country came to America with Lord Baltimore and had a large grant of land near Baltimore, Maryland. The mother of Dr. O. A. O'Dell was a Miss Arnold, a niece of Thomas Arnold, the lawyer of historical fame who defended Andrew Johnson. Dr. O'Dell is one of the oldest and most prominent members of the medical profession in East Tennessee and he is a veteran of the Civil war, having been a physician in the Union army.

In the acquirement of his early educational training Harmon O'Neal Acuff attended

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the public schools of Powell Station and in due time was graduated from the high school there. Subsequently he enrolled in the Tennessee Normal College and the University of Tennessee, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1908, with the LL. B. degree. In that same year he was admitted to the bar and entered the United States consular service, first as vice consul at Glasgow, Scotland. He continued to study his profession in that country and in France and he speaks French and German fluently. Subsequently Mr. Acuff returned to the United States and he practiced law in Knoxville until 1917, when he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the army as first lieutenant of Company H, Fourth United States Infantry, Third Division. In April, 1918, Mr. Acuff landed in France, where he saw active service eighteen months. He was twice wounded and badly gassed while participating in the Argonne offensive. He was in six of the most important engagements of the war and was promoted to a captaincy in the infantry. He was a judge advocate and counsel for advanced section headquarters. He spent fourteen weeks in a hospital in France and received his honorable discharge from the army on the 9th of September, 1919. He was then a member of the board of contract adjustments in the war department for six months and is now with the alien property custodian department at Washington.

Mr. Acuff married Miss Ida L. Lucas, a daughter of Robert Lucas of the Hope Brothers Jewelry Company. Her father was born in Charleston, South Carolina, while she is a native of Knox county. She received her education in the public schools here and graduated from what is now Central high school. She is an accomplished musician and proficient in oil and china painting. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Acuff four children have been born: Lucille, Samuel R., Edna and Nell.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Acuff has given his political allegiance to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Although he takes an active interest in party councils he has never sought nor desired public office preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his professional duties. Fraternally Mr. Acuff is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Bright Hope Lodge, No. 557, Paxton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Tennessee Consistory; and Alhambra Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Chattanooga. Mr. Acuff is likewise affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Red Men and along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the American Bar and Tennessee State Bar Associations. He is an active member of the Knoxville Post of the American Legion and belongs to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. For recreation he turns to outdoor sports and he is a member of the National Rifle Association. He is likewise very fond of hunting and fishing. At present Mr. Acuff is residing in Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM HENRY ARMSTRONG, M. D.

One of the oldest practicing physicians of Hawkins county is Dr. William Henry Armstrong, who has been a resident of Rogersville since 1889. He was born in Burem on the 3d of October, 1861, a son of William Lyons and Sallie (Burem) Armstrong. The father was born at Stony Point, his family having been among the pioneer settlers of that section of the state. The Armstrongs originally resided near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war the father was quick to put all personal interests aside and enlisted under General Jackson. He served with the rank of captain and was on the general's staff for the last two years of the war. At its close he returned to his native state and engaged in farming. He inherited the old Armstrong home which was the first brick house erected in Hawkins county and for many years one of the show places of the locality. Mrs. Armstrong was born in Burem, which place was named in honor of her father, Colonel A. L. Burem, who was for many years one of the prominent attorneys of Hawkins county. The Burems were likewise among the pioneer settlers of the county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong was celebrated in Burem and to their union twelve children were born, six sons and six daughters, Dr. Armstrong being the eldest of the family. Four sons and five daughters are living. The father is dead and his widow survives him.

The public schools of Hawkins county afforded William Henry Armstrong his early education and he was graduated from Sweetwater College at Sweetwater, Tennessee, in 1887 with the A. B. degree. His earliest ambition was to become a physician, and subsequently he enrolled in the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky. His medical training was acquired entirely through his own efforts, for the Doctor worked

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his way through college. He was graduated from that institution with the M. D. degree in 1889 and since that time he has taken postgraduate work in the New York Polyclinic Hospital, New York city. From 1889 to 1894 Dr. Armstrong was engaged in the general practice of medicine at Stony Point and achieved success from the start. He brought to the profession thorough training and innate ability and soon won a place for himself among the representative medical men of the community. In 1894, he removed to Rogersville, where he has since resided. He is one of the oldest practitioners in Hawkins county having, for some thirty-three years, enjoyed an extensive and representative patronage. For twenty-one years Dr. Armstrong has been surgeon for the Southern Railroad. In 1910 he opened a general hospital at Rogersville, in the conduct of which he was active until 1920, when he disposed of the institution. During the period in which he was at the head of the hospital, it flourished and made a name for itself throughout the county. Dr. Armstrong performed many major operations there, each of which was thoroughly successful. He has remained a close student of the medical science and his professional brethren hold him in the highest confidence and esteem. Although the greater part of his time and attention has been devoted to his profession he has proven himself a successful business man and has in his possession considerable valuable property in Rogersville and vicinity.

On the 11th of February, 1890, at Stonypoint was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Armstrong and Miss Sue Lyons, a daughter of W. A. Lyons, a well known resident of that place. To their union two children have been born: Matilda, at home; and Sallie B., the widow of J. E. McFadden of Lynchburg, South Carolina.

Since attaining his majority Dr. Armstrong has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and he is a zealous worker in its interests. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, being initiated into the order in Churchill Lodge, F. & A. M. of Churchill. He is a member of Rogersville Chapter, R. A. M., of Rogersville, and is past master of Overton Lodge, F. & A. M. of Rogersville. Along strictly professional lines the Doctor holds membership in the Hawkins County Medical Society, the Tennessee State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is one of the charter members and organizers of the East Tennessee Medical Society, which was founded in 1898, and he was its president for two terms. He is past president of the Hawkins County Medical Society. During the World war the Doctor gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. He was a member of the board of medical examiners and assisted in the promotion of all drives and other worthy causes. Dr. Armstrong has wielded a great influence for good in his community and Hawkins county is indeed proud to number him among her native sons.

JULES B. ROZIER, SR.

A little over forty years ago the Memphis Steam Laundry was founded by Jules B. Rozier. In the thirty-eight years he was its president and directing head this establishment grew to be one of the largest of its kind in the south and the owner of two subsidiary laundries. The profits of its wisely conducted business have accumulated during these years into a considerable fortune for its founder, who has recently retired from active business life to enjoy the fruits of his labors.

Jules B. Rozier was born in Perryville, Missouri, on the 2d of August, 1849, and came to Memphis as a young man in the early '30s. Shortly afterward he established the Memphis Steam Laundry, which is now located at Nos. 86-92 North Second street. As this laundry prospered and its business became too large to be efficiently handled in one plant, Mr. Rozier took over the management and ownership of the Banner and Crescent laundries of Memphis, both large establishments. The increased application of electricity to industrial uses and the invention of much new machinery, undreamed of in 1882, have revolutionized the methods in the laundry world. But Mr. Rozier's policy was one that will stand for all time. He has ever striven to give his patrons the best possible service at reasonable prices. New machinery has been introduced in the Memphis Steam Laundry and the standards of efficiency and sanitation have kept pace with the scientific developments of the twentieth century without decreasing the high quality of service. There is just as much time for courtesy and painstaking care in the Memphis Steam Laundry today as there was forty years ago.

Mr. Rozier married Miss Susan T. Byron, who was born near Nashville. They have

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recently moved to Long Beach, California, to make their permanent home in the land of sunshine and flowers. Mr. Rozier greatly enjoys this opportunity for an active outdoor life all the year around, for while he is now seventy-four years of age, he enjoys good health and is unusually vigorous for a man of his years. Mr. and Mrs. Rozier never had a child of their own, but they adopted Mr. Rozier's nephew and namesake, Jules B. Rozier, Jr., when he was but six years old. The loving care they bestowed upon this adopted son in a very large measure compensated him for the loss of his own parents, while the foster parents have had the joy of watching the boy grow into manhood, succeeding his father as the head of a large business. Jules B. Rozier, Jr., was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 17th of January, 1888, and was the son of Nerie B. Rozier, who died in 1894. Jules B. and Susan Rozier took the child home with them to Memphis, where he has since lived, with the exception of the years spent in college and overseas during the World war. He received his early education in the old Memphis University School, going from there to Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, where he took the course in mechanical engineering. Upon leaving the university in 1907, he returned to Memphis to become associated with his foster father in business and has since been actively identified with the management of the Memphis Steam Laundry. In 1920 he succeeded his foster father as president of the firm, taking over the full responsibility for the management of the Memphis Steam, Banner and Crescent Laundries. His policy has been to continue the business along the lines so wisely established by the older man and to maintain the same high standards of work that have won the laundries their excellent reputation.

For three years, from 1916 to 1919, Mr. Rozier was in the military service of the United States. As a member of what was originally the First Tennessee Infantry, later the One Hundred and Fifteenth Field Artillery, he was sent on the punitive expedition to Mexico in 1916 and served some time on the border. During the World war he saw eleven months of active duty in France. He had entered the service as a private, but when he was honorably discharged he was wearing a captain's insignia.

Mr. Rozier is a member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church and the Knights of Columbus, in which organization he has taken the fourth degree. As a World war veteran he belongs to the American Legion. He is identified with the work of the Chamber of Commerce and is a prominent club man, his name appearing on the rolls of the City, University and Colonial Clubs of Memphis.

EDWIN CRAWFORD ALEXANDER.

Elizabethton is proud to number among her native sons Edwin Crawford Alexander, prominent in the financial and business circles of this city, county and state. His birth occurred on the 23d of February, 1879, a son of James Harvey and Senorita Virginia (Lutz) Alexander. The father was born in Loudon county, his family having come to East Tennessee at an early day from North Carolina. In early life he determined to enter the medical profession and after thorough training entered active practice in Elizabethton, becoming one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of his day. Dr. Alexander was also active in public life and held the office of postmaster of Elizabethton for many years. He was a stanch republican and was chairman of the republican party of Carter county for a period covering from twelve to fifteen years. His demise occurred in 1905, at the age of fifty-nine years, and was greatly regretted by all who knew him. His widow is now in her seventy-second year. She was born in Virginia and came with her parents to Hawkins county, Tennessee, during the Civil war. She had two brothers, Charles O. and John Edwin, both of whom are deceased, who for many years were prominent in the insurance circles of Knoxville. She also had three half brothers, Henry R. Lutz, Arthur D. Lutz, and Joseph Lutz, who reside in Rogersville; and a half sister, Mrs. Betty White, living in Morristown, Tennessee. The marriage of Dr. J. H. Alexander and Senorita Virginia Lutz was celebrated in Rogersville and .to their union seven children were born, Edwin Crawford being the fourth in order of birth. Three sons are living. One of the children died in fancy; Nannie died at the age of two; Sarah died when three years old; and Margaret died at the age of seventeen.

The public schools of Carter county afforded Edwin Crawford Alexander his early education and in due time he became a student in Maryville College, at Maryville, Tennessee. He received a splendid literary education and in 1902 was ap-

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EDWIN C. ALEXANDER

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pointed postmaster of Elizabethton. He was well fitted for that office and during the seven years of his incumbency he discharged with efficiency the duties of his position and won many friends. In 1910 he assisted in the organization of the First National Bank of Elizabethton and is one of charter members. Since 1910 he has been vice president of the institution and a dominant factor in its continued and substantial success. The bank has a capital and surplus of sixty thousand dollars and resources above eight hundred thousand dollars. Since its organization this bank has absorbed the Carter County Bank and the Peoples Bank, which latter institution was the oldest bank in the county. Mr. Alexander is chairman of the board of directors of the Farmers Bank of Elizabethton; vice president and director of the Mountain Spring Water Company; president of the Acme Coal & Land Company of Elizabethton; and president of the Elizabethton Development Company. He is also a member of the board of equalization of Tennessee, being the republican representative from East Tennessee, elected to the board in 1921 by the state legislature.

On the 3d of February, 1914, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Alexander and Miss Lillian Gardner, a daughter of George W. Gardner of Maryland. The ceremony was performed in Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander are parents of four children: Virginia, seven years of age; Edwin C., Jr., five years of age; Thad Cox, three years of age; and James Henry, one year old.

The religious faith of Mr. Alexander is that of the Presbyterian church, in the interests of which he is a zealous worker. He has given his stanch support to the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise and fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. During the World war he gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of the government's interests. He was chairman of the War Savings Committee in Carter county and active in the promotion of all other worthy causes.

HENRY PRIOR MOSS.

One of the active business men of Union City is Henry Prior Moss, who has achieved substantial success in the conduct of a feed and grain business. A native of Williamson county, Tennessee, he was born on the 7th of July, 1865, a son of William J. and Susan (Hughes) Moss, likewise natives of this state. For many years the father was engaged in farming and stock raising and he was one of the most prominent citizens of the community in which he resided. His demise occurred in 1917. Mrs. Moss died in 1873.

Henry Prior Moss received a limited education in the public schools of Williamson county, walking several miles to the little log-cabin schoolhouse near the home farm. He spent his youth and manhood on the farm and came to Union City in 1911. With his oldest son, Cecil, he established a feed and grain business, which has prospered from year to year, and during the years of his residence here he has won for himself an enviable place among the town's leading citizens.

On the 17th of September, 1887, occurred the marriage of Mr. Moss to Miss Leah Umstead of Union City. She was a daughter of A. C. and Alice (Carr) Umstead, natives of Kentucky. Twelve children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Moss, ten of whom are living: Sue, who was born in 1888; Cecil, born in 1890; Zella, born in 1893; Henry P., Jr., whose birth occurred in 1895; Billie, born in 1897; Berne, who was born in 1899; Ruth, born in 1906; Leah, whose birth occurred in 1909; Virginia, born in 1912; and C. T., whose birth occurred in 1917. The eldest son, Cecil, who is engaged with his father in the conduct of the feed and grain business, entered the service of the United States in the World war, on the 13th of May, 1918. He spent two months in the personnel department at Fort Oglethorpe and subsequently went to the Officers' Training Camp at Atlanta, Georgia. There he was given a second lieutenant's commission and sent to Camp Sherman for duty. At the termination of one month's time he was assigned to Company L, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Depot Brigade, and he received his honorable discharge from the army on the 13th of November, 1918.

Mr. Moss has never been interested in political affairs, although he is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities of good citizenship and is a constant student of the living issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Christian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor, and he is identified with all organizations

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that have for their purpose the development and improvement of the general welfare. He has always lived a quiet and uneventful life and has cheerfully and successfully contributed to the world's work.

JAMES W. DOBYNS.

James W. Dobyns, manager of the Kingsport Farms, was born in Carroll county, Virginia, on the 2d of September, 1867, a son of Ben D. and Charlotte (Hale) Dobyns. The father was born in Virginia and engaged in farming for many years. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted as a private. The mother was born in Grayson county, Virginia, a daughter of Wilde Hale, who served as a private throughout the Civil war. To their union two children were born, both sons, but James W. is the only member of the family living.

The public schools of Carroll county, Virginia, afforded James W. Dobyns his early education and after putting his textbooks aside he engaged in the lumber business on his own account in Carroll county for two years, then becoming associated with George L. Carter as superintendent of farms. The Carter Company was a development company and Mr. Dobyns had charge of the development of farm lands in Wythe county, Virginia, until 1905, when he came to Kingsport and purchased ten thousand acres of land at this point, for the same company. He has been in charge of the development of farm lands here since that time and he has achieved a substantial success. He likewise superintends the raising of cattle, sheep, horses and mules. Mr. Dobyns has been mayor of Kingsport since its incorporation, some five years ago, and he has been a dominant factor in its upbuilding. He is a director of the First National Bank at Kingsport and has other important interests.

In 1888 in Grayson county, Virginia, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Dobyns and Miss Lela Cooper, a daughter of Dr. Cooper of Oldtown, Grayson county. To their union two children have been born: Ben Erwin, who married Miss June Hufford of Kingsport, is superintendent of farms for the Carter Company in Hawkins county; and S. Flem is engaged in the hardware business in Kingsport under the name of the Dobyns-Taylor Hardware Company.

Mr. Dobyns' religious faith is manifest in his attendance at the Methodist Episcopal church, in which church he is a steward. He is a valuable asset to his city and his work is of lasting worth for the general good.

ELIJAH VAN BUREN TURMAN.

Elijah Van Buren Turman, serving his fifth year as county judge of Wayne county, is a native of that county, born on the 29th of November, 1887, and is a son of William and Ione (Cypert) Turman. His paternal grandfather, John Turman, was a native of North Carolina. His father was born in 1839 and engaged in the mercantile and lumber business until his demise in 1908. He achieved more than substantial success in a business way and was one of the highly esteemed citizens of the community in which he resided. He served throughout the Civil war in defense of the Confederacy. Mrs. Turman was born in 1852 and died in 1900.

The public schools of Wayne county afforded Elijah Van Buren Turman his preliminary education and subsequently he became a student at the Brennan & Hughes College in Spring Hill, Tennessee. Upon the completion of his education he engaged in the banking business for one year and then, for three years, was active in the conduct of a mercantile business in Waynesboro. He was appointed deputy county clerk and subsequently became county trustee, filling the latter office for nine years. He was elected county judge for an eight-year term and is now serving his sixth year. Judge Turman is discharging the many duties of the office to the complete satisfaction of all and well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens. Although the greater part of his time is taken up by his official duties, he is active in financial affairs as a director of the Wayne County Bank and a member of the finance committee. He is likewise chairman of the board of education of Waynesboro. His interests have never been self-centered and he is conceded to be one of Waynesboro's most public-spirited citizens.

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At Waynesboro on the 27th of December, 1911, was celebrated the marriage of Judge Turman and Miss Dora Casteel, a daughter of Will and Mary Casteel, natives of this state. To the Judge and his wife two children have been born: Marjorie Elizabeth, whose birth occurred in 1910; and Nell, who was born in 1912. Mrs. Turman is a woman of much personal charm and she is socially prominent.

Since attaining his majority the Judge has been a stanch supporter of the republican party, having firm belief in its principles as factors in good government. Fraternally he is a Master Mason and is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is manifest in his attendance at the Presbyterian church.

ELBERT ARCHIE WEAVER.

Sardis is proud to number among her native sons Elbert Archie Weaver, cashier of the Peoples Bank of Sardis. His birth occurred on the 29th of September, 1893, and he is a son of Archie G. and Sarah Jane (Phillips) Weaver, both natives of Henderson county. The paternal grandfather, Louis Weaver, and the maternal grandfather, William Walter Phillips, were both natives of this state and served in the defense of the Confederacy throughout the Civil war.

The common schools of Henderson county afforded Albert Archie Weaver his early education and after graduating from high school at Lexington he taught in the rural schools of Henderson county for ten years, or until 1917. In that year he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the United States army on the 5th of October. He was first sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, and from there to Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was placed in the medical department. Subsequently he went to Camp Beauregard, Louisiana, as a member of the base hospital detachment, and from December to February was confined in the hospital on account of illness. After recovering he returned to duty and served as ward master through the epidemic of meningitis and pneumonia. He was given the rating of regular nurse and in August, 1918, was placed in the mess department, serving as mess sergeant until receiving his honorable discharge on the 22d of March, 1919.

Mr. Weaver immediately returned to Lexington and became associated with Brown Brothers as an auto salesman and demonstrator of tractors. He was thus engaged for a time and then returned to farming in connection with his father, so continuing until February, 1921, when he was elected cashier of the Peoples Bank of Sardis, in which important position he is now serving. He is a young man of keen foresight and business ability, and the capable manner in which he discharges the many duties devolving upon him have won him universal admiration and respect.

SAMUEL L. HARPER.

Cheatham county is proud to number among her native sons Samuel L. Harper, county court clerk, with residence in Ashland City. He was born near Pleasant View, on the 29th of June, 1865, a son of G. A. and Louise (McCormack) Harper. The paternal great-grandfather, Ambrose Harper, was a captain in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war and had eight brothers under his command. John H. Harper, the grandfather, emigrated to Tennessee from Halifax county, North Carolina, and was among the pioneer settlers of Cheatham county. On the maternal side Samuel L. Harper is descended from German ancestors, one branch of the family coming direct from Berlin to Tennessee in 1818. The maternal grandfather, Joseph McCormack, was reared in Virginia. A great-grandfather on the maternal side was killed by Indians in 1820, just two years after taking up residence in Cheatham county. G. A. Harper was born and reared in Cheatham county and in early life engaged in farming. He achieved gratifying success in that connection and is now living retired, at the age of seventy-seven years. For fifteen years he was justice of the peace. In Cheatham county, on the 10th of May, 1864, occurred the marriage of Mr. Harper to Louise McCormack, a native of this county, who is now eighty years of age. To Mr. and Mrs. Harper nine children have been born, five daughters and four sons, of whom two daughters and four sons are living, Samuel L. Harper being the eldest child.

In the acquirement of his education Samuel L. Harper attended the common schools

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of Cheatham county and in due time was graduated from high school. He remained on the home farm until 1886, in which year he was elected constable, holding that office until 1902. From 1902 to 1908 he was sheriff of Cheatham county and from 1908 to 1910 served as a special officer during the night-rider troubles, being appointed to that position by Governor Patterson. Since 1910 he has been county court clerk. Mr. Harper is one of this county's most popular and efficient public officials and has discharged the duties of his various offices in such a manner as to win the confidence and respect of his fellowmen. Aside from his activities in public office Mr. Harper is prominently known in financial circles, being a director of the Cheatham County Bank, and was one of the organizers of that institution in 1908. He has extensive farming interests in this county, owning some eight or nine hundred acres of well improved land, and he spends a great deal of his spare time in promoting its development and improvement.

On the 12th of November, 1885, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Harper to Miss Mary J. Sadler, near Cheap Hill. She was born and reared in Kentucky, a daughter of Sanford and Rebecca Sadler, and her father was one of the prominent planters of his day. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted to serve in defense of the Confederacy. To Mr. and Mrs. Harper four children have been born: Wiley V., who is the manager of the Newark Shoe Store at Nashville and is married to Violet Hand; Cora C., who is the wife of C. T. Self of Ashland City, who is associated with the Turbin Paint Company; Verner A., who is managing his father's farm lands and is married to Geneva Owen of Ashland City; and Vincent E. The youngest son is now a law student at Washington University, Washington, D. C. He is a veteran of the World war, having enlisted in the navy at the age of seventeen years. He was in the pharmacy department of naval transport ships, serving on the South Carolina, Sierra and Henderson. Later he was transferred to the Marines and saw active service in France, doing his share in breaking the Hindenburg line, and was also in the engagements in Argonne forest. In all, Vincent E. Harper was in the service of the United States four years.

Fraternally Mr. Harper is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Ashland City Lodge, No. 604, F. & A. M., of which he is past worshipful master; Cheap Hill Lodge, I. O. O. F., Cheap Hill, Tennessee; and W. B. Bates Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, at Ashland City. He has served as Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows lodge and was secretary of the Knights of Pythias lodge for some time. During the World war he was prominent in all movements for the furtherance of the government's interests, and was claim agent for the government in connection with soldier claims and chief of the registration department. He is a public-spirited citizen and during the years of his residence in Ashland City has wielded a great influence for the good of the community, county and state. A man of well proven ability, he is calculated to inspire all with his splendid character and manly qualities.

LUCAS ELDRIDGE DAVIS.

Camden numbers among her most substantial citizens Lucas Eldridge Davis, who is prominent in financial circles and was for twenty years county and probate judge. He was born in Henry county on the 10th of January, 1850, a son of Josiah Davis and Malinda (Sexton) Davis, both natives of Tennessee and both deceased.

Lucas Eldridge Davis received his early education in the public schools of Henry county and after putting his textbooks aside engaged in farming and teaching school for three years. At the end of that time he came to Benton county and taught school and farmed here until 1877, when he was elected a justice of the peace. Later he was elected chairman of the county court and in 1896 he became county and probate judge, which office he held for twenty years. Although he declined to serve any longer in that office his friends persuaded him to stand for election as justice of the peace and magistrate and he is now serving as such. During the twenty years of his service as county and probate judge Lucas E. Davis used his influence to promote many movements for the good of the community. He was the leader in tearing down the old courthouse and the construction of the new one and was chairman of the commissioners selected for this work. Benton county has one of the finest and most modern courthouses in West Tennessee and the Judge is very proud of it. In 1914 he was active in the organization of the Peoples Bank & Trust Company of Camden and has been

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its president since that time. He also assisted in the organization of the Peoples Bank which was afterward merged with the First National, at which time the Judge disposed of his interest.

In 1885 was celebrated the marriage of Judge Davis and Miss Kizzie Farmer, and to their union two children were born: Robert L. and Terah. His wife died in 1887, and in 1889 he married Miss Dora Parker, a daughter of William and Dora (Davidson) Parker, by whom he has four children: Lena Davis O'Gum, Lucas Mills, Linos E. and Meta Davis Butler.

The Judge has always been a stanch democrat. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and is past master of the blue lodge. His public spirit has always been a stimulus and inspiration; his patriotism, locally and generally, is practical and intense, and he is liberal to all worthy agencies at work for the good of his community, county and state.

JOHN FLEMING McNUTT.

A representative attorney of the Roane county bar is John Fleming McNutt, of Rockwood. He was born in that county on the 20th of July, 1859, a son of Dr. James P. and Katherine (Horsley) McNutt. The father was born in 1822 and was a son of Mrs. Mary (Flemming) McNutt of Stanton, Virginia. In early life he took up the study of medicine and practiced in Roane county from 1842 until his death in 1882, being one of the foremost physicians and surgeons of his day. For two terms he was county trustee of Roane county and he was a prominent Mason, being master of Union Lodge, No. 38, F. & A. M., at Kingston for years. Mrs. McNutt was born in 1835 and died in 1861. Her father was William Horsley of Tennessee.

In the acquirement of his education John Flemming McNutt attended Rittenhouse Academy at Kingston and subsequently entered Maryville College. Upon the completion of his literary education he began reading law in the office of James Sevier at Kingston and in 1886 was admitted to the bar, since which time he has practiced in Roane and adjoining counties. He is a resident of Rockwood and he is readily conceded to be one of this community's most influential citizens.

In Roane county on the 28th of April, 1892, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. McNutt and Miss Maude Wester, a daughter of Dr. John and Marguerite Wester, natives of Tennessee. To their union two children have been born: Daremus, whose birth occurred in 1900, is a graduate of the Bailor school at Chattanooga and spent one year in the University of Arizona; and Marguerite was born in 1904. Mrs. McNutt is a woman of culture and refinement and is prominent in club and social circles.

Mr. McNutt has always been a stanch democrat, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. During the administration of Governor McMillan he was colonel on the governor's staff. Fraternally Mr. McNutt is a Mason and is an exemplary member of the craft. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the American Bar Association.

PERRY L. HARNED.

One of the leading educators in Tennessee is Perry L. Harned, chairman of the state board of education, with residence in Clarksville. A native of this state, he was born near Palmyra, in Montgomery county, on the 16th of November, 1866, a son of Enos and Mary (Allman) Harned. The father was a native of Kentucky, while the mother was born in Tennessee, and both are deceased.

In the acquirement of his early education Perry L. Harned attended the country schools near the home farm and later received instruction in a private Normal school. Subsequently he enrolled in the University of Tennessee, where he took a special course, and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1893. While a student there he held the position of superintendent of Montgomery schools and was also a teacher in the institution. He engaged in teaching until 1898 and served as county superintendent until 1907, when he was made city superintendent of the Clarks-

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ville schools. In 1911 he became state high school inspector and during the four years of his service in that office organized many of the first high schools in the state. Previous to becoming state high school inspector Mr. Harned was a member of the state board of education, receiving his appointment during the incumbency of Governor McMillan and being reappointed by Governor Patterson. In 1914 he was appointed postmaster of Clarksville and resigned that office on the 18th of July, 1921, to give his entire time and attention to educational work. At the expiration of his term as inspector of high schools he was appointed, by Governor Taylor, chairman of the state board of education, which important position he is now filling. For five years he was a member of the state textbook commission and for twenty years has been secretary and treasurer of the Public School Officers Association and the State Teachers Association. Although the greater part of his time and attention is given to educational work Mr. Harned is interested in farming and owns and operates a valuable piece of land in this county, and also deals in stock. He is a business man of much ability and is prominently known in financial circles as chairman of the board of directors of the First Trust & Savings Bank and is a member of the board of directors of the Interstate Life & Accident Insurance Company of Chattanooga.

In 1894 Mr. Harned was married to Miss Myra Gill McKay, a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky, who moved to Clarksville when a girl. To their union four children have been born: Mary Lee, who is the wife of Harry Greer and the mother of one child, Margaret Elberta; Margaret Elizabeth, now the wife of Finis Harris; Perry McKay, twenty-one years of age, who is a college student; and Myra Felicie, who is a student in the local high school. Mrs. Harned is prominent in social circles, is a woman of much culture and refinement and is gifted with a charming and magnetic personality.

The religious faith of Mr. Harned is that of the Presbyterian church and he has been ruling elder for years. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in the blue lodge and the Royal Arch chapter. He is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Harned is one of the progressive men of today and well merits the enviable position he has won for himself among the leading educators of the state and Clarksville is indeed fortunate in having him for a citizen. He and his family reside in a lovely home at No. 534 Madison street.

FRANK HUBERT VENN.

Memphis is proud to number among her native sons Frank Hubert Venn, proprietor of the marble works of F. H. Venn & Company, whose plant is located at the north entrance of Elmwood cemetery. He was born on the 30th of November, 1867, the oldest in a family of four children, the others being: Dr. Joseph Venn, who was born in Memphis and is now a prominent physician and surgeon in this city; Mrs. Martha Spencer, a resident of Cary, Ohio; and Clarence E. Venn, residing in Savannah, Georgia. The father, Frank Hubert Venn, Sr., was born in Cologne, Germany, and came to the United States as a lad of fifteen years. He spent several years in New York city and there learned the trade of marble cutter. When the Civil war broke out, his sympathies being with the south, he enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the four years of the war, in Company I, Nineteenth Mississippi Regiment. At the close of the war he came to Memphis and resided here until his death, the result of yellow fever, in 1897. He was then sixty years of age. Mr. Venn was successful as a marble and monument dealer and in 1867, the year in which Frank Hubert was born, he founded the marble works owned by our subject today. The old home of the family stood on the present site of St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Joseph chapel occupying the spot where the residence stood. The mother of our subject bore the maiden name of Jane Beamish and was born in Memphis of English parentage. Her death occurred in 1896, a year before her husband died.

In the pursuit of his education Frank Hubert Venn attended the Christian Brothers College at Memphis and subsequently enrolled in the University of Cincinnati, where he pursued an architectural course for four years. He then took a mortuary course in Boston, Massachusetts, thus preparing himself for the marble and monument business. He never learned the trade of a marble cutter but turned

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FRANK H. VENN

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his attention to other more important phases of the industry. He has always been connected with the present company, which is just as old as he is, and he has been a dominant factor in its continued success. He is also president of the Venn Real Estate Company, Inc.

On the 20th of June, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Venn and Miss Virginia Triplett Cady, who was born at Maysville, Kentucky, on the 11th of July, 1868, a daughter of Jarvis Gladding and Mary (Mitchell) Cady. Mrs. Cady was the first graduate of the Maysville, Kentucky, high school. Mrs. Venn graduated from the high school at Covington, Kentucky, and later took a four-year course in the School of Design in the University of Cincinnati. She met her husband while a student there, their marriage resulting from a college romance. Mrs. Venn is a woman of much culture and refinement and she is very accomplished. In her home there are many fine examples of her skill in painting and woodcarving. She is active in club and social circles and is a prominent member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being formerly secretary of that organization for the state of Tennessee. Her Revolutionary ancestor was Captain David Cady, Jr., a Minute-man, and she is a direct descendant of Daniel Boone on the maternal side. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Venn three children have been born: The eldest son, Captain Frank Cady Venn, was born on the 1st of August, 1890. In 1915 he was graduated from the University of Tennessee College of Medicine, and he practiced in Thayer, Missouri, for some time. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war he was quick to put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the United States Medical Corps, being given a captain's commission. He was in four major battles of the great war and as a member of the Field Signal Corps was constantly at the front, rendering his country gallant service. At the present time Captain Venn is flight surgeon in the United States army and is stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. By flight surgeon is meant a surgeon in the aviation branch of the army. The second son, Frank Hubert, Jr., was born on the 9th of October, 1892. He is likewise a veteran of the World war. He served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces, being stationed at Rotterdam, Holland. He is married and resides in Memphis. The third member of the Venn family and the only daughter is Virmar, whose birth occurred on the 26th of September, 1898. She is the wife of Charles W. Martin, whom she married June 3, 1919. They reside with Mrs. Martin's parents at No. 744 Neptune street, and have one child, Martha Virginia, who was born on the 9th of March, 1922.

The religious faith of Mr. Venn is that of the Baptist church and he is a consistent member of the First Baptist church in Memphis. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, having attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite, and he is a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is likewise a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, being a life member in Lodge No. 27 of Memphis, being the first to receive a life membership in this lodge. Mr. Venn is an accomplished musician, being both a violinist and cornetist, and in former years he was very active in Memphis music circles, but in recent years has devoted his time to other things. Mr. and Mrs. Venn have a large circle of friends and they occupy a position of prominence among the foremost citizens of Memphis.

Mr. Venn was the first vice president of the Retail Monument Dealers Association for three years and he also served two years as a member of the freight committee of the National Retail Monument Dealers Association.

JOHN LUKE GADSEY.

A well known attorney at the Rhea county bar is John Luke Gadsey of Dayton, who was born in Meigs county on the 9th of February, 1874, a son of William C. and Mary Jane (Martin) Gadsey. His paternal grandparents were Stephen and Mary Gadsey, of Virginia, while the maternal grandparents were Luke P. and Mary Martin of Tennessee. The father was born in 1844 and upon the outbreak of the Civil war put all personal interests aside and enlisted, serving for the entire period and participating in many engagements. He engaged in farming after the close of the war but since 1916 has lived retired. He is held in high confidence and esteem wherever known. The mother, who was born in 1854, is also living.

The public schools of Dayton afforded John Luke Gadsey his early education and

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for one year he was a student at the University of Tennessee. For two years he attended the Carson and Newman College at Jefferson City and later returned to the University of Tennessee, which institution conferred the LL. B. degree upon him in 1900. He immediately began the active practice of his profession in Rhea county and achieved success from the start. He now has an extensive and important clientele in Dayton, handling much litigation before the courts. He was city recorder from 1906 to 1909; city attorney in 1914 and 1915; and from 1919 to 1921 was county attorney. Aside from his profession Mr. Gadsey is a director of the Dayton Ice Company.

In 1905, in Jefferson City, Mr. Gadsey was united in marriage with Miss Lula Jenkins, whose death occurred in 1907. Later he was married in Dayton to Miss Dora Wheeler, a daughter of Dr. Sam W. and Sarah Wheeler of Tennessee, and to their union two children have been born: Mary Elizabeth, whose birth occurred in 1912; and Mildred Louise, born in 1914.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Gadsey has voted with the democratic party. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. He is a member of the County and Chattanooga Bar Associations and belongs to the Dayton Business Men's Club and the Rhea County Automobile Club. Mr. Gadsey is a man of wide and varied interests and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JOHN L. LAW.

Maryville numbers among her substantial citizens John L. Law, circuit clerk of Blount county, who was born on a farm, seven miles southeast of Maryville, on the 30th of September, 1869.

John L. Law was reared on the home farm and received his early education in the country schools of Blount county. When he was twenty years of age he taught school for one year and then enrolled in Maryville College, where he was a student one year, after which he again spent a year in teaching. He then went into the mercantile business, conducting a country store for four years. For the following three years he farmed and then engaged in the sawmill business for five years. In 1908 he was elected to his first public office, serving as county trustee for four years and at the expiration of his term in that office he resumed farming, locating on some valuable land in Georgia, where he remained until 1917, when he returned to Tennessee and to Maryville, operating a sawmill until his election to the office of circuit clerk in 1918. He has since filled this office and has proven himself a man of strict integrity and sterling worth. He devotes his entire time and attention to his office and discharges with efficiency the many duties devolving upon him.

Mr. Law married Miss Rachael Waters and they became the parents of six children, four of whom are living: Edgar D., James P., Reba J. and Enoch W. Of the two deceased, Alex died in infancy. The religious faith of the family is that of the Baptist church and Mr. Law gives his allegiance to the republican party. He is essentially a public-spirited citizen and his aid can always be counted upon in the furtherance of any movement for the development and improvement of the community.

EMBRY EDGAR ANDERSON.

One of the prominent operators in the Memphis grain market is Embry Edgar Anderson, proprietor of the Industrial Elevator Company whose plant is located on Lamar street and the Illinois Central Railroad, and the offices are in the Falls building. This firm does a large wholesale business in oats, hay, corn and other grains, specializing in the fancy grades of oats, ear corn and hay. When Mr. Anderson became associated with the grain business in Memphis in 1916, he brought to the work a wide experience gained in the wholesale produce trade in Covington, Tennessee, where he had long been a partner in a firm conducting this type of a business.

Embry Edgar Anderson was born in Atoka, Tennessee, Tipton county, on the 5th of December, 1880, the son of William Edgar and Nora (Reeves) Anderson. The father, a native of Giles county, Tennessee, is now living with his son, the subject of this sketch, in Memphis, and is seventy-two years of age. The mother, also a Tennessean,

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was born in Fayette county and has now passed away. Embry E. Anderson is the eldest of the three living children of this couple; the others being a brother, Littleton Paul Anderson, a grain dealer of Memphis who is mentioned at length elsewhere in this work; and a sister, Bessie Maude, now the wife of Dr. H. F. Dickson of Covington. Until he was eighteen years old E. E. Anderson lived in Atoka, where he received a common school education and later attended the Robinson high school. He says that his most valuable training for life's work was obtained in the "University of Hard Knocks." He entered this venerable institution as a lad of eighteen, going into the brokerage business at Covington. In 1900 he embarked in the retail and wholesale produce trade in the same city, remaining in this line of work for sixteen years. For several years of this period he was in partnership with his younger brother, buying and selling all kinds of farm produce on a large scale. He was also the most extensive dealer in hickory nuts in the United States, buying and shipping them in large quantities. In 1916 Mr. Anderson came to Memphis to engage in the grain and feed trade, in which he has met with well deserved success. As an authority on the special grades of oats, hay and ear corn he has worked up a large trade in these commodities, which is the distinctive feature of the business of the Industrial Elevator Company of Memphis, of which he is the proprietor. His trade extends through most of the states of the mid-south, and experiences an annual increase as the company is able to meet the demands of a widening market.

On the 14th of December, 1905, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Erin Crofford of Covington, a member of a prominent family in the state and a native of Coffeyville. Her father, the late Dr. Thomas J. Crofford, was a physician well known in Memphis. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are the parents of three children: Antoinette Elizabeth, Erin, and a little boy of twelve named William Embry. Mrs. Anderson is a leader in the work of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, having been president of the Mary Latham Chapter of Memphis. She is also active in the Court Avenue Presbyterian church, of which she and Mr. Anderson are members, and is a worker in the Sunday school. Mr. Anderson is one of the deacons in the church.

Since coming to Memphis Mr. Anderson has taken a deep interest in the commercial life of the city, especially along his own line of work, becoming identified with the Chamber of Commerce, the Memphis Traffic Club and the Memphis Merchants Exchange, in the latter of which he has served on the board of directors. He is also a member of the National Grain Dealers Association and a member and ex-president of the Grain and Hay Association. His fraternal connections are with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

WILLIAM MILTON MAHAN.

One of the successful business men in Knoxville is William Milton Mahan, president and general manager of the Cadillac Sales Company. A native of Kentucky, his birth occurred at Williamsburg, on the 3d of November, 1890, a son of Thomas Breckenridge and Florence (Goggans) Mahan. The paternal grandfather was Milton Mahan, a prominent and successful farmer. Thomas Breckenridge Mahan was born in 1856, near Pleasant View, Kentucky, on his father's farm, and in early life made his initial step into the business world. For a number of years he was a coal operator at Williamsburg and in later life became one of the biggest coal men in the state. He was president of the Mahan Jellico Coal Company, of the Mahan, Ellison Coal Corporation and of the Southern Mining Company. He married Miss Florence Goggans, a native of Alexander City, Alabama, and a daughter of William Goggans, a successful farmer. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mahan are living.

In the acquirement of his early education William Milton Mahan attended the public schools of his native state and in due time entered the Williamsburg Institute, now Cumberland College. Subsequently he enrolled in the Baker Himel School in Knoxville and then went to Russellville, Kentucky, to the Bethel College. Upon putting his textbooks aside he entered his father's business and for some time was identified with the Mahan Coal Company, part of the time as superintendent. He then became president and general manager of the Stott-Bluegen Coal Company at Nevisdale, Kentucky, which positions he held for two years, resigning at the termination of that time to become a salesman for the Cadillac Sales Company at Knoxville. Upon the reorganization of the company, on the 1st of January, 1922, Mr. Mahan became its president

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and he is discharging the many duties devolving upon him in this capacity with substantial success. This company distributes Cadillac cars in twenty-seven counties in Tennessee and Kentucky and has the Chevrolet agency in five counties of this state.

On the 24th of May, 1911, occurred the marriage of Mr. Mahan to Miss Maude Neal, a daughter of W. D. Neal of Java, Virginia, one of the most prominent agriculturists of that state. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Mahan one son has been born, William Breckenridge, whose birth occurred on the 6th of March, 1913.

Although Mr. Mahan gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, he is not active in party affairs, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. He is a member of the First Baptist church of Knoxville, and fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Williamsburg Lodge, No. 490; Kentenia Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Cumberland Commandery, Knights Templars; and Kosair Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Louisville. As a public-spirited and progressive citizen he is connected with the Board of Commerce, and along strictly business lines he is affiliated with the Automobile Dealers Association of Knoxville. He is a member of the Cherokee Country Club and the Automobile Club and for recreation turns to hunting and fishing. He is fond of all outdoor sports and is a particularly enthusiastic baseball fan.

JOHN BELL SHONN, M. D.

Dr. John Bell Shonn stands high in the medical profession of Tennessee. He is now engaged in active practice in Elizabethton and is specializing in surgery. He was born in Neva, on the 17th of August, 1874, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Amanda (Wagner) Shonn. The father is living, at the age of seventy-two years. He was born in Johnson county, his family having located in that county at an early day, coming to this state from Virginia. His wife passed away in 1883, at an early age. She was of German descent and was likewise a native of Johnson county, where her family was among the pioneer settlers. Their marriage was celebrated in 1870, in Johnson county, and to them four children were born, three sons and one daughter, the Doctor being the second in order of birth.

In the acquirement of his preliminary education, John Bell Shonn attended the public schools of Butler and subsequently enrolled in Holly Springs College. He received the equivalent of a three years' college literary course, and at the age of twenty-one years served as high sheriff of Johnson county, being the youngest man ever to hold that office. From 1898 to 1900 he was in government service, being employed in the post office department, and subsequently he taught in the public schools of Johnson county for five terms; then for several years was engaged in the mercantile business at Butler. In 1904 he took up the study of medicine, matriculating in the medical department of the University of Chattanooga, at Chattanooga, and was graduated from that institution with the M. D. degree in 1908.

In 1908 Dr. Shonn entered the practice of medicine at Butler, where he remained for two years. In 1910 he became physician and surgeon for the Pittsburgh Lumber Company at Braemar, Tennessee, and was so serving when, in 1918, he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States army for service in the World war. For eleven months he was captain in the Evacuation Hospital at Joiu, France, in the Haute-Marne sector, and he also served with the Army of Occupation. On the 26th of May, 1919, he received his honorable discharge from Camp Dix, with the rank of captain. He immediately returned to Tennessee and located in Elizabethton for the practice of his profession. He has since resided here and enjoys an extensive and important patronage, specializing in general surgery. He has taken postgraduate work in surgery in the Graduate School of Surgery of the University of Pennsylvania.

At Butler, on the 4th of August, 1898, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Shonn and Miss Rosa A. Stallings, a daughter of W. P. Stallings, a prominent citizen of Butler. To Dr. and Mrs. Shonn three children have been born: Anna Bell, seventeen years of age; Beatrice, thirteen years of age; and Mary Evelyn, ten years of age.

Since attaining his majority Dr. Shonn has voted with the republican party, having firm belief in its principles, and at one time he was elected republican state committeeman. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, and he is a zealous worker in its interests. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding

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membership in Dashiel Lodge, No. 238, F. & A. M., of Elizabethton; Valley of Memphis Consistory, A. & A. S. R.; and Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Knoxville. He is likewise affiliated with Hampton Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F., of Hampton, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. Along strictly professional lines the Doctor holds membership in the American Medical Association; the Tri-County Medical Association, which comprises Carter, Johnson and Sullivan counties, and of which organization he was president in 1914; and the East Tennessee Medical Society. He adheres to the highest of professional ethics and is readily conceded a place among the foremost physicians and surgeons in this section of the state. He is not only devoted to his profession but is active in civic affairs, never being too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement he deems essential to the development and improvment of the community.

ROBERT NELSON MULLEN.

A prominent business man of Whiteville is Robert Nelson Mullen, who was born in Hardeman county on the 10th of May, 1889, a son of James Mack and Willie (Hicks) Mullen, also natives of Tennessee. The father is a retired farmer and is now making his home in Whiteville at the age of sixty-one years. The mother died in 1919.

Robert Nelson Mullen received his preliminary education in the public schools of Whiteville and in due time was graduated from the local high school. He then took a course at Draughan's Business College in Nashville in 1910, upon the completion of which he returned home and entered the banking business as bookkeeper. His close application to the thing at hand and his efficiency resulted in constant promotion and he soon became assistant cashier and subsequently cashier. He is now discharging the duties of that position to the complete satisfaction of all.

On the 29th of January, 1911, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Mullen and Miss Mattie Lee Pearson, a daughter of C. N. and Minnie (Harris) Pearson, natives of Tennessee and both deceased. To their union four children have been born: Jennie, Calvin Pearson, Burke and Mildred Emily.

The political allegiance of Mr. Mullen is given to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has been recorder of Whiteville for several terms. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, and his religious faith is that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Mullen is a man of genial and pleasing personality and he enjoys the confidence and respect of his fellowmen. He is essentially a public-spirited citizen, his influence being ever on the side of advancement and improvement.

NOAH S. RICHIE, M. D.

For years Dr. Noah S. Richie has practiced in Daisy. A native of this state, his birth occurred at Hamilton, on the 6th of October, 1882, a son of William H. and Catherine (Miller) Richie, natives of Hamilton county. The paternal grandfather, Harvey Richie, lived in Rhea county for many years and his death occurred there. William H. Richie is living in Dayton, at the age of seventy-two years. He was engaged in farming in his early life and achieved gratifying success in that connection. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having enlisted in the Federal army a short time before the close of the conflict. His wife died in 1903, at the age of fifty-five years. To the union of Dr. and Mrs. Richie seven children were born: John, farming in Missouri; Harvey, engaged in farming in Kansas; James, engaged in the carpenter business at Birmingham; Maggie, the wife of William Hall, a successful farmer of Kansas; Millie, the wife of John Gray, a farmer of Kansas; Noah S., the subject of this review; and Susie, the wife of Richard Jordan, a farmer of Dayton. William H. Richie has always given his political allegiance to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church.

In the acquirement of his preliminary education Noah S. Richie attended the public schools of Soddy and later enrolled in the Chattanooga Medical College, which institution conferred the M. D. degree upon him in 1907. He took a postgraduate course at Tulane University, New Orleans, in 1913, and also at Vanderbilt University. Dr. Richie began practice in Soddy, but after a few months he came to Daisy, where he has since resided.

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He is enjoying an extensive general practice and also does considerable surgical work. He takes a helpful interest in everything pertaining to his profession and contributing to its advancement.

Dr. Richie married Miss Effie Poe, a native of this county and a daughter of J. H. Poe. Mrs. Richie is a woman of much culture and refinement and is prominent in social circles.

Since attaining his majority Dr. Richie has given his political endorsement to the democratic party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in blue lodge, No. 418, of Soddy. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church. Although the greater part of the Doctor's time and attention is devoted to his profession he is essentially public-spirited and his influence is ever on the side of advancement and improvement.

JAMES WILEY BODLEY, M. D.

Dr. James Wiley Bodley, a Memphis surgeon, with offices in suite No. 720 in the Bank of Commerce building, has ever closely followed the ethical standards of the profession and has at all times kept in touch with the trend of modern thought and progress in his chosen field. His efficiency has constantly increased through his broadening experience, and his skill and ability are now widely acknowledged.

A native of West Virginia, he was born in Wheeling, October 26, 1889, although his parents resided at the time at Staunton, Virginia, his mother being at the home of her mother in Wheeling at the time of his birth. Dr. Bodley was reared in New Orleans to the age of fourteen years, when his parents removed to Memphis. His father, Charles F. Bodley, was a wagon manufacturer, who conducted business along that line at Staunton, Virginia, and later at New Orleans, while eventually he removed to Memphis and became the head of the Bodley Wagon Company, a large concern of that period, engaged in the manufacture of log and lumber wagons and similar kinds of vehicles. Both Charles F. Bodley and his father, James Wesley Bodley, were prominently and widely known as wagon manufacturers, conducting their interests under the name of the Bodley Wagon Company, a concern that was originally founded by the great grandfather of Dr. Bodley, so that three successive generations of the family continued in the same line of activity, the original plant being located at Wheeling, West Virginia, which was later moved to Staunton, Virginia, with branches in New Orleans, Louisiana; and at Memphis, Tennessee. The Memphis plant was opened in South Memphis in 1903, being the first manufacturing plant in that suburb.

Dr. Bodley, whose name introduces this review, obtained his early education in the Rugby Military Academy at New Orleans and afterward attended the Dixon Military Academy at Covington, Louisiana, and in the Cascadilla school at Ithaca, New York. He then took up academic and medical studies in the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, spending seven years as a student in that institution. He won his Bachelor of Science degree there in 1912, and the M. D. degree was conferred upon him in 1915. With broad literary learning, as well as professional training, he entered upon the practice of his profession well equipped for its onerous and responsible duties. Moreover following his graduation he spent twenty-seven months as an interne in the German Hospital at Philadelphia, gaining that broad and valuable experience which is never secured as quickly and thoroughly in any other way as in hospital practice. He served in the World war from August 17, 1917, until October 15, 1919, entering the army as a first lieutenant and winning promotion to a captaincy on the 4th of March, 1918, while on the 17th of February, 1919, he was promoted to the rank of major. He was on duty in France and in Belgium for thirteen months mainly at Base Hospital No. 56. Upon receiving his discharge he returned to Memphis and on the 1st of November, 1919, he entered upon the active practice of surgery with offices in the Bank of Commerce building, where he has since remained. He is associated with Dr. John M. Maury, one of the foremost surgeons in this city. Dr. Bodley, like his partner, has long since left the ranks of the many and now stands among the successful few. He is serving on the surgical staff of the Memphis General Hospital and the Baptist Memorial Hospital, and he is one of the instructors in surgery of the College of Medicine at the University of Tennessee. He belongs to the Memphis and Shelby County

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DR. JAMES W. BODLEY

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Medical Society, to the Tennessee State, the Tri-State and Southern Medical Societies and to the American Medical Association and through the interchange of thought and experience in these bodies he keeps in close touch with the trend of modern progress in the methods of medical and surgical practice.

In Paris, France, during the World war on the 4th of June, 1919, Dr. Bodley was married to an American girl, Frances Elizabeth Taylor, who was born and reared in Sioux City, Iowa, a daughter of Orville James Taylor. She had gone abroad for work in the Red Cross canteen in France and was there "doing her bit" for her country through the period of world strife. They have become parents of a son, James Orville, who was born January 17, 1921, and who is the life and light of the household.

Dr. Bodley has membership in the Methodist church. He belongs to the American Legion and to the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. He has a wide and favorable acquaintance in Memphis and this part of the state. He did not hold to the line of business in which his father and forebears had been engaged but turned to a professional career and in this has proven his strength and capability, for he has gained steady advancement and is now recognized as one of the ablest surgeons of Memphis.

HON. WILLIAM MEBANE POLLARD.

Hon William Mebane Pollard, who devoted a large portion of his time, thought and energies for many years to civic interests and public service, was one of the most valued and honored citizens of Nashville, a gentleman of the old school, courteous, kindly and upright at all times. The story of his life should have inspirational value to all who read it.

Judge Pollard was born in Rockhill, Williamson county, Tennessee, June 18, 1843. His father, George Washington Pollard, was a leading farmer and representative citizen of Middle Tennessee, who wedded Martha E. Mebane, a lady of French Huguenot lineage. Their family numbered three children, the daughters being Mrs. T. R. Tulloss of Williamson county, and Mrs. John B. Murrey of Nashville, deceased.

Judge Pollard pursued a course of study in Peebles Academy and was ready to enter the University of Virginia when civil war was declared. He at once put aside all personal interests and considerations and joined the Confederate army, becoming a member of Company D, Maney's First Tennessee Regiment, with which he served throughout the entire period of hostilities and was seven times wounded, being shot through the right lung at Missionary Ridge, which was his most serious injury. Through the entire period of the long conflict between the states he kept a diary, of which it was said: "The early entries are in the unformed handwriting of a young boy, the very writing changing as the storm and stress of that period transformed the boy into a fine type of manhood." This interesting record is now in possession of John Trotwood Moore, state librarian for the archives of Tennessee. Following the wound sustained at Missionary Ridge Judge Pollard was for four months confined in a hospital at Atlanta, after which he returned to his company at Richmond, Virginia, but was never again assigned to active duty because of his weakened condition. Following the surrender of his regiment at Greensboro, North Carolina, in April, 1865, he returned to his home in Rockhill but for three years was unable to engage in business and during that period devoted his attention to the mastery of a university course of study, specializing particularly in Latin and Greek. To the end of his days he enjoyed reading the classics, and he was also a great Bible student. While because of his health he did not have the opportunity of pursuing a university course as he had intended he was throughout his life a student and a most scholarly gentleman.

When the effects of his army experience had somewhat worn away Judge Pollard turned his attention to agricultural and mercantile interests, having a farm about eight miles from Franklin, Tennessee, in the same neighborhood in which his father resided, and together they conducted a store under the style of Pollard & Son. In 1877, however, Judge Pollard took up his residence in Nashville and for a period was upon the road as traveling salesman for an implement house. Later he organized the firm of Pollard, Black & Company, wholesale hardware merchants, remaining active in the business until his house was merged into that of Dudley Brothers & Black, at which time Judge Pollard retired from commercial pursuits. His attention thereafter was largely given to civic

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interests and public service of a most important character. He was called to the bench of the county court in 1902 and served until September, 1918, during which period he most ably handled the county's finances and furthered public progress in various ways. His mind was specially centered on the improvement and upbuilding of schools and the building of better roads, and his labors were in large measure responsible for the excellent highways now in Davidson county. He retired from office, as he had entered it, with the confidence and goodwill of all concerned, after which he resided quietly in his home at No. 5 South Fourth street in East Nashville, save for the several visits which he and his wife made each year to their daughter in Birmingham.

On the 27th of July, 1868, Judge Pollard was united in marriage to Miss Martha Susan Cowles of Williamson county, a daughter of John and Mary J. (King) Cowles, natives of Virginia and of South Carolina respectively, and they lived to celebrate their golden wedding and four more marriage anniversaries ere separated by death. They became parents of three children: William Cowles is now vice president of Gray & Dudley Company; Jennie Belle is the wife of J. D. Porter, a prominent citizen of Birmingham, Alabama, and the mother of two children: Susan Cowles and Jane Devereux Porter. A great blow came to Judge and Mrs. Pollard in the loss of their second son, George Hugh, who was a most promising young man of twenty-six years, when he met a tragic death in 1897, when the carriage in which he was driving was struck by a street car. His loss was deeply deplored by many friends throughout the city as well as by his immediate family for he was very popular among all who knew him.

Judge Pollard was ever a stalwart supporter of the democratic party and a loyal member of the Knights of Pythias lodge. He died April 7, 1922, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he had long been a devoted member, being identified with the Tulip Street church, in which he served on the official board, while at all times he was a regular attendant at the Sunday school as well as of the church services. His Christian faith permeated his entire life and he was regarded as one of the fathers in Israel, greatly beloved by the members of the congregation with which he worshipped. To know Judge Pollard was to know one who stood out as a man among men, not merely by reason of what he accomplished in a business way but also on account of the ideals which he exemplified throughout his career. His high principles of citizenship were manifest in his capable and faithful performance of every public duty to which he was called, and never for a moment did he lose sight of those great Christian principles upon which the civilization of the world rests. He was a most kindly and courteous man, ever displaying that deference to the opinions of others which was characteristic of the gentleman of the old south. Of him it might well be said:

"He was a man. Take him for all in all
I shall not look upon his like again."

MILTON THOMAS GILBERT.

Milton Thomas Gilbert, proprietor of the Knoxville Buick Company, is one of this city's leading citizens. A native of Georgia, he was born in Wilkes county, on his father's farm, his parents being Alonzo Theodore and Anna (Hill) Gilbert. The paternal grandfather, Richard Gilbert, was born in Virginia and removed to Georgia when a young man. He had four sons in the service of the Confederacy throughout the Civil war. The Gilberts are of Scotch-Irish descent. Alonzo Theodore Gilbert, who was born in Wilkes county, Georgia, died in 1916, at the age of sixty-three years. He engaged in farming all his life and achieved substantial success in that connection. His widow, who is living at Union Point, Georgia, was born in Warren county, that state, a daughter of Thomas Hill, an extensive agriculturist.

In the acquirement of his early education Milton Thomas Gilbert attended the public schools of Taliaferro county, Georgia, and later at Sharon. At an early age he put his textbooks aside and secured a position as clerk in a grocery store in Sharon, where he worked for some three years. He then determined to enter business on his own account and for the following two years was engaged in cotton ginning at Crockerville, Georgia. At the termination of that time he disposed of his interest and went on the road for the Hackney Wagon Company of Wilson, North Carolina, traveling until June, 1920. In July of that year he came to Knoxville and organized the Knoxville Buick Company, in partnership with Thomas D. Strickland. They retail Buick cars for Knox, Sevier and Anderson counties and enjoy well-merited success.

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On the 20th of February, 1909, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Gilbert to Miss Nellie Tucker, a daughter of William J. Tucker, a prominent merchant of Crockerville, Georgia, who was a native of that community and a highly respected and esteemed citizen. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert one daughter has been born: Nell, who is a student in the Knoxville public schools. Mrs. Gilbert is a woman of much culture and refinement and of decided literary ability. She is socially prominent and actively interested in every movement for the betterment of the civic welfare.

Although Mr. Gilbert gives his political endorsement to the democratic party he is not active in political affairs, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his business interests. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of Georgia Lodge, No. 96; Atlanta Consistory; and Yarab Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Atlanta. As an active business man he is identified with the Board of Commerce and the Business Men's Club, and socially he holds membership in the Whittle Springs Golf & Country Club. For recreation he turns to outdoor sports and he is fond of hunting and all outdoor games. In the conduct of his business Mr. Gilbert has always employed high and honorable methods and he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come into contact.

BURTON S. SANFORD.

A representative member of the Lauderdale county bar is Burton S. Sanford, who has practiced in Henning since 1918. He is a native of that county, born on the 29th of September, 1892, and is a son of Jackson William and Frances (Sharp) Sanford. His paternal grandfather, Captain Val Sanford, served throughout the Civil war under General Forrest. His wife was Mary (Norris) Sanford. The maternal grandparents of our subject were Rufus and Rachael (Sawyer) Sharp, natives of Tennessee. The father is engaged in the practice of medicine in Lauderdale county and also follows farming. He is one of the most highly respected and esteemed citizens of the community in which he lives.

Burton S. Sanford attended the public schools of Lauderdale county and those in Bingham, North Carolina. He then enrolled in the Brennan & Hughes College at Springfield, Tennessee, and subsequently became a student at Washington and Lee University of Virginia. He received his B. A. degree from the latter institution in 1916 and two years later the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him. He immediately returned to Tennessee and located in Henning for the practice of his chosen profession. Mr. Sanford is a man of high ethical standards and he enjoys an extensive and representative clientele. Aside from his private practice he is city attorney and is discharging the many duties devolving upon him in that office to the complete satisfaction of all. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war Mr. Sanford was one of the first to volunteer his services and he was sent to the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe. He was honorably discharged three months later, however, because he was underweight. He returned to Henning still determined to serve his country in some capacity or other and was clerk on the exemption board until the close of the war. He also took a prominent and active part in the furtherance of all drives and other worthy causes.

Politically Mr. Sanford is a democrat and he was campaign manager for K. D. McKiller, candidate for the United States senate. Fraternally he is a Master Mason. and his religious faith is that of the Methodist church.

ADOLPH LOVEMAN.

Among the representative citizens of Nashville who have left their impress upon the history of business progress and development here was Adolph Loveman for many years engaged in the lumber trade. He took up his abode in Nashville in 1879 and throughout the period of his residence here he was connected with the lumber interests of the city, both through the operation of a sawmill and the sale of the product.

Mr. Loveman was of German birth, born on the 26th of March, 1848, his parents being Moritz and Eva (Loveman) Loveman, whose family numbered five children. The father devoted his entire life to the wholesale dry goods business After pursuing his

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studies in the public and high schools Adolph Loveman continued his education in the Bryant and Stratton College of Detroit, Michigan. In young manhood, however, he became identified with commercial interests in the south, establishing a retail dry goods business in Greensboro, Alabama. In this undertaking he prospered, the business steadily growing and bringing to him a gratifying measure of success. After a number of years devoted to the conduct of the store he turned his attention to the sale of lumber at Nashville, Tennessee, becoming a citizen here in 1879. The firm of Lieberman, Loveman & O'Brien was organized in 1878, and Mr. Loveman was actively associated with the business to the time of his death or for a period of forty-one years. The firm which he represented soon won a foremost position in connection with the lumber trade of the city, controlling a large share of the business and not only selling the finished product but also engaging in the manufacture of lumber through the operation of an extensive sawmill. The business was gradually expanded until it was one of the foremost commercial and industrial enterprises of the city and the enviable results achieved were attributable in large measure to the efforts and business ability of him whose name introduces this review.

Mr. Loveman married Miss Emma Graff, a daughter of Mart Graff, a well known resident of Fort Wayne, Indiana. They became the parents of one son, Adolph M., who is a graduate of Yale University and who succeeded his father as head of the lumber firm in Nashville, where he is recognized as one of the prominent and rising young business men of the city. He resides with his mother in a beautiful home at No. 1609 Twenty-first avenue, South. The family circle was broken by the hand of death, when on the 1st of March, 1919, Mr. Loveman passed away in Nashville in the seventy-second year of his age. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party, and fraternally he was connected with the Royal Arcanum. His long association with the business development of Nashville made him widely known, and his contribution to the commercial greatness of the city was real and valuable.

TURNER B. GARDNER.

A descendant of an old and honored Tennessee family is Turner B. Gardner, who is now living retired in Paris. A native of Obion county, his birth occurred on the 25th of January, 1858, a son of Captain James Richard and Rebecca (Abington) Gardner, likewise natives of this state. Captain Gardner was one of the most prominent men of his day. He was a member of the state legislature upon the outbreak of the Civil war and he immediately returned home, organizing a company, of which he became captain, and the company entered active service under General Forrest's command. Captain Gardner was killed in action in 1864. His widow survived him until 1878. Turner B. Gardner has one brother, George J., and one sister, Mrs. W. C. Fawlke of Dyersburg, Tennessee. His uncle, John A. Gardner, was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Tennessee in 1870 and he is a first cousin of ex-Governor Fred Gardner of Missouri.

In the acquirement of his early education Turner B. Gardner attended the common schools of Obion county and at the age of twenty years entered the general mercantile business of Gardner. Later, on removing to Paris, he continued active in that line of business and achieved the financial independence that is now enabling him to live retired. During his active life Mr. Gardner was identified with many important business organizations and from 1919 to 1921 he was bursar in the West Tennessee State Normal College at Memphis. He has contributed in a marked degree to the development and improvement of the town, county and state and is highly esteemed in this community for his integrity and sterling worth.

On the 6th of November, 1888, in Paris, occurred the marriage of Mr. Gardner to Miss Laura Lamb, a daughter of Benjamin and Henrietta (Cooney) Lamb, both natives of Tennessee and both deceased. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner one son has been born: Roy L. For seven years Roy Gardner was associated with the Bank of Henry and he was one of the first half dozen in this county (Henry) to enlist in the army upon the entrance of the United States into the World war. He became a member of the airplane service at Washington, D. C., and spent four months at Princeton in the ground school. He was then sent to Chanute field, at Rantoul, Illinois, to complete his course in instruction. Subsequently he was transferred to Dayton, Ohio, and is still identified with the engineering department of the United States government at this point.

Mr. Gardner has always been a strict adherent of the democratic party, having firm

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belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. He was chairman of the Henry County Democratic committee for some time and was president of the Primary Election Board. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church. Mr. Gardner is a man of well proven ability and his life is an example of what can be accomplished when laudable ambition, stanch determination and close application to the thing at hand lead the way.

OSCAR S. HANK, M. D.

For three years Dr. Oscar S. Hank has engaged in practice in Kingsport and during that time has won the confidence and esteem of all. He was born in Indian Springs, Sullivan county, on the 2d of April, 1884, a son of A. H. and Martha (Smith) Hank. The father was born in Sullivan county, where his family located at an early day. The Hanks originally came from Germany and first located in the valley of Virginia. The paternal grandfather, Robert Hank, was a corporal in the Confederate Cavalry during the Civil war. Mrs. Hank was also born in Sullivan county and is of English descent. The maternal grandfather, T. Henry Smith, served throughout the Civil war as a corporal in the Confederate Infantry. Mr. Hank and Martha Smith were married in 1874 in Sullivan county. To them eleven children have been born, three daughters and eight sons, all of whom are living, Dr. Hank, whose name introduces this review, being the fourth in order of birth. Mr. and Mrs. Hank are highly respected and esteemed citizens in the community in which they reside.

In the acquirement of his education Oscar S. Hank attended the public schools of his native county and in due time was graduated from high school. He then entered the Peabody Normal College, where he took a three-year literary course. His medical training was acquired in the University of Nashville, which he attended for three years, and he received his M. D. degree from the Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1910, receiving second honors. Dr. Hank worked his way through medical college. Since graduation he has taken postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland. In 1912 he was appointed assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, for the National Soldiers Home at Johnson City. In 1919 he came to Kingsport and has since practiced here. He enjoys an extensive and representative patronage and is sincerely devoted to his profession. He is a director of the Bank of Bristol at Bristol and of the Bank of Kingsport.

On the 14th of February, 1912, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Hank and Miss Ethel C. Halley, a daughter of J. A. Halley of Blountville. To Dr. and Mrs. Hank one daughter has been born: Juanita, who is nine years of age.

Dr. Hank served for four terms as a member of the lower house of the general assembly in the state legislature from Sullivan county. For three terms, beginning in 1915, he served as state revenue agent. Fraternally Dr. Hank is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Holston Lodge, F. & A. M. of Blountville; and he is likewise affiliated with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Bristol; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Indian Springs; and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Bristol. His religious faith is manifest in his membership in the Presbyterian church and he is a zealous worker in its interests. Dr. Hank keeps abreast of the progress of his profession by his membership in the State and County Medical Societies, and he is regarded by his fellow physicians as one of the most able representatives of the medical fraternity in the city.

FRANK A. CONKLING.

Frank A. Conkling is well known in lumber circles in the south as vice president of the Frank A. Conkling Company, specializing in southern hardwoods. He was born on a farm near Montgomery, in Hamilton county, Ohio, on the 5th of July, 1883, the only child of William W. and Helen (Bowen) Conkling, now residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, the father having retired. During his active life he was a farmer and achieved a substantial success in that connection.

Frank A. Conkling remained on the parental farm until he was fifteen years of age, and during that time attended the country schools in the vicinity. At the age of fifteen years, however, he put his textbooks aside and made his initial step in the business

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world. He entered the employ of an uncle, who conducted a general mercantile store at Montgomery, and remained with him three years. When seventeen years of age he entered the employ of a large wholesale lumber firm of Cincinnati, Ohio, known as the M. V. Farrin Lumber Company, and he found that line of work entirely to his liking. A few months later he became a member of the Farrin-Kom Lumber Company of Cincinnati and was active in that association until 1912. This firm sent him to Memphis in 1904 to open a southern office, and he had the management of this branch of the business until 1909, when he returned to Cincinnati to become secretary and treasurer of the company. He held that important position until 1912, when he became one of the founders of the Kom-Conkling Company, a wholesale hardwood lumber concern. He was made vice president of that company with headquarters in Cincinnati. In 1918 Mr. Conkling withdrew from that organization and in May of that year returned to Memphis, where he has since resided. In 1920 he organized the Frank A. Conkling Company, specializing in southern hardwoods, and he is vice president of this concern, W. W. Gary being president. There is no phase of the lumber business with which Mr. Conkling is not familiar and he gives every department of the business his personal supervision. He well merits the success he has achieved and is prominent among the representative lumbermen in the southern states.

On the 20th of June, 1915, Mr. Conkling married Mrs. Mary Bennett, a native of Columbus, Ohio. By a former marriage Mrs. Conkling had one daughter, Margaret, who is now the wife of Leonard Schwab of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Mr. Conkling is interested in the civic affairs of Memphis and takes an active part in the promotion of every movement he deems essential to the development and improvement of the community at large. He is ever cognizant of his duties as a citizen and is never too busy to do his share. He is a prominent member of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, and fraternally he is a Master Mason and an exemplary member of the craft. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church and he is a generous contributor to its support. Mr. Conkling is identified with the Colonial Country Club and both he and his wife are prominent socially, their friends in the city being legion.

ROBERT EARL STACK, M. D.

Since 1916 Dr. Robert Earl Stack has practiced medicine in Erwin, and he is prominently known throughout the state as a physician and surgeon of ability. He was born on the 15th of May, 1886, in Guilford county, North Carolina, a son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth (Newman) Stack. The father was born in New York state and is now living at Greensboro, North Carolina. For many years he was an architect, but at the present time he is following agricultural pursuits. His father, David Stack, served throughout the Civil war in the Union army. Mrs. Stack was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, in which county her family were pioneer residents. Her father served in the defense of the Confederacy throughout the Civil war. In 1866, in Guilford county, North Carolina, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Stack and Elizabeth Newman, and to their union seven children have been born, five daughters and two sons, of whom four daughters and the two sons are living. Robert Earl is the second in order of birth.

The public schools of Linton, Indiana, afforded Dr. Stack his early education, and he was graduated from the University of Indiana with the A. B. degree in 1906. In early life he decided to enter the medical profession and subsequently enrolled in Tulane University, New Orleans, where he was a student in the medical department for two years. In his junior year he transferred to the North Carolina Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1911 with the M. D. degree. Dr. Stack worked his way through medical school, paying his own tuition and living expenses. For six months after receiving his degree he was an interne at the German Hospital in Philadelphia, now known as the Lankenau Hospital, and at the end of that time he entered into the practice of his profession in Mitchell county, North Carolina, where he remained four years. He brought to the profession thorough training and innate ability and was successful from the start. In 1916 he came to Erwin, Tennessee, and has since practiced here.

Dr. Stack's professional career was interrupted by the entrance of the United States into the World war. He enlisted in the army in June, 1918, and was in active

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DR. ROBERT E. STACK

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service until March, 1919. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Medical Corps and served in the First Aid Outfit of the Twenty-third Engineers. He was sent overseas a short time after enlisting in the army and was in the Argonne engagement. Upon his arrival overseas he was promoted to a captaincy, and received his honorable discharge with that rank at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Upon his release from the service he immediately returned to Erwin and resumed his practice. He is now specializing in abdominal surgery, having devoted three years to major operations up to 1921. He plans to establish a hospital for his patients in Erwin in the near future.

On the 18th of September, 1912, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Stack and Miss Etta Sue Bradham, a daughter of R. H. Bradham, Sr., of Mitchell, North Carolina. To Dr. and Mrs. Stack four children have been born: Evelyn Louise; Mary Lucille; Earl Newman; and Robert Franklin.

Although he has never had much time to devote to political affairs, Dr. Stack is essentially public-spirited and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Centennial Lodge, No. 491, F. & A. M.; Valley of Tennessee Consistory, No. 1, A. & A. S. R., Memphis; and Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Knoxville. He is likewise affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America. The religious faith of Dr. Stack is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and he has membership in the local church of that denomination. Along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Tennessee State Medical Association; The American Medical Society; the Southern Medical Association; and the Unicoi County Medical Association, of which he is president. Dr. Stack is sincerely devoted to his profession and its advancement, and holds to the highest of professional ethics, being accorded a position among the foremost physicians and surgeons of his city, county and state.

COLONEL BOYD JOHNSON.

A representative member of the bar of Montgomery county is Colonel Boyd Johnson, who has practiced in Clarksville for many years. He is a native of Clarksville, his birth occurring here on the 12th of May, 1870, and he is the scion of a family whose name has been one of prominence in connection with civic, military and public affairs of Tennessee since the days when this state was constituted as the "Territory of the United States South of the Ohio." His paternal grandfather, Hon. Cave Johnson, was born on the ancestral homestead some three miles east of Springfield, Robertson county, on the 11th of January, 1793. His birth occurred about three years prior to the admission of this state into the Union. His parents were among the very early settlers of this state and like the majority of them came from North Carolina, of which Tennessee was originally a part. Hon. Cave Johnson, who became one of the most distinguished figures in the history of this state, received a liberal education. In 1807, after completing his course at the academy situated about three miles east of Nashville, he entered Mount Pleasant Academy on Station Camp creek, Sumner county, and there he was prepared for college. Subsequently he enrolled in Cumberland College and in 1812 took up the study of law under the preceptorship of William W. Cook, one of the prominent members of the bar of the state in the early days. The following year he joined his father, Brigadier General Thomas Johnson, as deputy brigade quartermaster in a command that was prominent in the War of 1812. After participating in the campaign of 1813 and 1814, principally against belligerent Indians who were finally subdued, he returned home and resumed the study of law. Before the close of the same year he was admitted to the bar and soon gained distinctive precedence in his profession. In 1817 the legislature of the state elected him to the important office of attorney-general of Tennessee and while active in that office he made an admirable record and came prominently before the people as a man of great resourcefulness and high intellectuality. He well merited the confidence and esteem that was accorded him and in 1828 he was elected a representative in congress. He was reelected in 1831 and again in 1835 but was defeated in 1837, owing to purely political exigencies. He then resumed the practice of law in Clarksville and he continued to practice until 1839, when public favor again made him representative in congress and he served in that capacity without interruption until 1845, when President Polk called him to the

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executive cabinet as postmaster general of the United States. In that office, as in all other public service, he showed remarkable facility in handling interests and affairs of the highest importance. In 1854, some six years after his retirement from the office of postmaster general, Mr. Johnson was elected president of the Bank of Tennessee and retained that position for a number of years prior to his demise, which occurred at Clarksville, on the 23d of November, 1866. Mr. Johnson had married Mrs. Elizabeth Brunson, a daughter of Isaac and Martha (Norfleet) Dortch, pioneers of Tennessee. Of their three sons James Hickman Johnson was the eldest and he became the father of Colonel Boyd Johnson, whose name introduces this review. The second son was Thomas Dixon Johnson, M. D., who served for many years as surgeon in the Egyptian army, with the rank of major. After a distinguished career in the Orient, where he received from the Khedive of Egypt the decoration of the order of Medjeddie, he returned to Clarksville. Polk Grundy Johnson, the youngest member of the family, served with distinction as an officer in the Confederate army. He was a lawyer by profession and for a number of years was active as clerk and master of Montgomery county, this state. His demise occurred in New York city, on the 28th of July, 1888, while prosecuting a lawsuit.

The parents of Colonel Boyd Johnson were Major James Hickman and Mary (Boyd) Johnson, both of whom are deceased. The father was born in Clarksville, on the 8th of October, 1840, and after attending Stewart College, in his native place, he entered the Cumberland University at Lebanon. He was engaged in the study of law there upon the outbreak of the Civil war and his loyalty to the Confederacy and his innate patriotism compelled his withdrawal from school and enlistment in the army. He returned home and joined a company which had been raised for the Confederate service by Captain William A. Forbes. This command later became the Fourteenth Tennessee Infantry and soon after being mustered in James H. Johnson was elected lieutenant of Company G of his regiment. Later he was promoted to the captaincy of his company and finally was commissioned major of his regiment and continued at its head through the battle of Petersburg, Virginia, on the 2d of April, 1865, and on the march to Appomattox, where, as a part of General Lee's army he surrendered his command on the 9th of the same month. He served throughout the conflict and was wounded at the battle of Cedar Run, although he was not long incapacitated for duty. At the close of the war Major Johnson returned to Clarksville and became one of the leading attorneys in this section of the state. Throughout his life he gave his political allegiance to the democratic party and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Episcopal church. Major Johnson's demise occurred on the 28th of October, 1880, and his wife survived him until May 8, 1917. Major and Mrs. Johnson were married in 1867. She was a native of Springfield, Tennessee, and a daughter of George C. and Virginia C. (Conrad) Boyd. Her father was one of the most distinguished members of the Tennessee bar and at the time of his demise was residing in Clarksville. After the death of her husband Mrs. Johnson was appointed postmistress at Clarksville, under the administration of President Cleveland, and retained that office for four years. Her period of service was marked by efficient and careful service and met with unqualified popular approval. She was the mother of two children: Cave, who was born on the 24th of July, 1868, and died on the first of August of the following year; and Boyd Johnson.

Boyd Johnson received his early education under the direction of private tutors and subsequently enrolled in Cumberland University, from which institution he was graduated with the LL. B. degree. He was a student there two years, the last year taking a postgraduate course. Prior to taking up the practice of his profession Colonel Boyd took the summer course in law under the learned John B. Minor of the law department of the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. He then established offices in Clarksville for the practice of his profession and during the intervening years has enjoyed an extensive and important clientele. His professional work, however, was interrupted by two years' service in the United States Volunteers, incidental to the Spanish-American war. He enlisted as a private in Company H, First Tennessee Regiment, his service being for the most part in the Philippine islands. He was awarded a congressional medal as a member and officer of the last southern regiment to be mustered out of the United States service after the close of the war.

Since attaining his majority Colonel Johnson has given his political allegiance to the democratic party and he is an ardent and uncompromising advocate of the principles and policies for which the party stands. Fraternally he is identified with Kappa Sigma, a college fraternity, and he is a consistent member of the Episcopal church.

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The only public office he has held was that of deputy postmaster of Clarksville, under the administration of his mother. Colonel Johnson is one of this city's most liberal and public-spirited citizens and he has wielded a great influence for good in this community. Every man who knows him is his friend and he is highly esteemed for his integrity and sterling worth.

WILLIAM NEAL ELROD.

William Neal Elrod, county superintendent of schools of Rutherford county, is one of Murfreesboro's leading citizens. He was born in the little village then known as Porterfield, Cannon county, on the 11th of January, 1886. His paternal grandfather, Montgomery Elrod, was a native of Tennessee, who was reared in Cannon county and engaged in agricultural pursuits from boyhood. He was one of the old pioneers and never left the home he established. Arthur Warren, the maternal grandfather, was born in North Carolina and moved to Tennessee with the earliest settlers. He located in Cannon county and there became identified with the upbuilding of the community in which he made his home. He later removed to Rutherford county and engaged in farming until his demise.

William Neal Elrod received his education in the public schools of Cannon county and after putting his textbooks aside taught school in Rutherford county for seven years. At the termination of that time he was elected county superintendent of schools, a position which he has held for six years. Altogether he has been active in educational work for seventeen years.

Mr. Elrod married Miss Daisy Mason Sherrill. Since attaining his majority Mr. Elrod has ever been cognizant of the duties and responsibilities as well as the privileges of citizenship and his influence is ever on the side of advancement and improvement. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and as a public-spirited and progressive citizen he holds membership in the Commercial Club of Murfreesboro. His religious faith is that of the Christian church. Mr. Elrod is held in high esteem by his fellow citizens and Tennessee is indeed proud to number him among her native sons.

FRANCIS SAMPSON HALL.

Since 1917 Francis Sampson Hall has been engaged in the general practice of law at Dickson. A native of this state, he was born at Dyersburg, on the 26th of September, 1890, a son of R. M. and Kate (Sampson) Hall. On the maternal side he is of Scotch descent and his maternal grandfather, Frank B. Sampson, served as a captain in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war. The Halls were among the pioneer families of Tennessee. R. M. Hall was born in Carroll county and for many years engaged in railroad building and in the banking business. He was for some time president of the First National Bank of Dyersburg and was identified with other important business enterprises. He has always been active in public life and has been chairman of the Democratic State National committee for some years. He is now living retired in Dyersburg, a highly respected and esteemed citizen. Mr. Hall was married at Dyersburg to Miss Kate Sampson, a native of this state, her parents having located here from Pennsylvania. To their union four sons and four daughters were born, of whom three daughters and the sons are living, Francis Sampson, whose name introduces this review, being the second in order of birth.

In the acquirement of his educational training Francis Sampson Hall attended the public schools of Dyersburg and subsequently enrolled in the Cumberland University at Lebanon. He was graduated from that institution in June, 1916, with the LL. B. degree and the following year came to Dickson establishing offices for the practice of his chosen profession. He has since resided here and is enjoying an extensive and lucrative clientele, handling much important litigation in all state courts. He represented Dickson county in the state legislature in 1919. He is a man of high ethical standards and well merits the position he has attained among the foremost attorneys of the Dickson county bar. Aside from his legal interests Mr. Hall has extensive farming interests in this county.

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At Centerville, Tennessee, on the 17th of December, 1913, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Hall to Miss Pauline Clarke, a daughter of W. P. Clarke, a prominent citizen of that place. To their union one daughter has been born: Rebecca, who is six years of age.

Fraternally Mr. Hall is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Dickson Lodge, No. 468, and he belongs to the Presbyterian church at Dyersburg. Although the greater part of his time is devoted to his professional interests, Mr. Hall is an essentially public-spirited man and no movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare seeks his aid in vain. He is identified with all organizations that have for their purpose the upbuilding of the community and along strictly professional lines he is connected with the Tennessee State Bar Association.

DALE REDMOND MAYO.

Dale Redmond Mayo is conducting one of the pioneer seed houses of the south, located at Knoxville, and he is prominently known in that connection throughout the country. He was born in Knoxville, on the 27th of December, 1885, a son of Daniel Redmond and Annie Eliza (Swift) Mayo. The paternal grandfather, Lawrence Mayo, was a successful cotton planter. He was born in Tarboro, North Carolina, and removed to La Grange, Tennessee, at an early date. Later he went to Arkansas, in which state he was residing at the time of his demise. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the Confederate army, serving in Claiborne's Division. He was badly wounded at the battle of Chickamauga and died from ultimate effect of these wounds. The Mayo family originally resided in England and coming to America, first settled in Virginia.

Daniel Redmond Mayo was born in Monroe county, Arkansas, in 1855. He came to Knoxville in 1879 and founded the present seed business, which is operated by his son. He was one of the most prominent business men of his day, who resolutely set himself to the tasks of life and let no opportunity pass unheeded. He was prominent in club and social circles and was a zealous worker in behalf of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. His demise occurred on the 16th of February, 1917. He married Annie Eliza Smith, who was born in La Grange, Tennessee, a daughter of Dr. Thomas Jefferson Swift, a native of Louisa county, Virginia, who was for many years a practicing physician in Arkansas and Tennessee. Daniel Redmond Mayo died on the 16th of February, 1917, and his widow survives him and is making her home in Knoxville.

The public schools of Knoxville afforded Dale Redmond Mayo his early education and later he took a preparatory course in the Baker Himel School. Subsequently he became a student at the University of Tennessee and while there was very prominent in campus affairs and was a member of Alpha Tau Omega, a national college fraternity of high standing. After putting his textbooks aside Dale Redmond Mayo entered the seed business in association with his father and soon proved himself to be an able business man. Since his father's death he has been in entire charge of the enterprise, which is one of the pioneer seed houses in the south. It deals in seeds, wholesale and retail, and has an extensive patronage throughout the southeastern states. Mr. Mayo is one of the best known men of the city, respected and honored for his conservative methods and sound business judgment. He was elected president of the Southern Seedsman's Association, at its convention in New Orleans and was a dominant factor in bringing the 1923 convention of this organization to Knoxville.

On the 19th of April, 1909, was celebrated the marriage of Dale Redmond Mayo to Miss Claire Claxton, a daughter of Dr. Philander P. Claxton, formerly United States commissioner of education, of Knoxville, and one of Tennessee's distinguished native sons.

Philander Priestly Claxton was born in Bedford county, on the 28th of September, 1862, a son of Joshua Calvin and Anne Elizabeth (Jones) Claxton. In the acquirement of his early education he attended the public schools of his native county and in due time enrolled in the University of Tennessee. He was graduated from that institution with the A. B. degree in 1882 and in 1887 the A. M. degree was conferred upon him. He was a graduate student at Johns Hopkins University in 1884 and 1885, and he attended schools in Germany in 1885 and 1886, and spent the year 1897 in visiting the schools of Europe. The Litt. D. degree was conferred upon him by Bates College in 1906 and the LL. D. degree by the Western Reserve University in 1912, the Univer-

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sity of North Carolina in 1914, and Allegheny College in 1915. Dr. Claxton was superintendent of schools in Kinston, North Carolina, 1883-4; Wilson, 1886-8; Asheville, 1888-93; and he was professor of German and pedagogy, 1893-6; professor of pedagogy and director of the Practice and Observation School of the North Carolina State Normal and Teachers School, 1896-1902; professor of education, 1902-1911; professor of secondary education and inspector of high schools, 1906-11, University of Tennessee; and on the 1st of July, 1911, he was appointed United States commissioner of education. He was editor of the North Carolina Journal of Education, 1897-1901; the Atlanta Educational Journal, 1901-3; a member of the Southern Educational Board, chief bureau of investigation and information, 1902-3; and superintendent of the Summer School of the South, 1902-11. He is a member of the Rockefeller Sanitary Commission, a director of the Moral Educational Board; a member of the council of the National Education Association and Southern Educational Association; a director of the Playground Association of America; chairman of the executive committee of the National Story Tellers' League; and is associated with various peace societies. He is the author of several works, among them "Effective English," which has had a wide circulation.

Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mayo: Varina, Daniel R., Jr., and Porter Claxton. Mrs. Mayo is a woman of much culture and refinement and she is prominent in the club and social circles of this city.

In his political views Dale Redmond is a stanch democrat. He has never been active in party affairs, however, but is well informed on all important questions and issues of the day and is active in the furtherance of any movement for the upbuilding of his native city. His religious faith is that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and he holds membership in the Cherokee Country Club, Appalachian Club, Board of Commerce, and other organizations. During the World war he was director of the state council of defense.

ROBERT C. STIMSON.

Prominent among the younger men engaged in the hardwood lumber industry in Memphis is Robert C. Stimson, secretary and treasurer of the Stimson Veneer & Lumber Company and vice president of the J. V. Stimson Hardwood Company. He was born on the 12th of April, 1886, at Martinsville, Indiana, the oldest of the three children of Jacob V. and Eva (Davis) Stimson of Huntingburg, Indiana. The father is one of the well known hardwood lumber men of the United States, being the president of the two Stimson companies located at Memphis as well as the owner of extensive lumber interests in Huntingburg and mills and timber tracts in the south. The other children in the family are: Frederick A. Stimson, who operates a large stock farm owned by the Stimsons near Hartford City, Indiana, of which the chief features are purebred polled Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs; and Helen, now Mrs. W. H. Seeburger of Huntingburg.

After obtaining his early education in the public schools of Huntingburg, Robert C. Stimson entered Indiana University, and at the conclusion of his college course went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he took a commercial course in the Eastman Business College.

Since leaving school, Mr. Stimson has been interested in the hardwood lumber business, being associated with his father in many of his undertakings. In 1914 he came to Memphis as secretary and treasurer of the J. V. Stimson Hardwood Company of which the father is president. This firm has three mills—one in New South Memphis, another at Helena, Arkansas, and the third at Floyd, Louisiana. In 1914 the Stimson Veneer & Lumber Company was founded, headed by J. V. Stimson, and with Robert C. Stimson in the office of vice president. Its mills are located at Dombey Spur, Arkansas; Mound, Louisiana; and East Memphis, the last named occupying a twenty-three acre tract at the corner of North McLean boulevard and Chelsea avenue. The two Stimson corporations are very closely related, having a single board of directors and the stock being held chiefly by the members of the Stimson family. As the chief executive officer on the ground, Robert C. Stimson bears the larger part of the responsibility for the management of the two Memphis plants and to him belongs much of the credit for their successful operation in recent years.

At Martinsville, Indiana, on the 3d of April, 1909, Mr. Stimson was united in marriage to Miss Gayle Quincy Blankenship, and they have become the parents of

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three children, two sons and a daughter: Robert B., Andrew V., and Mary Jane, aged thirteen, eleven and eight respectively. Mrs. Stimson was born in Martinsville, Indiana, where she spent her girlhood and is a graduate of Indiana University.

Mr. Stimson has taken an active part in the development of Memphis industrially and commercially as a member of the Lumbermen's Club and the Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson have made many friends in Memphis and have been welcomed into the social and club life of their adopted city, which they have found a delightful place in which to live and to rear their little family.

R. R. KRAMER.

A prominent attorney of Maryville is R. R. Kramer, a member of the well known legal firm of McTeer, Kramer & Quinn. A native of Pennsylvania, his birth occurred at Clearfield, on the 3d of December, 1888.

R. R. Kramer was reared and educated in the town of his birth and in early life determined upon the legal profession as his life work. He enrolled in the law department of the University of Michigan and received his LL. B. degree from that institution in 1912. He did not enter into practice immediately, however, but taught in the country schools for two years, and then for four years he was principal of the Clearfield schools. In January, 1913, he was admitted to the bar and the following year he came to Maryville and formed a partnership with Major McTeer and Mr. Quinn, the firm becoming McTeer, Kramer & Quinn. In a profession where advancement depends upon individual merit Mr. Kramer has achieved substantial success and he occupies a prominent place among the foremost attorneys in Blount county. The firm of which he is a member is one of the representative firms throughout the state, handling much important litigation before the courts.

On the 12th of August, 1915, Mr. Kramer was united in marriage to Miss Alice Arnold and to their union three children have been born: Emma J., Arnold and Jack. Mrs. Kramer is prominent in the club and social circles of this community.

Mr. Kramer is a strict adherent of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands, although he has never sought nor desired public preferment. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Kramer is one of Maryville's most public-spirited and progressive citizens and no movement for the betterment of the general welfare seeks his aid in vain. Since taking up residence in Maryville he has wielded a great influence for good in this community and well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his professional brethren and fellowmen.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. CARROLL.

For many years Colonel William H. Carroll was a most valued and highly esteemed resident of Memphis. He was a representative of one of the most distinguished American families established in the new world in colonial days. The name of Charles Carroll is affixed to the Declaration of Independence and he was the last survivor of the signers of that historical document. The names of various representatives of the family appear on the honor roll in connection with the defense of America and also as statesmen, clergymen and in various other walks of life. William Carroll, the grandfather of Colonel William H. Carroll, was six times governor of Tennessee. His father was General William Henry Carroll, of Civil war fame, who married Elizabeth Jane Breathitt, and they became the parents of two sons and four daughters.

Colonel William H. Carroll was born in Panola county, Mississippi, in 1842, and was but a child when his parents removed with their family to Memphis, where he was reared to manhood, spending his boyhood days in a home of culture and refinement, the influence of which was a guiding factor throughout all his later life. In his youthful days he attended private schools and subsequently completed his literary education in the Western Military Institute at Nashville. In 1861,

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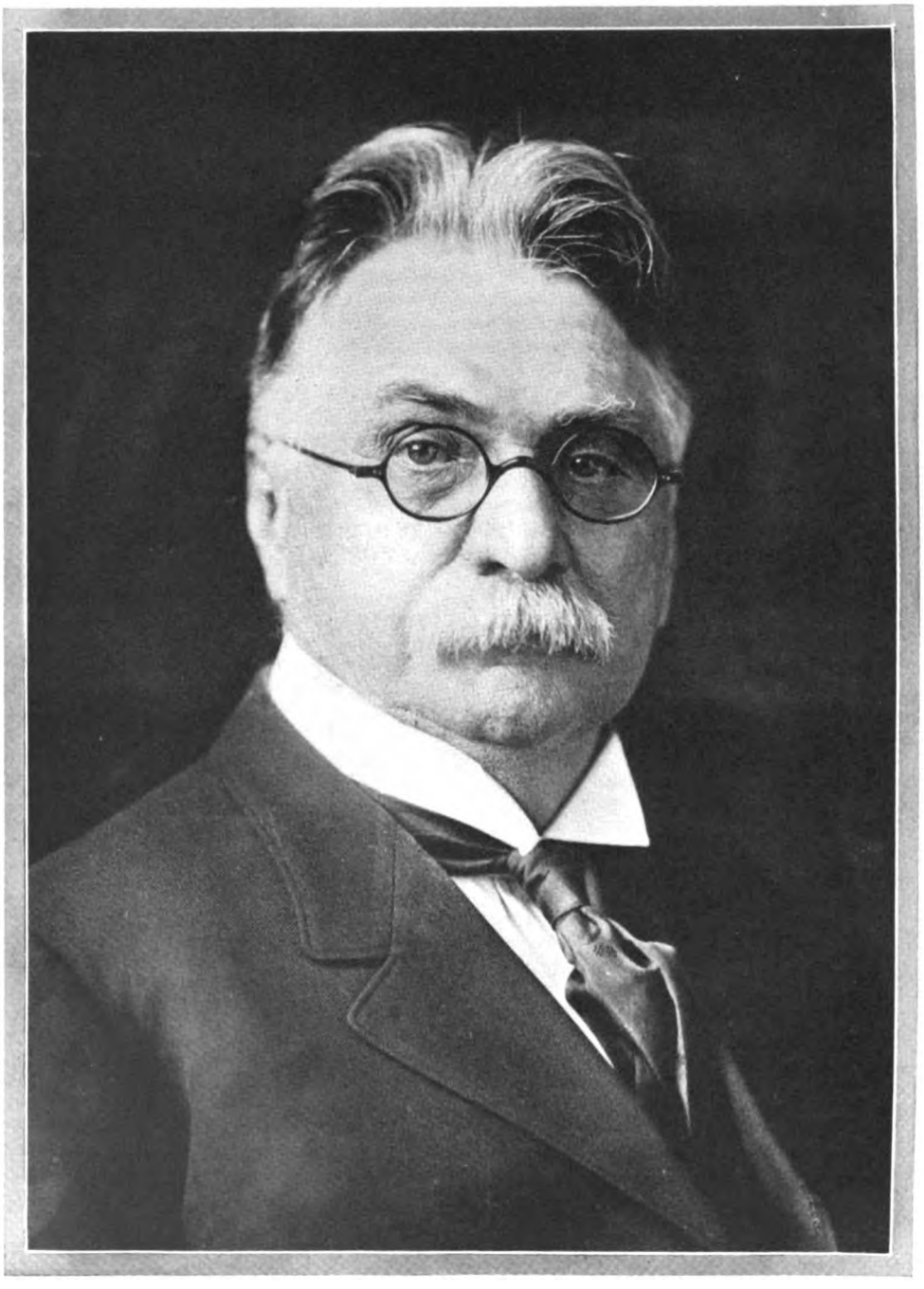

COLONEL WILLIAM H. CARROLL

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when a youth of but nineteen years, he enlisted in the Confederate army with his father, with whom he went to Knoxville, where he drilled a regiment that his father had there raised—the Thirty-seventh Tennessee. With his regiment he went to Germantown and had his baptism of fire at the battle of Fishing Creek on the 19th of January, 1862. When General Chalmers took command of North Mississippi in 1863, Colonel Carroll reported to him and was assigned to duty as acting assistant adjutant general, while later he was elected captain of Company C of the Eighteenth Mississippi Battalion under Colonel Alexander H. Cheatham. He continued with that command until near the close of the war, when his health failed and he was discharged.

Colonel Carroll afterward studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875, but through the counsel and influence of his personal friend, Senator Isham G. Harris, he was admitted to practice before having entered upon any extensive study of law. Following his admission, however, he set about to thoroughly qualify for his life work and his reading of law was thereafter comprehensive and exhaustive. He became one of the most eminent representatives of his profession in the state and it was conceded by his contemporaries that he was perhaps more conversant with the law and court procedure than any man in Memphis or in the state of Tennessee. In his research in preparation for a case he went back to the very beginning and if there was a precedent to be found he discovered and presented it. Many notable cases were successfully tried by him. In fact, the famous cases with which his name is associated are almost without number in his day and generation. He was counsel in perhaps the most important case ever decided in the Tennessee courts up to that time—an insurance case that grew out of the fire in the navy yards in 1887. Colonel Carroll was also connected with the bank tax cases and he represented the state of Tennessee in most important tax litigation against the railroads. He also won a suit declaring the extension of the city limits unconstitutional and he was instrumental in having the Estes fee bill declared unconstitutional. His last great case was the celebrated Cloth will case, in which his contentions were upheld by the supreme court. Following his admission to the bar by Judge R. J. Morgan of the chancery court, Colonel Carroll first became associated in his practice with Senator Isham G. Harris and Colonel Casey Young. Later he entered into partnership with Julius A. Taylor under the style of Taylor & Carroll and this partnership existed from 1878 until 1892. Following its dissolution the firm of Carroll & Peres was formed, the Colonel's associate in practice being Israel H. Peres for a period of two years. In 1894 he became a partner of General James R. Chalmers, an association that was maintained until the death of General Chalmers in 1898, in which year the firm of Carroll & McKellar was organized, the junior partner being the present United States senator from Tennessee. This association was long maintained, and with the admission of John P. Bullington and Albert W. Biggs to a partnership, the firm style of Carroll, McKellar, Bullington & Biggs was assumed. In 1910 the firm of Carroll, Scott & Fisher came into existence, with Colonel Carroll, Alexander Y. Scott and Hubert Fisher as the partners. Through these various changes in partnership relations Colonel Carroll continued to maintain a notable position at the Memphis bar, being recognized as one of the strongest and ablest attorneys of the state.

Other phases of his public life covered his political activity, in which he exerted widely felt influence. In politics he was an uncompromising democrat and for a long period he was a close personal friend and adviser of Senator Harris, this friendship being perhaps the most direct cause of Colonel Carroll's deep interest in politics, especially local politics. In 1892 he became chairman of the state democratic executive committee and was very active in the Turney-Evans contest, which resulted in continuing Judge Turney in office. Colonel Carroll was appointed coal oil inspector under Governor Turney, accepting the office only on the governor's urgent request. Previously and afterward he was repeatedly solicited by his friends to accept political preferment but steadfastly refused. When Senator Harris died, Colonel Carroll's friends from every part of the state wanted him to announce himself as a candidate for the office, but he refused and declared himself in favor of his lifelong friend, Thomas Turley, who was appointed and later elected. When the latter voluntarily retired, Colonel Carroll became exceedingly active for Senator Carmack and took a most helpful part in promoting the campaigns in which Carmack was a candidate. While Colonel Carroll never held official position save that of coal oil inspector, his name was continually brought forth in connection with

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important positions, but his aspirations were in other directions. He was a personal friend and ardent supporter of William Jennings Bryan in all of his campaigns and it was at Colonel Carroll's home that Mr. Bryan was always entertained while in Memphis. The first newspaper article written in Tennessee in behalf of Woodrow Wilson's nomination was from the pen of Colonel Carroll, who took an active part in securing Wilson delegates to the convention, but ill health kept him from attending in person.

Colonel Carroll wedded Miss Mattie McKay, one of the most brilliant and beautiful young women of her day and generation in the south. They had one child, Elizabeth Breathitt, now Mrs. Alexander Y. Scott of Rosedale, Mississippi.

Colonel Carroll was not only a man of broad mind but of warm heart, liberal to the extreme, and there were no bounds to what he would do for a friend. Money did not interest him except as a medium whereby he might accomplish his purposes in behalf of the comfort and welfare of his family and the support of his friends. In this way he spent lavishly. The honesty of his dealings was never called into question. One of his marked traits of character was his desire to help young men and it was said of him that every man who was influenced by him made his mark in life. Not only did Colonel Carroll succeed as an eminent lawyer but also prospered for some years in connection with the cotton business in the south following the war. The purposes of his life, however, were never those of material gain. He entertained high ideals of citizenship and of service and he held friendship inviolable. Death called him on the 15th of April, 1915, and thus passed from the scene of earthly activity one who left his impress in notable measure upon the history and the progress of the state. Those who knew him well speak of him as "an unusual man and one of God's noblemen."

BENJAMIN HERMAN.

Benjamin Herman, deceased, was a well known clothing manufacturer of Nashville, where he also conducted a wholesale house, building up a business of large proportions. He was born in Europe on the 21st of July, 1851, and was a son of Jacob and Rose (Simon) Herman. The parents were also of European birth and the father conducted an extensive business as a wholesale clothing merchant in his native country, there spending his entire life.

Benjamin Herman, one of a family of seven children, was quite young when he came to the new world, and his education was largely acquired in the public schools of Cincinnati, Ohio. In young manhood he turned his attention to merchandising, and his success was attributable in large measure to the fact that he always continued in the line of business in which he embarked as a young tradesman. After becoming a resident of Nashville he entered into a partnership relation under the firm style of Herman Brothers & Lindauer. This business was organized in 1875 and was continued with uninterrupted success for many years, Mr. Herman remaining an active factor in its conduct to the time of his demise, which occurred on the 28th of August, 1898. He possessed in large measure that quality which for want of a better term has been called commercial sense. He readily saw the opportunities of a business situation and quickly decided what was essential in the conduct of his interests. Close application and unabating energy were salient features in his growing prosperity, and his course illustrates what can be accomplished when one has the will to dare and to do.

Mr. Herman was united in marriage to Miss Carrie Lindauer, a daughter of Bernard Lindauer. She is a member of the Centennial Club and also became one of the first members of the Jewish temple. Mr. Herman also held to the religious faith of his people, being identified with the Jewish temple. His political endorsement was given to the democratic party, and fraternally he was connected with both the Masons and the Odd Fellows, attaining the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry in the consistory. He was deeply interested in the welfare and progress of Nashville and cooperated in many plans and measures for the general good, serving at one time as president of the school board and always assisting in those projects which he believed vital to the upbuilding of the city along material, intellectual, social and moral lines. He never regretted his determination to come to the new world, for here he found the opportunities which he sought and in their utilization he made steady

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advancement toward the goal of success, but it was not alone as a prosperous merchant that he was well known for in many other ways he figured prominently, and Nashville classed him with her representative residents.

NORFOLK LYNN CARNEY, M. D.

For many years Dr. Norfolk Lynn Carney was engaged in the practice of medicine in Clarksville, but in 1890 he retired from that profession and since then has devoted his time and attention to extensive business interests, all of which have a distinct bearing upon the commercial development and prosperity of the city. He was born near Fort Royal, on the old plantation in Montgomery county, on the 21st of September, 1854, a son of Christopher N. and Margaret Carnes (Lynn) Carney. Both the Carney and Lynn families are among the oldest and most influential families in the state and have long been identified with Montgomery county and Clarksville.

The paternal great-grandfather, Richard Carney, was for some time a resident of Portsmouth, Norfolk county, Virginia, and in 1761 he was made a vestryman of the Episcopal church there. Official records show that his son, Richard, Jr., was a lieutenant in the American army during the Revolutionary war. During that time the Carney family moved from Portsmouth, Virginia, to North Carolina, then Richard, Jr., returned to Virginia, from which state, in 1808, he came west, establishing his home in Montgomery county. During his residence in this state he had charge of the militia muster and in that way acquired the title of "General," by which he was well known. He engaged in farming for the greater part of his life and achieved substantial success. He married Sallie Lewelling of Virginia. Mrs. Carney was a native of Norfolk county, Virginia, and her will is now on file at the Montgomery county courthouse at Clarksville, making her four sons her executors and willing her property to her eight children in Norfolk county, Virginia. This will was drawn up by ex-Governor Willie Blount. Christopher N., a son of Richard, Jr., and Sarah Lewelling Carney, was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, in 1782. He was reared and educated in that state and in 1807 migrated over the mountains into Tennessee, becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Montgomery county. Several years after locating in this county he purchased a farm and became one of the big planters of the time, having many slaves to attend to the fields and the household. Christopher N. Carney was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Johnson of Montgomery county. His second wife was Margaret Carnes Lynn, whose birth occurred in Montgomery county, in 1818. She was the second of five children born to Andrew and Nancy (Smith) Lynn. Her father located in this state from North Carolina. Christopher N. Carney died in Montgomery county, in 1862, in his eightieth year.

Norfolk Lynn Carney was reared on the old plantation in Montgomery county, in a home which knew many of the comforts and luxuries of the period. He had liberal advantages for education and became a student in the University of Tennessee, being a member of the class of '78 of that institution, but withdrew in his junior year to enter the medical department of Vanderbilt University, where he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1879. After more than a year of clinical experience in the hospital at Nashville, Dr. Carney opened an office in Clarksville in 1880, and was soon enjoying an extensive and lucrative patronage. In 1890, however, he retired from the active work of that profession and since that time has been engaged in business and public affairs. From 1892 to 1898 he was active in the office of mayor of Clarksville and gave to this city a prosperous and businesslike administration. He is now vice mayor and is chairman of the finance committee. From 1896 to 1909 he was president of the street railway and lighting company but disposed of his interests in the latter year. In 1911 Dr. Carney established the Ford agency in Clarksville and erected one of the finest buildings for that purpose in the state. The building is located on the corner of Commerce and Second streets, opposite the post office. It is two stories high, ninety-seven by one hundred and nine feet, and is reinforced concrete with an ornate front of vitrified brick. The cost of this building was ninety thousand dollars. Dr. Carney also owns the Buick agency on Third street, between Commerce and Madison streets, and the cost of that building was thirty thousand dollars.

In 1888 Dr. Carney was married to Miss Hattie Grinter of Cadiz, Kentucky, and they are the parents of four children: Clarence G., who is active in the conduct of the Ford agency, is twenty-nine years of age and one of the most popular young business

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men in Clarksville. He married Eleanor Stout, a daughter of Judge Josiah Stout, whose family is one of the oldest in Tennessee. The great-grandfather, Abraham Stout, was a captain in the American army during the Revolutionary war and he was an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati. The paternal grandfather, Ira A. Stout, was a private in Captain Grundy's Company in the Seminole war, and during the Mexican war he was in the quartermaster department and was stationed at New Orleans. Though beyond military age upon the outbreak of the Civil war, he assisted the Confederacy as a member of the quartermaster department. His wife's father, Andrew Graham, was born in Scotland, where he was a successful merchant. After retiring from business he came to America and located in Nashville. Judge Stout was chancellor of the sixth chancery division of Tennessee, with jurisidiction over ten counties. Soon after admission to the bar he won prominence as a lawyer of solid ability and integrity and it was those qualities that won him a reputation among the people. His first important public office was that of state senator, his term beginning in 1889. While a member of that body he was active on the judiciary committee and was chairman of the committee on enrolled bills. He continued in practice at Dover until his election as chancellor in 1902, and in 1910 he was reelected to that office without opposition.

Norfolk Lynn, Jr., the second son of Dr. Carney of this review, is thirty-one years of age, and is active in the conduct of the Buick agency. He was refused admittance to the Engineer Corps on account of his weight, but finally became a lieutenant in the flying squadron and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received his commission. Edwin Lee is associated with the Dunlop Milling Company. During the World war he enlisted and was in the Officers' Training Camp when the armistice was signed. Richard R., also with the Buick agency, joined the Sewanee Ambulance Corps in June, 1917, and sailed for France on the 17th of August of that year. He had charge of the mechanical department of the corps and was subsequently assigned to duty with the Forty-second Division of the French army. He returned to the United States in April, 1919, and resumed his duties at the Buick agency. Mrs. Carney is socially prominent and she is a consistent member of the Christian church.

Dr. Carney has always been a stanch democrat, and fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. He has been president of the local board of the lodge since its establishment. In every undertaking with which Dr. Carney has been connected he has achieved success and he is a live wire citizen in every sense of the word. He has wielded a great influence for good in this community and is highly esteemed for his integrity and sterling worth.

HUGH CORMACK ANDERSON.

A representative member of the legal profession in Jackson is Hugh Cormack Anderson, who was born here on the 19th of May, 1890, a son of Hugh Crump Anderson. Hugh Crump Anderson was born in McNairy county, this state, on the 2d of February, 1851, a son of William Taylor and Mahala (Wisdom) Anderson. His father was for many years engaged in farming and in the active conduct of a mercantile establishment in McNairy county, achieving substantial success. Hugh Crump Anderson received his early education in the public schools of his native county and in due time entered West Tennessee College at Jackson. Subsequently he took up the study of law and in 1873 the LL. B. degree was conferred upon him by Cumberland University at Lebanon. Soon after his graduation he located in Jackson for the practice of his profession and he soon won for himself an enviable position among the leading members of the bar. From 1874 to 1875 he was active as city attorney for Jackson and in 1884 he was elected mayor of this city. He was reelected to that office in 1893 and 1908 and gave to this community most progressive and businesslike administrations. In 1879 he was elected to the state legislature and he was reelected to that position in 1881 and in 1915, during the latter term of service serving as speaker of the senate. In 1904 he was a member of the Tennessee commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. For some time he was election commissioner of Madison county and he was a member of the local board of education for a period covering eighteen years. In 1896 he was director of the Tennessee Centennial, and during Cleveland's first term he was assistant district attorney of the western district of this state. In 1890 he organized the Peoples Savings Bank and he was active in financial circles for some twenty-five years. He was likewise a trustee of the University of Tennessee for some years. Upon his demise on the 1st of March, 1915, a feel-

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ing of deep bereavement swept the community, for in his passing Jackson and the state lost a representative citizen. During the years of his residence in Jackson he had wielded a great influence for the good of the community and was a man universally liked and admired for his many manly qualities and his true personal worth. Throughout his life Mr. Anderson was a stanch supporter of the democratic party, and fraternally he was identified with the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias.

In the acquirement of his early education Hugh Cormack Anderson attended the common schools of his birthplace and in due time enrolled in the University of Tennessee. Subsequently he took up the study of law in Cumberland University and was graduated from that institution in 1915, with the LL. B. degree. He immediately established offices for the practice of his profession and the following year was appointed assistant attorney-general. In 1917 he was appointed attorney-general by Governor Rye, and was elected with no opposition in 1918. He resigned that office in June, 1921, however, and in July of the same year formed a partnership with Thomas McCorry for the general practice of law. The firm is known as McCorry & Anderson and is one of the representative law firms in the county and state. Inherited ability and unbending forcefulness have resulted in Mr. Anderson's success and he well merits the place he occupies among the leading members of the Tennessee bar. Mr. Anderson is a veteran of the World war. While active in the office of attorney-general, in 1918, he sought to enlist in the United States army but was refused because of physical disability. Subsequently, however, he went to Washington, D. C., and there enlisted as a private in the Three Hundred and Twenty-fourth Field Signal Battalion. He was on board ship, with orders to sail overseas, when the signing of the armistice closed hostilities.

In January, 1918, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Anderson to Miss Virginia Ray, a native of Alamo, Crockett county, this state, and a daughter of Joseph Ray, for many years a prominent agriculturist, who is now deceased. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Anderson one child has been born: Theresa. Mrs. Anderson is gifted with a charming and magnetic personality and she takes an active part in the club and social life of Jackson.

Politically Mr. Anderson gives his allegiance to the democratic party and has always been very active in party affairs. He was campaign manager in the eighth district for United States Senator McKellar and Congressman G. W. Browning. Fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias, the Moose and the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, and he is active in the interests of the American Legion. While a student in the university he became affiliated with Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a national social college fraternity of high standing. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the American Bar Association and the State and County Bar Associations. Mr. Anderson is one of Jackson's most substantial and public-spirited citizens and this community is indeed proud to number him among her native sons.

JAMES THOMAS LEEPER, M. D.

Since 1899 Dr. James Thomas Leeper has engaged in the practice of medicine in Lenoir City. He was born in Loudon county on the 3d of July, 1876, a son of James M. and Myra (Foster) Leeper. His paternal grandparents were James M. and Mary (Prater) Leeper of Tennessee, and his maternal grandparents were Thomas and Gourley Foster, likewise natives of this state. The father was born in 1849 and engaged in farming for many years. He achieved well merited success in that connection and lived retired for some time previous to his demise in 1919. The mother was born in 1845 and her demise occurred in 1907.

James Thomas Leeper attended the public schools of Loudon county and subsequently became a student in the Friendsville Academy. Determining upon the medical profession as his life work he then enrolled in the University of Louisville, Kentucky, from which institution he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1918. He took postgraduate work with the Mayo Brothers in Rochester, Minnesota, and attended the Polyclinic at New York city. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Lenoir City in 1899 and has since remained here, having built up an extensive and lucrative patronage. Aside from his profession the Doctor is active in financial circles, being a director in the First National Bank.

In Fort Worth, Texas, on the 11th of November, 1903, Dr. Leeper married Miss Annie

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Foster, a daughter of Edward and Jennie (Madlock) Foster. To their union two children have been born: James Avery, whose birth occurred in 1905 and who is now a student in Tulane University at New Orleans; and Randolph Foster, who was born in 1909.

Dr. Leeper is a public-spirited citizen and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the development of the community. Fraternally he is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Alhambra Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Chattanooga. He is likewise affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the American, State and County Medical Associations. During the World war Dr. Leeper gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of government interests and he was chairman of the medical advisory board. For some time Dr. Leeper was city physician of Lenoir City. He is a man of genial and pleasing personality, and his friends are legion. He stands high in his profession and in business, religious and social circles of the community. He is a consistent communicant of the Methodist church and a generous contributor to its support.

BERNARD E. BRITT, M. D.

A representative member of the medical profession in Nashville is Dr. Bernard E. Britt, physician and surgeon, who is specializing in genito-urinary diseases. He was born in Beardstown, Tennessee, on the 24th of April, 1876, a son of John H. and Sue Ann (Hunt) Britt. His father was born in Virginia and came to this state with his parents in boyhood, at the age of eight years. On attaining man's estate he engaged in the mercantile business in Beardstown and achieved substantial success in that connection. At the outbreak of the Civil war he was quick to put all personal interests aside and enlist in the Confederate army. He served throughout the entire four years and participated in many important engagements. His demise occurred on the 17th of May, 1899. On the 24th of January, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Sue Ann Hunt, a native of Williamson county, this state. Her ancestors came to this country from England, settling in Tennessee in the early pioneer days. Her brother, Dr. Andrew W. Hunt, was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and another brother, Alphonso Hunt, served as a private with the Confederate forces. Mrs. Britt's demise occurred October 3, 1888. By her marriage she became the mother of four sons and two daughters, Dr. Britt, whose name initiates this review, being the third in order of birth. Five children are living.

In the acquirement of his early education Bernard E. Britt attended the common schools of Beardstown and after graduating from high school entered the Dickson Normal College, which institution conferred the L. I. degree upon him in 1893. In 1904 the Ph. G. degree was conferred upon him by the University of the South at Sewanee and also the M. D. degree. The Doctor is likewise a graduate of the medical department of the University of Nashville, and received some professional training at the Rush Medical College in Chicago, Illinois. He worked his way through medical college and graduated with honors. In 1905 he opened an office in Nashville and has since practiced here, having well appointed rooms in the Jackson building. Like many of his professional brethren, he is specializing in a branch of the profession and he has won no little prominence in his treatment of genito-urinary diseases. Aside from his private practice the Doctor taught classes in anatomy in the University of Nashville for five years, from 1905 to 1910 inclusive.

On the 12th of February, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Britt and Miss Mary Kane, a daughter of Martin Kane, a prominent resident of Nashville. To their union two children have been born: Loraine, who is eighteen years of age and is attending the Annie Allison preparatory school; and Bernard E., Jr., eleven years of age, who is a student in the Nashville public schools. Mrs. Britt is a woman of culture and refinement and she is prominent in the club and social circles of the community.

Since attaining his majority Dr. Britt has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has never sought nor desired public office, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his profession, but he is ever cognizant of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship

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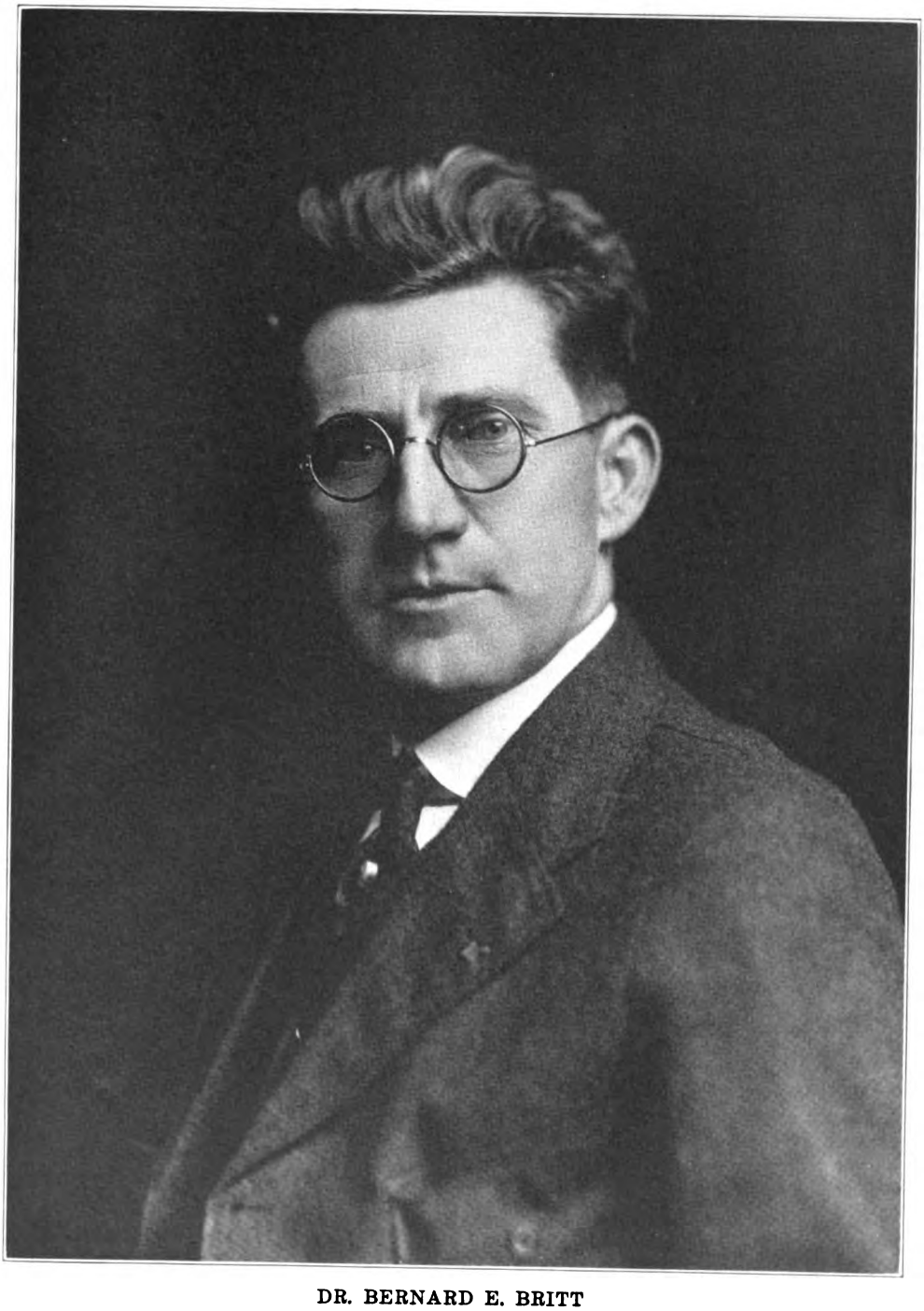

DR. BERNARD E. BRITT

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and his influence is always on the side of advancement and improvement. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and fraternally he is identified with the Royal Arch Masons, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the Nashville Academy of Medicine, the Tennessee State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association and the Davidson County Medical Society. Dr. Britt takes a deep and helpful interest in everything pertaining to his profession and contributing to its advancement.

WILLIAM J. ABEL, M. D.

Dr. William J. Abel of Decatur was born in Meigs county on the 15th of September, 1876, a son of William J. and Mary (Whiteside) Abel. The father was born in 1811 and in early life engaged in mercantile business, being active in that connection until his demise, which occurred in 1890. The mother was born in 1842 and survives her husband.

In the acquirement of his education William J. Abel attended the common schools of Meigs county and subsequently enrolled in the medical department of the University of Nashville, from which institution he was graduated in 1899 with the M. D. degree. He has since practiced in Meigs county and is one of the representative members of the medical profession in this county and state. He has been a resident of Decatur for some time. Aside from his profession the Doctor has extensive farming and milling interests; conducts an automobile and garage business, handling the Ford and Lincoln cars; and he is vice president of the Meigs County Bank.

On the 10th of April, 1898, Dr. Abel was united in marriage to Miss Jennie Key, a daughter of Captain J. D. Key of this state. To their union three children have been born: Bessie Key, whose birth occurred in 1900; Ada Ruth, born in 1903; and John William, born in 1905. Mrs. Abel is prominent socially.

Dr. Abel has always voted with the democratic party and served as mayor of Decatur one term, giving to the community a most businesslike and progressive administration. Fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World and he is an active member of the Lions Club. Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the Southern and American Medical Societies. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. During the World war Dr. Abel was a member of the medical advisory board and gave generously of his time and money in the furtherance of government interests. In every undertaking with which he has been connected the Doctor has been successful, and no man stands higher in the community for integrity and sterling worth.

DAVID C. CHAPMAN.

A representative of prominent and influential southern families is David C. Chapman, president of the Chapman Drug Company since 1907. This business was founded by his father in 1882 and since that time has been one of the representative business interests of Knoxville. David C. Chapman was born in this city on the 9th of August, 1876, a son of John Ellis and Alice (Young) Chapman, the former deceased and the latter a resident of Knoxville. The father of John Ellis Chapman was a native of Virginia who came to Tennessee and was one of the pioneer settlers of Carter county. John Ellis Chapman was born in Carter county and in 1882 organized Chapman-White-Lyons & Company, at Knoxville. The business was incorporated in 1892 and Mr. Chapman remained a member of the firm until his death in 1900. He was one of the founders of and a director in the City National Bank and took a prominent and active part in the public life of Knoxville. He was instrumental in securing the Knox County building at the Tennessee Centennial held at Nashville. He was an intensely religious man and was active in all interests of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. He married Miss Alice Young, a native of Tennessee. She was born near Clinton, Tennessee, on Eagle Bend farm, a daughter of Judge David K. Young, who served as a captain in the Federal army during the Civil war. Judge D. K. Young was the first United States attorney-general for the Knoxville district after the Civil war, leaving the army to take the office

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at the request of President Johnson. Judge Young was born in Anderson county, this state, a descendant of old and honored ancestry, some of whom fought in the Revolutionary war. A brother of John Ellis Chapman, Dr. Samuel Chapman, was killed in the Civil war, while serving as a surgeon with the Confederate army.

David C. Chapman received his early education in the public and private schools of Knoxville and in due time enrolled in the University of Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated in 1898. While a student at that institution he became affiliated with Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a national college fraternity of high standing, and he was prominent in all campus affairs. Immediately after graduation he enlisted in the United States army for service in the Spanish-American war and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Second Tennessee Regiment. He was detailed as aide-de-camp to General L. W. Colby and acted as brigade adjutant general. At the close of the war he returned to Knoxville and entered his father's business, taking the greater part of the responsibility off of his father's shoulders, the latter being in poor health. In 1907, seven years after the death of his father, he acquired all of the different interests and has since conducted the business on his own account, under the name of the Chapman Drug Company. The company conducts a wholesale drug business and its territory covers the southeastern states. The high and honorable principles which govern Mr. Chapman in the conduct of the business have won for him many friends and the confidence and respect of all with whom he has come into contact.

Mr. Chapman has been twice married. His first wife was Augusta McKeldin of Knoxville. Some time after her death he married Miss Sue Johnston, a daughter of Captain J. Y. Johnston, who was born in Loudon county and died about 1916. He was a captain in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

At the close of the Spanish-American war Mr. Chapman was instrumental in the reorganization of the National Guard of Tennessee and became captain and adjutant in the Third Tennessee Regiment. Because of the manifold duties of his business he later resigned that office, but when the National Guard was drafted for duty in the World war he was selected by Governor Rye to reorganize a new National Guard in East Tennessee. He became colonel of the Fifth Tennessee Regiment, which was later changed to the Fourth Regiment, and he was active in that capacity until the 20th of November, 1918, when he resigned. He still maintains an active interest in National Guard and all military matters, however.

Although Mr. Chapman has never sought nor desired public preferment he has always been active in democratic councils and is a constant student of the living questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in which faith he was reared, but his family attends the Episcopal church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Oriental Lodge; Pearl Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine; and the Knights Templars. He is also affiliated with Knoxville Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Socially he is identified with the Cherokee Country Club and the Appalachian Club, and through his maternal grandfather, Judge Young, he is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and is eligible to that organization through other branches as well. Mr. Chapman is essentially a public-spirited man. He was one of the organizers of the Rotary Club of Knoxville, of which body he was first president, and he was also a dominant factor in the organization of the Board of Commerce. He was president of the Board of Trade at the time of its incorporation with the other bodies, resulting in the Board of Commerce. He is a director in the City National Bank and of the Knoxville Sentinel. For recreation from his arduous business duties Mr. Chapman turns to the great outdoors, and as a member of the Knoxville Gun Club he spends a great deal of his leisure time in hunting and fishing. He is a man of high intellectual attainments and enjoys good books and music. Mr. Chapman maintains a home at No. 421 West Main avenue in Knoxville, which was originally the Baxter mansion, and also spends a part of his time on his well improved farm near this city.

EDWIN LAMAR BAKER, M. D.

Dr. Edwin Lamar Baker of Adamsville was born at Union, Mississippi, on the 4th of March, 1889, a son of John Thomas and Robbie (Winborn) Baker, both natives of Mississippi. The paternal grandfather, Levi Baker, was born in North Carolina, as was the maternal grandfather, Moses Winborn. Both grandfathers fought in de-

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fense of the Confederacy throughout the Civil war. John Thomas Baker died in 1910, and his widow is still living.

Edwin Lamar Baker received his preliminary education in the public schools of Union, Mississippi, and in early life decided to enter the medical profession. Subsequently he enrolled in the medical department of the University of Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated in 1913 with the M. D. degree. He immediately located in Adamsville, McNairy county, and is enjoying an extensive and important patronage.

In McNairy county, in December, 1914, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Baker and Miss Lora Hurley, a daughter of George and Sarena (Dickson) Hurley, natives of Tennessee, who are now residing in Memphis. To Dr. and Mrs. Baker three children have been born: Virginia Ruth, Ouida Nai and Cecile Louise.

Since attaining his majority the Doctor has given his strict allegiance to the democratic party, having firm belief in its principles as factors in good government. Although he has never desired public preferment, he is actively interested in party affairs and is well informed on all the living questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, and fraternally he is a Master Mason, belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America. During his college days he became affiliated with Phi Chi fraternity. Dr. Baker has remained a constant student of his profession and holds membership in various medical organizations.

DAVID BURDINE BURNETT, JR.

David Burdine Burnett, Jr., who is engaged in farming near Tiptonville, was born in Fulton county, Kentucky, on the 25th of January, 1895, a son of David Burdine and Savannah (Johnson) Burnett. The father was born in that state in 1857 and the mother in 1864.

At an early age David Burdine Burnett, Jr., removed to Tennessee with his parents and he attended the common schools of Lake county. Upon the completion of his education he engaged in mercantile business but sold out prior to enlisting in the United States army on the 28th of May, 1917. He was sent to the Officers' Training School at Knoxville and then to Camp Hancock, where he was commissioned a second lieutenant. He was honorably discharged on the 30th of December, 1917, and allowed to return home, being held in reserve. He then purchased some land near Tiptonville and began farming. As an agriculturist he has achieved gratifying success and follows the most up-to-date and progressive methods in the cultivation of his land. He is a public-spirited young man and although the greater part of his time and attention is given to his farming interests, he is interested in the development of the town and county.

Mr. Burnett has four brothers and two sisters: Chester Reed, James Tilmer, Tom Johnson, John Henry, Ruby Virginia and Nora Annice.

ANDREW MARSHALL.

Arriving in Nashville when a young lad and a total stranger in the city, Andrew Marshall was from 1858 to the time of his death identified with interests here and with the passing years rose to prominence, organizing and controlling the large publishing house of Marshall, Bruce & Company. A native son of New England, he was born in the state of Connecticut, June 9, 1837, and was the son of Thomas and Margaret (Bell) Marshall, whose family numbered five children. The father devoted his attention to merchandising and developed an extensive and profitable business. He came originally from Scotland and his wife was also born in the land of hills and heather.

Andrew Marshall possessed many of the sterling characteristics of his Scotch ancestry. He pursued his education in the public and high schools of Connecticut but when comparatively young started out to provide for his own support. He was ambitious to make his way in the world, and thinking to find good opportunities in the south, he journeyed to this section of the country. He arrived in Nashville in 1858, being then a young man of twenty-one years. His experiences were comparatively limited, but he bravely faced the situation, which involved his providing for his own

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support and laying the foundation for his later success. He first obtained employment as clerk in a printing establishment and was thus engaged for several years, during which time he carefully saved his earnings until his industry and economy had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to establish a publishing business on his own account. This he did by organizing the firm of Marshall, Bruce & Company and, while the beginning of the business was a modest one, it has been developed until the house occupies a foremost place among the prominent printing enterprises of Tennessee, handling the state printing contracts and conducting as well an extensive business of a private nature. Mr. Marshall remained at the head of the firm and was the chief spirit in the constant growth and expansion of the business to the time of his demise. In the intervening years the company developed a large and splendidly equipped plant supplied with all the latest improved machinery for carrying on the printing business in every particular. Their thoroughly reliable methods, their progressiveness and the excellent workmanship turned out from their establishment brought them a volume of business that was most gratifying and Mr. Marshall remained the active head of the undertaking until his life's labors were ended.

On the 11th of January, 1866, when in the twenty-ninth year of his age, Mr. Marshall was united in marriage to Miss Harriet P. Hough, daughter of Samuel P. Hough of the state of Connecticut, who was a captain on a merchant marine and was lost at sea. To Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were born two children: Harriet, whose birth occurred December 19, 1866, and who passed away January 21, 1896; and one child who died in infancy in 1884. Mrs. Marshall belongs to the Baptist church.

Mr. Marshall exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the democratic party. His death occurred on the 17th of October, 1912, when he had reached the ripe old age of seventy-five years. He had remained an active factor in the world's work to the last and his life record shows what may be accomplished when there is a will to dare and to do. He recognized the truth of the old adage that eternal vigilance is the price of success and his thoroughness and close application constituted the foundation upon which he built his business advancement. Moreover he left to his family, in addition to a substantial competence, the priceless heritage of an untarnished name, for at all times his record measured up to high standards. Mrs. Marshall, surviving her husband, makes her home in the Polk apartments, where she enjoys all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life owing to the prosperity which Mr. Marshall had achieved.

NEWTON CANNON MANEY.

Murfreesboro is proud to number among her native sons Newton Cannon Maney, whose birth occurred on the 7th of February, 1849, a son of Major Lewis and Rachael Adeline Cannon. He is descended from old and honored ancestry on both paternal and maternal sides. His paternal grandfather was Newton Cannon, a native of Tennessee and ex-governor of the state.

In the acquirement of his early education Newton Cannon Maney attended the public schools of his birthplace and subsequently enrolled in the Kentucky Military Institute. Upon the completion of his education he engaged in the cotton business, and was active in that connection many years, achieving substantial success. Later he entered financial circles of Murfreesboro, becoming cashier of the Murfreesboro Bank & Trust Company, efficiently discharging the duties of that important position. For four years he was active as deputy sheriff and for twelve years he served as city marshal of Murfreesboro. For two years he was a member of the city council and during his four-year administration as mayor he inaugurated and brought to completion many movements for the development and improvement of this community. He was election commissioner under Governor Peter Turney and he is now vice president of the Murfreesboro Bank & Trust Company. He is a man of keen business ability and foresight and occupies a position of prominence among the foremost business men of this city. He is one of the most popular and efficient public officials of this section of the state and has won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has come into contact.

The religious faith of Newton Cannon Maney is that of the Presbyterian church and he is chairman of the finance committee and of the board of deacons of the local church. He is a commissioner of Evergreen cemetery. Fraternally he is a Mason,

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having attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of Alhambra Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and past grand commander of the Knights Templars of the state. Mr. Maney is likewise affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the board of education and has been a prominent factor in promoting the educational facilities of this city.

SAMUEL H. DUNN.

One of the prominent attorneys of Maryville is Samuel H. Dunn, junior member of the firm of Cates & Dunn. A native of this county, his birth occurred on a farm near Townsend, on the 17th of December, 1876.

Samuel H. Dunn was reared on the home farm and acquired his early education in the country schools. Subsequently he entered the Porter Academy and later the Polytechnic College. He began teaching school at the age of nineteen years, in this manner earning the tuition for his college training. For seven years he taught during the summer months, attending school in the winter, and in his spare time he took up the study of law, reading with D. L. Bryan. In 1902 he was admitted to the bar and immediately removed to West, Tennessee, where he remained for two years. He then engaged in the lumber business for nine years in Blount county. He was elected chairman of the Blount county pike commission in 1918 and served three years. At the termination of his service in that office he took up the practice of law in Maryville, being associated with D. L. Bryan until the 1st of January, 1922, when he became a partner of James Cates, and is now practicing as a member of the firm of Cates & Dunn, enjoying well merited success.

Mr. Dunn married Mary A. Bird and to their union one child has been born, Charles Eugene. The political allegiance of Mr. Dunn has always been given to the democratic party, as he has firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. He is essentially a public-spirited citizen and is well informed on all the important questions and issues of the day. The religious faith of the Dunn family is that of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

THOMAS BRAGG YANCEY, M. D.

Dr. Thomas Bragg Yancey, public health officer of Kingsport, was born in Somerville, Fayette county, on the 30th of March, 1878. His father, T. B. Yancey, was born in La Grange, Fayette county, where his family were among the pioneers settlers. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in La Grange, Fayette county, where his family were among the pioneer settlers. battle of Peach Tree Creek. At the close of the war Mr. Yancey returned to Fayette county and for some time was a member of the state legislature from that county. He was likewise United States marshal under President Cleveland and county court clerk of Fayette county for sixteen years. His widow is still living. She was also born in Fayette county, where her parents were early settlers. Her father, Dr. Asbury Warren, served throughout the Civil war in defense of the Confederacy. Mr. and Mrs. Yancey were married at Somerville in 1870 and to their union six children were born, three sons and three daughters, all living, the Doctor being the fourth in order of birth.

The public schools of Somerville afforded Thomas Bragg Yancey his early education and after graduating from the local high school he entered the University of the South at Sewanee. He was graduated from that institution with the M. D. degree in 1900. He immediately entered into the practice of his profession at La Grange, where he remained until 1904. While a resident there he was elected mayor and gave to that city a businesslike and progressive administration. In 1903 and 1904 Dr. Yancey went to Mobile, Alabama, as a member of the Mobile Guarantee Board. In the latter year he removed to Somerville, Tennessee, and established offices for the practice of his profession, remaining there until 1910. During that time, in addition to handling an extensive private practice, he was county health officer for Fayette county. In 1910 he became connected with the Tennessee state board of health and was field director of the Rockefeller hookworm commission, with which he was connected until 1916. Dur-

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ing that time the Doctor assisted in laying the foundation of the rural public health system of today, and is prominently known throughout the state for his achievements in that line of work. Since 1916 he has been health officer for Kingsport and devotes his entire time and attention to discharging the many duties that devolve upon him in this connection. Kingsport is the only city in Tennessee, of like population, that maintains a full time health officer. Dr. Yancey is held in high esteem by his professional brethren and is an active member of the American Medical Association and of the United States Public Health Association.

In Birmingham, Alabama, on the 28th of October, 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Yancey and Miss Clara Locke, a daughter of Robert Locke of Fayette county. They are parents of six children, four daughters and two sons: Virginia, seventeen years of age; Clara, twelve; Thomas B., Jr., ten; Aleck, six; Elizabeth, four; and Ruth, two.

During the World war Dr. Yancey was food administrator for Kingsport and chairman of the Medical advisory board. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and he is a generous contributor to its support.

ELIJAH B. WALKER, M. D.

Since 1897 Dr. Elijah B. Walker has practiced in Savannah. He was born in Wayne county on the 23d of March, 1860, a son of Jesse B. and Emily (Montague) Walker, also natives of Tennessee. The paternal and maternal grandfathers came from North Carolina. Dr. Walker's father died in 1902 and his mother in 1863.

Elijah B. Walker received his early education in the common schools of Wayne county and after graduating from high school entered the University of Tennessee. Subsequently he took up the study of medicine in the Nashville Medical College and that institution conferred the M. D. degree upon him in 1890. For a few years thereafter he practiced in Clinton and in 1897 came to Savannah, where he has since resided. He is one of the leading physicians in that section of Hardin county and is held in high esteem by both his professional brethren and fellow citizens. He devotes his entire time and attention to his practice and is connected with various medical organizations, through which he keeps in touch with the advance along lines of medical research ever being made by eminent physicians and surgeons throughout the country.

Dr. Walker has been twice married. His first marriage was celebrated at Decaturville on the 15th of January, 1891, when Miss Sue Inman became his wife. To that union two children were born: Jesse B. and Dr. Granville Walker. Mrs. Walker died in October, 1906. The Doctor was married in Savannah in November, 1907, to Miss Myrtle Parker, and to them two children have also been born: Frank and Emily Lois.

The Doctor is a stanch democrat, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias, and his religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. During the World war the Doctor gave generously of his time and means in the furtherance of government interests. He was a member of the exemption board and is now examiner for disabled war veterans.

ERNEST PILLOW.

Ernest Pillow, lawyer and lawmaker, was in the course of his active life a prominent figure in connection with those events which shaped the history of Nashville and the state, and when he passed away the city mourned the loss of an honored and representative citizen. Tennessee numbered him among her native sons, his birth having occurred in Marshall county, May 14, 1856, his parents being Dr. Le Van and Maria (Massey) Pillow. The father was a well known and prominent physician of Tennessee, where he practiced his profession until his death.

Ernest Pillow, an only child, was educated in the public and high schools until he had completed the regular course of study and then entered Lebanon College, from which he was graduated with high honors in the class of 1877, being made class orator. Soon after the completion of his preparation for the bar he was admitted to practice

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and entered upon the active work of the profession in Lewisburg, Tennessee, where he remained to the time of his demise. As a lawyer he was clear-minded, well trained and displayed marked capability in the preparation and presentation of his causes before the court. His name appeared on the court records in connection with much notable litigation and he ever proved an able minister in the temple of justice. He served as United States district attorney of Lewisburg and he was an esteemed member of the Marshall County, Tennessee State and American Bar Associations. He also rose to prominence in the legislative field, serving in both the house of representatives and in the senate. He served as speaker of the former and his rulings were at all times strictly fair and impartial. In both branches of the state legislature he gave thoughtful and earnest consideration to all the vital questions which came up for settlement and his support of a measure was sure to win for it a large following from those who recognized the soundness of his judgment and the spirit of patriotic loyalty that actuated him in all of his political work. He was ever a stanch democrat, but he placed the general welfare before partisanship and the public good before personal aggrandizement.

On the 31st of March, 1887, Mr. Pillow was united in marriage to Miss Alice Hensley, a daughter of Henry C. Hensley, who was a prominent and well known merchant of Nashville, Tennessee, and also one of the officials of the Nashville Trust Company. Mr. and Mrs. Pillow became the parents of two children: Henry H., who was born July 29, 1890, and died February 5, 1892; and Rachael, who was born June 26, 1895, and passed away February 25, 1897. Mrs. Pillow resides at No. 1711 Broad street in Nashville and is prominent in the club and social circles of the city. Mr. Pillow and his family were members of the Presbyterian church and in that faith he passed away, his death occurring June 8, 1904, after which his remains were laid to rest in Mount Olivet cemetery. His entire life was passed in this state and the capability which he displayed in the practice of his profession and the sterling qualities which he manifested in connection with the legislative interests of the commonwealth gave him high standing and won for him deserved honor as a representative resident of Tennessee.

LAURENCE W. FORD.

Laurence W. Ford is beginning his twenty-fourth year with the Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company of Memphis, and for five years he has been president and general manager. For him it was a case of beginning at the bottom of the ladder, being tally boy when he entered the employ of the newly formed Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company. Eighteen years later he was president, but in those intervening years he had held practically every position in the administrative branch of the business. He was only thirteen at the time he began work and had had no formal education to speak of. His rise has been due to his quick grasp of the business, unremitting toil and an intuitive knowledge of humanity.

Mr. Ford was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, on January 25, 1885, the eldest of three children of Edward M. and Harriet (Westover) Ford, who now reside in Memphis. The father, a retired lumberman, is a Virginian by birth and the son of Jedediah Cobb Ford, an English sea captain. Harriet Westover was born in Iowa, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Westover, a Baptist clergyman. The two younger of their children are: Charles W., a box manufacturer of Natchez, Mississippi; and Lucile Maury, wife of John Falls Maury, a cotton buyer of Memphis.

When Laurence W. Ford was still an infant his parents moved to the state of Arkansas, where his father was connected with the lumber industry and sawmills for many years. The boy was brought up in the swamps of Arkansas, a most unhealthful place according to general opinion, but strange to say none of the family were attacked by the malaria, fever or chills so prevalent in marshy territory. Since the lumber camps of Arkansas are far removed from schools, Laurence Ford knew little of schoolrooms or teachers. He was fortunate in that his mother was able to undertake his education and it was from her teaching that he learned the fundamentals of reading, writing, arithmetic and other traditional subjects. At the age of thirteen he started out into the world to make his fame and fortune. He went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was employed in the offices of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad for a year. The next year he was tally boy for a lumber firm in southeastern Missouri.

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In 1900, when he was but fifteen he came to Memphis and entered the employ of the Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company—the concern he was in later years to head as president. The firm had just been founded by Elmer E. Goodlander and Frank B. Robertson when Mr. Ford became its tally boy at the salary of five dollars a week. Mr. Goodlander died in 1912 and Mr. Robertson is now living in New Orleans, having severed his connection with the firm that still bears his name. In 1907 Mr. Ford acquired some stock in the concern and by successive steps has worked his way toward the top until in 1918 he was made president and general manager. For some years prior to this he had been secretary of the company. The plant of the Goodlander-Robertson Lumber Company occupies a tract of twenty acres on the west side of Florida street in the south part of the city. Here it operates the largest sawmill in the world doing a strictly custom business. This mill, which is "modern to the minute," is also the largest single-band mill in Memphis, having a capacity of one hundred thousand feet per twenty-four hours.

In Memphis on the 29th of January, 1921, Mr. Ford was married to Miss Gladys M. Marsh, an Ohioan by birth, who was reared and educated in her native state. Mrs. Ford is a young woman of high intellectual attainments and has been welcomed into the Nineteenth Century Club as one who can contribute much to its meetings.

Mr. Ford is a member of Grace Episcopal church and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner. He is identified with the Tennessee Club of Memphis, the Memphis Lumbermen's Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In connection with his business interests he is also a member of the National Hardwood Lumber Association, the American Hardwood Institute and the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association.

CLYDE ROLLAND TUSTIN.

Clyde Rolland Tustin, one of the foremost lumbermen in the entire south, is the founder, president and general manager of the Tustin Hardwood Lumber Company of Memphis, which maintains offices on the eleventh floor of the Bank of Commerce building and which is among the most extensive concerns of its kind in this part of the country. His birth occurred in Wadesville, near Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the 7th of March, 1886, his parents being Thomas M. and Mary Elizabeth (Meredith) Tustin. The father, who devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career with gratifying success, still makes his home near Parkersburg, West Virginia, and is enjoying excellent health at the age of eighty-two years. His wife was sixty-eight years of age when called to her final rest. They became the parents of eight children, all of whom are yet living with the exception of one daughter.

Clyde R. Tustin, who was the seventh in order of birth and is the only member of the family residing in Tennessee, was reared and educated in Parkersburg, West Virginia. When a lad of fifteen he left the public schools and entered the employ of the Citizens Lumber Company of Parkersburg, receiving for his services the sum of four dollars and fifty cents per week. At the end of a year he accepted a more remunerative position offered him by the Parkersburg Mill Company, for which he began work at a weekly wage of seven dollars and fifty cents, receiving ten dollars and fifty cents per week when he quit a year later. By that time he had become thoroughly familiar with the branch of the lumber industry known as the woodworking trade, and subsequently he became an employe of the Douglass & Walkley Company, a lumber firm of Columbus, Ohio. He received a weekly compensation of thirteen dollars and fifty cents for his services at the start and continued with the company from 1904 until 1907. During that period he made a study of lumber inspection and on the 8th of April, 1907, his employers sent him to Drew, Mississippi, as lumber inspector. When ordered to return to Columbus in the following September, however, he resigned his position, for he had noted the great possibilites of the lumber industry in the south and determined to remain in this part of the country. He therefore accepted a position as assistant manager with the Woods Lumber Company at Greenwood, Mississippi, with which he remained until 1908, acquainting himself with the retail end of the business, and in the following year he entered the employ of the Lamb-Fish Lumber Company at Charleston, Mississippi. In the capacity of lumber inspector he was paid one hundred

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CLYDE R. TUSTIN

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and twenty-five dollars per month, which was considered very high wages. He was now in the hardwood end of the business again. The year 1911 witnessed his arrival in Memphis, where he became associated with the Gayoso Lumber Company as lumber inspector. In 1912 he accepted the position of southern manager and buyer for the T. B. Stone Lumber Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, with headquarters in Memphis, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars yearly. In December, 1913, however, he resigned this position and embarked in the lumber business on his own account, organizing the Johnson-Tustin Lumber Company, of which he became vice president and secretary. Up to the time that he engaged in business independently he had managed to save eight hundred and fifty dollars from his wages and this constituted his original capital. He was but twenty-seven years of age when he organized the company, which is a wholesale hardwood lumber concern exclusively. In 1916 he purchased his partner's two-thirds interest, for which he paid him twenty-five thousand dollars, indicating the steady growth of the business, which had been incorporated for but fifteen thousand dollars. During the past seven years Mr. Tustin has been practically sole owner of the Tustin Hardwood Lumber Company, of which he is president and general manager, with J. R. May as secretary and a stockholder. The concern holds membership in the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Southern Hardwood Traffic Association, the National American Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association and the National Hardwood Association. Since 1916 the business of the company has increased by leaps and bounds, reaching a million and a half dollars annually. Mr. Tustin is also a stockholder in the McConnell Lumber Company of Wheeling, West Virginia. He possesses untiring energy, is quick of perception, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution, and his close application to business and his excellent management have brought to him the high degree of prosperity which is today his.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 16th of March, 1921, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Tustin and Miss Louise Meldahl, who was born and reared at Neville, Ohio. She is of Danish and German descent. Mr. Tustin is a prominent and active member of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce and the Memphis Lumbermen's Club, and along more strictly social lines is identified with the Colonial Country Club and the Old Colony Club, being a charter member of the last named. His interest in cultural uplift is evidenced in his connection with the Southern Art Association of Memphis, of which he is the treasurer and one of the stockholders. A lover of the great outdoors, he finds pleasurable recreation in hunting, fishing and motoring. His record clearly illustrates what may be accomplished by a man of energy and ability and is indeed one well worthy of emulation.

GEORGE EDWARD BANKS.

Since 1904 George Edward Banks has practiced law in Winchester. He was born in Franklin county on the 1st of June, 1881, a son of George Edward and Mattie (Johnson) Banks. His father was born in 1851 and was a prominent lawyer of his day, practicing in Franklin county for over forty years. A native of Hall, England, he came to the United States at the age of seventeen years and through his own efforts worked himself up to a position of importance in his adopted country. He served as state senator in 1909 and was an exemplary member of the Masonic craft. He married Miss Mattie Johnson, a daughter of Allen Johnson, a native of this state. His demise occurred in 1921 and his wife died in 1904.

The common schools of Franklin county afforded George Edward Banks his early education and subsequently he enrolled in the Normal College at Winchester, from which institution he was graduated at the age of eighteen. His first position was as bookkeeper in the Home Bank at Winchester for three years. In early life, however, he decided to enter the legal profession and took up the study of law under the preceptorship of his father. He was admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1904 and has since practiced in Winchester. He has brought to the profession inherent ability and thorough training and he is enjoying a representative and extensive clientele. Although the greater part of Mr. Bank's time is devoted to his legal interests he has been active in politics for some time. In 1912 he was elected magistrate and in 1913 was elected to

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the office of mayor of Winchester. He resigned that office and in 1915 was elected county judge, in which position he is still serving.

On the 19th of February, 1907, in Wilmington, North Carolina, was celebrated the marriage of George Edward Banks and Miss Estell Hillhouse, a daughter of W. C. Hillhouse, a prominent citizen of North Carolina. She is a woman of culture and refinement and is prominent in club and social circles of Winchester.

Fraternally Judge Banks is identified with the Masons and is taking the Scottish Rite degrees. He is likewise affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and served as grand chancellor for the state from June, 1921, to June, 1922. Socially he is connected with the Civitan Club and along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the State and County Bar Associations. His religicus faith is that of the Episcopal church and he is a member of the vestry.

ARTHUR THEODORE INGLE.

Sevier county is proud to number among her native sons Arthur Theodore Ingle, assistant cashier in the Bank of Sevierville at Sevierville. His birth occurred on the 8th of February, 1891, a son of John F. and Amanda (Evans) Ingle. The paternal grandparents were William and Jane Ingle of Tennessee, and the maternal grandfather was William Evans of this state. The father was born in 1866 and is now engaged in farming. He is a trustee of Sevier county and is a highly respected and esteemed citizen.

In the acquirement of his early education Arthur Theodore Ingle attended the public schools of his native county, and after graduating from high school became a student in Murphy College. He completed his college course in the required time and then engaged in farming until 1915, when he made his initial step into the banking business. He accepted a position as teller with the Bank of Sevierville and his close application to the thing at hand, laudable ambition and innate ability, won for him promotion to the position of assistant cashier in 1918. He is still active in that important capacity and has won for the bank many friends.

On the 12th of June, 1917, in Sevier county, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Ingle and Miss Minnie B. Howard, a daughter of W. T. and Mary Howard of Tennessee. To their union one child has been born: Ruth L., whose birth occurred in 1918.

Mr. Ingle votes with the republican party and although he has never sought nor desired public preferment his aid can be counted upon in the promotion of any movement for the development and improvement of the community. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, in the interests of which he is a zealous worker.

CHARLES W. HENRY.

Professor Charles W. Henry, president of the Maryville Polytechnic School, is a most efficient and popular educator. A native of Blount county, his birth occurred on a farm near Maryville, on the 20th of September, 1878, a son of Captain William H. and Martha (Tedford) Henry. The progenitor of the Henry family in this county was James Henry, the paternal grandfather. He came here from Virginia and was one of the pioneer settlers. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, his sympathies being with the Union, James Henry enlisted in the Federal army as a member of Company L, Second Tennessee Cavalry. He was in active service from 1863 to the close of the war. He died in August, 1875, at the age of sixty-six years. His son, Captain William H. Henry, was born in Blount county, and his sympathies were with the Confederacy upon the outbreak of the Civil war. He enlisted in the Confederate army, on the 20th of September, 1862, when he was but twenty-one years and had completed an academic course at Maryville College in 1861. He enlisted as a private in a cavalry company, under the command of Captain J. J. Partin, and his company acted as escort to Major General John P. McCown. He was active in the Kentucky campaign under the command of General Kirby Smith and participated in all engagements of that campaign, including the battle of Perryville. He was with General Wharton at the battle of Murfreesboro and subsequently was transferred to the headquarters of Major General A. P. Stewart.

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Soon afterward he was sent to Lieutenant General Polk's headquarters as provost guard. Before the battle of Chickamauga he was assigned to the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, winning promotion to a second lieutenancy. He saw active service in the battle of Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, New Hope Church, Atlanta and Jonesboro. In fact, he was in all cavalry operations of the Atlanta campaign, with the exception of two weeks spent in a hospital. He was present at the defeat of the Union troops at Newman, Georgia, and two weeks later at Covington he suffered a stroke of paralysis, which disabled him for active service for eight months. Upon his partial recovery he rejoined the cavalry under General Wheeler at Aiken, South Carolina, and almost daily skirmishing followed, during Sherman's advance. Captain Henry's last battle was at Bentonville. At the close of the war he was with his company, although a paralytic and disabled for active service, and he was surrendered at Greensboro, North Carolina. The other officers of the company went to their several homes and Captain Henry lead the command to Knoxville, where it was disbanded. He then located in Maryville, where he resided until his death. He became very prominent in the business circles of this community and was active as superintendent of public instruction in 1875 and 1876, and was magistrate from 1882 to 1888. He had married Martha Tedford and to their union four children were born: Flora, who is the wife of H. T. Hamilton of Tacoma, Washington; Margaret Park, who married C. A. Davis of Maryville; one who died in infancy; and Charles W., whose name introduces this review. The religious faith of the family was that of the Presbyterian church. In 1910 the Captain's demise occurred and a feeling of deep bereavement swept the community in which he was so well known.

In the acquirement of his early educational training Charles W. Henry attended the public schools of Maryville and in due time enrolled in Maryville College, graduating in 1901, and receiving the B. A. degree and the M. A. degree from that institution. He has since done special work in the University of Tennessee.

The Maryville Polytechnic School, of which Professor Henry is president, is one of the most popular institutions of its kind in the state. The school plant consists of a beautiful campus of ten acres covered with cedars, maples and elms. The school building is a large three-story brick structure, modernly equipped. The girls' dormitory is a two-story building with accommodations for forty girls and with a dining room that can accommodate one hundred. The boys' dormitory is also a two-story structure with accommodations for forty roomers. The school boasts a well equipped laboratory for physiology, biology, physics and chemistry; a well selected library for the students' use; a rent library, from which textbooks are furnished students; a well equipped business department with bank, adding machine, typewriters, dictation room and typewriting and bookkeeping apartments; an up-to-date home economics department, offering four years in domestic science and domestic art; an unusually strong music department, including piano, voice, violin, and wind instruments; a number of pianos for student practice, and a set of band instruments for a school band; a four-year course in agriculture; a thorough course in normal training; an expression department; a school boarding club, where faculty members and students take their meals; a school auditorium; a good indoor basketball court which has been enlarged recently; an excellent athletic field on the campus; all buildings heated by steam, lighted with electricity, equipped with hot and cold water, inside toilets and lavatories, shower and tub baths. All buildings are repainted both inside and out during the summer. The school is noted for its sanitary conditions and the health of the student body. In case of sickness there is a hospital within two blocks of the school, where the best of medical attention is given. The school buildings are under the direct supervision of members of the family both day and night. Regarding organizations there is a real, live, wide-awake, active Y. M. C. A., a Y. W. C. A., and literary societies that are doing work worth while; and there is also an athletic association, of which each student is a member. In short, the Maryville Polytechnic School, although not possessing as imposing, massive and expensive buildings as many schools, is an institution that turns out an unusually high type of efficient, Christian young men and women.

The one aim of the school is to aid in developing a stalwart citizenship for tomorrow that possesses high ideals, as well as the ability and willingness to make real such ideals in the affairs of home, church and state. After the home and church there are no institutions that do as much in shaping and moulding the character of our youth as the schools; hence the standards and ideals of the schools of today determine to a very great extent the standards and ideals of the citizenship of tomorrow. The staff of the Maryville Polytechnic School is an efficient and capable one. During the last

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twenty years—in which time the school has grown from one day pupil and two night pupils to a total enrollment of over six thousand, and an average yearly enrollment of three hundred and twelve students, representing twelve states and two foreign countries—the faithful and conscientious efforts of the men and women instructors have been prime factors in its continued success. By personal contact with the pupils they have been able, in most instances, to instill into the lives of the student body those great fundamental principles of life that give a real value to the knowledge gained from one's textbooks. The most valuable equipment that it is possible for any institution to have in order to turn out young men and women of high ideals, with the ability and desire to fully realize these ideals in life's work, is a teaching force that is not only competent successfully to teach the various subjects in the curriculum, but which at the same time puts "First Things First" in its daily program. Many testimonials from leading educators and clergymen throughout the country testify to the school's high educational and moral standing.

In 1904 occurred the marriage of Professor Henry to Miss Leola Landon of Jerseyville, Illinois. They have become parents of three children: Martha Etta; Charles, whose demise occurred at the age of two and one-half years; and Irma. The religious faith of the family is that of the Presbyterian church, of which they are consistent communicants. Professor Henry has wielded a great influence for good in this community and Maryville is indeed proud to number him among her native sons.

ALFRED WALKER ROBERTS, M. D.

The medical profession of Sevier county is well represented by Dr. Alfred Walker Roberts, a resident of Sevierville. He was born in Sevier county on the 1st of August, 1878, a son of Eli H. and Sally (Henry) Roberts. His paternal grandparents were Elisha and Grace (Reed) Roberts, and his maternal grandparents were Samuel and Martha (Douglas) Henry of Tennessee. The father was born in 1840 and engaged in farming in early life. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted and served throughout that conflict, participating in many engagements. His demise occurred in 1916. The mother was born in 1846 and her death occurred in 1912. Dr. Roberts has three sisters: Mrs. Martha Hodges, Miss Hattie D. Roberts and Mrs. Carrie J. Dudley.

The public schools of Sevier county afforded Alfred Walker Roberts his early education and he completed his literary course in the Murphy College. Subsequently he enrolled in the Tennessee Medical College, then the University of Chattanooga, from which institution he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1903. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Sevier county and has won a position among the foremost physicians and surgeons of the county. He is an examiner on the United States pension board and has been county health officer for some time.

In Knox county, on the 22d of December, 1911, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Roberts and Miss Annie B. Williams, a daughter of James W. and Mary Williams of Tennessee.

The Doctor has always given his political allegiance to the republican party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. He is a member of the County Medical Society and holds membership in civic organizations that have for their object the development and improvement of the community. The Doctor enjoys an extensive and important practice and well merits the confidence and esteem accorded him.

ERNEST W. ANDES.

Knoxville numbers among her foremost business men Ernest W. Andes, vice president and general manager of the Tennessee Lumber Manufacturing Company. Ernest W. Andes was born on the 30th of August, 1885, on his father's farm in Sevier county. His father was also a native of that county and prominent in developing that section of the state. For a number of years he was a member of the state legislature and during the Civil war he served as a captain in the Second Tennessee Infantry. His demise, in November, 1919, was deeply mourned by his family and many friends. His widow, Sarah (French) Andes, was born in Blount county, and her

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family is an old and honored one. Her grandfather on the paternal side was one of the first settlers in Blount county. She makes her home in Knoxville, where she is surrounded by her family and friends.

The public schools of Sevierville afforded Ernest W. Andes his early education and subsequently he attended Murphy College. Upon the completion of his literary education he determined to take a business course and enrolled in Draughon's Business College, from which institution he was graduated in due time. His first position was that of superintendent of the Murphy-Jacks Cabinet Company at Knoxville, which connection he maintained a year. In 1910, in association with his brother, Frank H. Andes, he organized the Cherokee Plaster Company of this city, in the conduct of which he was active until 1916. In that year he disposed of his interests and went to the Mexican border with the Third Tennessee Infantry as first lieutenant of Company C. In 1917 he entered the service of his country in the World war. He was captain of Company A, of the Third Tennessee Regiment, and was sent to Greenville, South Carolina, where his company became a part of the One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry, Thirtieth Division. In May, 1918, he went to France and served with the rank of captain until November, 1919, when he was promoted to the rank of major in the One Hundred and Seventeenth Infantry. He commanded the Second Battalion until January 10, 1919, when he was transferred to the Army of Occupation and assigned to the Thirty-eighth Infantry, Third Division, remaining with that command until he returned to this country in August, 1919. Major Andes received his honorable discharge from Camp Gordon, Georgia, on the 19th of September, 1919. While in Germany he was stationed at Obermendig. Major Andes was wounded on the 17th of October, 1918, in an attack on the Hindenburg line. He was decorated by Great Britain with the British Military Cross and was twice cited in General Orders. After receiving his honorable discharge he returned to Knoxville and with his brother, J. W. Andes, laid the foundation for the present business. He is vice president and general manager of the Tennessee Lumber Manufacturing Company and has been a dominant factor in its great success. This company manufactures hardwood flooring and its market extends as far west as Nebraska, as far east as New York and into Florida.

Although the greater part of his time and attention is devoted to his business interests, Mr. Andes is a public-spirited citizen and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the development of the city, county and state. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and he is a consistent member of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church and for years served on its official board. Socially he is identified with the Business Men's Club and Knoxville Post, No. 2, of the American Legion. For recreation he turns to the great outdoors and is fond of hunting and all outdoor sports. He is an enthusiastic baseball fan.

JOE P. FULCHER.

Joe P. Fulcher, president of the Fulcher Brick Company of Nashville, is a self-made man, the success he has achieved in life being attributable to his own labors and enterprise. A native of Virginia, he was born in Spotsylvania county on the 7th of May, 1856, and is a son of John C. and Annie Fulcher, both of whom were born in Virginia and are deceased. In early life John C. Fulcher engaged in farming but subsequently he entered the brick business in association with his son, Joe P., and he was active in that connection at the time of his demise. He served in the Confederate army throughout the Civil war, being at different times in both infantry and cavalry. He was married in Hanover county, Virginia. One of his wife's brothers, Captain Joseph W. Fulcher, organized a company for service in the Civil war, and her youngest brother, Captain Edwin Fulcher, of Stanton, Virginia, likewise served the Confederacy. Joe P. is the third in order of birth in a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, of whom six are living.

What education Joe P. Fulcher received was the result of his own efforts and at the age of fourteen years he became connected with the brick business, starting as an apprentice with W. G. Bush & Company of Nashville, and during the five years he remained in their employ his close application to the thing at hand and innate ability won him constant promotion. At the time of his resignation he had been foreman for some time. When twenty-three years of age he laid the foundations for his present business, which he conducted under the name of Fulcher Brothers. He started the brick

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manufacturing business on his own capital, having saved the greater part of his previous earnings with this end in view. Later the enterprise became known as the Fulcher & Dyas Brick Company and Mr. Fulcher was president, being well fitted to discharge the various duties of this important position for he is a man of keen foresight and innate executive ability. Since 1907 business has been conducted under the name of the Fulcher Brick Company, manufacturers of brick and contractors to furnish brick for buildings. The brick is shipped over a radius of one hundred and fifty miles out of Nashville and this enterprise is the second largest of its kind in the city. Mr. Fulcher maintains down town offices at 165 4th avenue North.

Mr. Fulcher has been twice married. His first marriage was celebrated at Nashville in 1887, when Miss Mattie Shaffer, a daughter of Richard W. Shaffer of this city, became his wife. They were the parents of five children: Kitty, who is the wife of Leroy McGregor and is residing in Nashville; R. D., who is associated with his father in the brick manufacturing business and is married to Miss Mary Wilson of Mayfield, Kentucky; Mattie Bess, who is the wife of Burton Stoddard and is residing in Nashville; J. Phillips, Jr., who is likewise associated with his father in business and is married to Edna McCollam of Nashville; and Margaret, who is the wife of Guy Tucker of Nashville. Mrs. Fulcher died in 1913 in her forty-fifth year. Mr. Fulcher was married in Nashville on the 2d of October, 1921, to Mrs. Kattie Biggs of this city.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Fulcher has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He was a member of the state legislature as a representative from Davidson county during Governor Turner's administration. His religious faith is that of the Baptist church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Fraternally he is identified with the Knights of Pythias. Although the greater part of Mr. Fulcher's time and attention is given to his business, he is essentially a public-spirited citizen. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and holds membership in other civic organizations that have for their purpose the development of the city, county and state. He is one of the foremost manufacturers in this section of the state and is a prominent member of the Manufacturers Association.

HENRY WETTER.

Henry Wetter, president of the H. Wetter Manufacturing Company, with offices at No. 107 South Court avenue, Memphis, is one of this city's native sons. He was born on the 22d of September, 1875, the only son of Henry Wetter, Sr., a former citizen of Memphis who died in February, 1888, and he is the third of his family to bear the name Henry, his father and grandfather having each been Henry Wetter. A native of New Albany, Indiana, the father came to this city in the latter part of the Civil war, in 1864, and established the firm of H. Wetter & Company, opening a retail stove and tinware store which was originally located in Monroe avenue on the site of the present Chamber of Commerce. A few years later the business was removed to a location on Main street just south of where the Pantages Theatre now stands and there it was conducted for many years. In the early '80s was founded the H. Wetter Manufacturing Company, in which Henry Wetter was the leading spirit, and associated with him in the undertaking were a number of other prominent men of Memphis—J. T. Fargason, Sr., O. H. P. Piper, F. H. Dunscomb, who was at that time president of the Bank of Commerce, Captain W. B. Mallory, Charles Hein and W. T. Bowdre, all of whom are now dead. The company was incorporated with Henry Wetter, Sr., as president, a position which he held until his death. The product of the company was stoves and the plant was located in South Memphis. Following the death of the founder and president of the concern the business was continued under the original name which it still bears, although in recent years a reorganization of the company has been effected.

The Henry Wetter whose name initiates this sketch, was educated in private schools of Memphis, taught by Professor Rolf and Wharton S. Jones, who conducted a locally celebrated school for boys. Following a college course in Woodstock, Ontario, he entered Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, where he obtained a thorough training in commercial subjects. Returning to Memphis he entered the plant of the H. Wetter Manufacturing Company, where he learned the business from all its angles. In 1902 the plant was destroyed by fire and the original company discontinued business following this disaster. At that time the younger Henry Wetter

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was superintendent. The following year he reorganized the concern, using the old name, H. Wetter Manufacturing Company, and upon its incorporation became president at the early age of twenty-eight. The new factory and works were established at South Pittsburg, Tennessee, to be close to all kinds of raw material necessary for its operation. This plant, which covers an area of fifteen acres and is equipped with the most modern of brick, steel and stone constructed buildings, is the largest stove manufacturing plant in the entire south and one of the largest in the United States. Its output consists of all kinds of stoves, including gas stoves and ranges. Mr. Wetter has also branched out in the stove manufacturing industry as the founder and principal owner of the Vesta Gas Range & Manufacturing Company of Chattanooga, which builds gas ranges exclusively. The president of the Vesta organization is S. H. Fry, a first cousin of Mr. Wetter.

Mr. Wetter was married on the 17th of December, 1912, to Miss Elsie Hunter of Memphis, the daughter of the late James F. Hunter, a former well known county official and banker of this city. They have two children, Elsie, aged six, and Henry Wetter (IV), aged five. In addition to his immediate family, Mr. Wetter's mother and two sisters live in Memphis: Mrs. Antoinette (Lehner) Wetter, Miss Antoinette Wetter and Mrs. Julia Alston (Wetter) Boyd.

As one of the active manufacturers of Memphis, Mr. Wetter, of course, maintains a membership in the Chamber of Commerce which has done and is doing much to develop the city along industrial and commercial lines. Socially he is identified with the Tennessee and Memphis Country Clubs.

GID MALCOLM HALL, M. D.

A veteran of the World war and a prominent member of the medical profession in Loudon county is Dr. Gid Malcolm Hall of Lenoir City. He was born in Loudon county on the 19th of April, 1883, a son of James B. and Melissa (Igou) Hall. The grandparents on the paternal side were Caswell and Mary (Thompson) Hall of Virginia, while the maternal grandparents were Samuel and Mary (Skillum) Igou, natives of Tennessee. The father was born in 1839. For many years he was engaged in farming and was prominent in financial circles as president of the Lenoir City Bank. His demise occurred in 1897. His widow, who was born in 1843, still survives him.

Gid Malcolm Hall attended the public schools of his birthplace upon attaining school age and received his preparatory training at Hiwassee College. Subsequently he became a student at Grant University, Chattanooga, and was graduated from that institution in 1906 with the M. D. degree. He has taken postgraduate work at the Baroness Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga, where he specialized in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He also attended the New York Ophthalmia Hospital. Dr. Hall first practiced in Chattanooga, where he remained until 1908, and then he came to Lenoir City. He was enjoying an extensive practice here when the United States entered the World war and in August, 1917, he put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the army. He was commissioned a first lieutenant and he saw active service overseas. Dr. Hall received his honorable discharge in February, 1919, and immediately returned to Lenoir City, resuming his practice. He is chief medical examiner in Lenoir City for Loudon county.

Dr. Hall gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has little time for party affairs, he is well informed on all questions and issues of the day and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the upbuilding of the community. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and along strictly professional lines he is identified with the County Medical Society. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church.

PROFESSOR W. H. MILLER.

Professor W. H. Miller, county superintendent of schools of Anderson county, is one of the prominent and substantial citizens of Clinton. He was born in Andersonville, on the 17th of January, 1883, a son of Robert Franklin and Sarah (Longmire) Miller. Both parents were members of pioneer families in this section of the state

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and the father was for many years engaged in the conduct of a mercantile business and in farming.

W. H. Miller received his education in the public schools of his native county and graduated from the high school at Andersonville and subsequently the Andersonville Institute. For four years he was an instructor in the institute and at the same time attended Carson and Newman College, where he was a student for four years, graduating in 1914, with the degree of A. B. For some time after receiving his degree he remained at the Andersonville Institute in the capacity of treasurer. He was elected principal of this institution, which is a Baptist school, and held that important position for four years. In the meantime he took postgraduate work at the University of Tennessee and in 1917 he was elected county superintendent of schools of Anderson county, in which capacity he is now active. Under his management the educational facilities of the community have been greatly advanced and improved and he is readily conceded to be one of the most successful educators in the county. He was a member of the executive board of the East Tennessee Educational Association and is a member of the State Teachers Association.

On the 17th of October, 1905, was celebrated the marriage of Professor Miller and Miss Carrie Carden, a native of Tennessee. To their union six children have been born: Willie Maud, Walter Claxton, Robert Allen, W. H., Jr., Mary Grace and Carroll Reece.

Since attaining his majority Professor Miller has given his stanch support to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Although he has little time for party affairs, he is essentially public-spirited and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the benefit of the community at large. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a deacon in the Baptist church, taught a Sunday school class for twenty-two years, and is now assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. Professor Miller has the genius for making and keeping friends and no man in this community is more highly esteemed for his integrity and sterling worth.

HORACE HUMPHREYS.

One of the most popular and efficient public officials of Chattanooga is Horace Humphreys, who is discharging the many duties devolving upon him as sheriff with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. A native of this state, his birth occurred in Athens, on the 7th of February, 1879, a son of Gilbert and Emma (Thompson) Humphreys. On the paternal side he is of English descent, members of the Humphreys family having come to America prior to the Revolution. They settled in the Winston-Salem districts and when the exodus to Tennessee came members of the family were among the first to move to the new section, locating in Sevier county, and they were among the earliest pioneers of that county and dominant factors in its upbuilding. The Maddux and Dugger families, from whom Mrs. Humphreys, his wife, is descended, were also pioneers of Tennessee.

In the acquirement of his early education Horace Humphreys attended the public schools of McMinn county and in due time enrolled in Grant University, now the University of Chattanooga. His first work after putting his textbooks aside was in connection with the railroad. At the end of three years he tired of that work and in 1898 came to Chattanooga and entered the wholesale grain business. He was active in that business, in which he achieved gratifying success, until 1910, when he was elected a member of the county court. Subsequently he was elected a justice of the peace and he discharged the duties of that office so efficiently that he was twice re-elected, serving until 1922, when he was elected to his present office. An ardent, hard working, enthusiastic republican, he was accorded the nomination of his party for sheriff in 1920, but was defeated by his democratic opponent. In 1922 he was again the candidate of his party and entered upon the most strenuous and uphill canvass ever held in the state. Both of the city newspapers were against him and published daily alleged facts tending to show that he had been careless in handling the county funds and very nearly asserting direct dishonesty. No effort was spared to defeat him, but in the election the voters accorded him a victory which surprised even his most intimate friends, for his majority was the largest ever given a candidate for county sheriff. He was sworn in as sheriff on the 1st of September, 1922, and in the

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discharge of his manifold duties he is justifying the confidence and faith of his many friends. Upon being sworn into office he was presented with a gold badge by Hon. Jesse M. Littleton, in behalf of his many supporters throughout the city and county, voicing their belief that he would give them the best administration the county had ever had. One of the newspapers that had strenuously opposed his election from the start gave voice to the following in an editorial appearing at the time he took the oath of office:

"As to the new sheriff, Horace Humphreys, we have faith that he will conduct himself in that important office in such a fashion as to justify his friends in their support. Sheriff Humphreys has a most important office, the conduct of which has a decisive influence on the enforcement of law in the county.

"The sheriff can so order his forces that the law will be enforced, without petty persecution or fee-grabbing. His should be the middle course; he should avoid with the most scrupulous care even an appearance of having fee-grabbing deputies; the lust of unsalaried deputies for fees is one of the great causes of public lack of sympathy to the law itself.

"Prior to election Sheriff Humphreys frequently made the statement that the prohibition laws were capable of enforcement in Chattanooga and Hamilton county. He declared that he would see to it, if elected, that enforcement ensued. He now has opportunity to make good his words. We are sure that performance will follow promise." Sheriff Humphreys has set about to perform the promises made by him as a candidate and with the right kind of cooperation he should be successful.

In Chattanooga, in 1904, was celebrated the marriage of Horace Humphreys to Miss Alice Maddux, a daughter of Robert H. Maddux, an old-time merchant of this city. To their union four children have been born: Harold, who is a student in the high school and is majoring in electrical engineering; Robert, also a student in the high school; and Louise and Horace, Jr., pupils in the St. Elmo grammar schools. Mrs. Humphreys is a woman of much culture and refinement and is socially prominent.

The religious faith of the Humphreys family is that of the Presbyterian church and they are zealous workers in its behalf. Fraternally the sheriff is a thirty-second degree Mason and he is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine, and belongs to the Knights of Pythias; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Junior Order of United American Mechanics.

HALBERT ROBINSON, M. D.

The medical profession of Loudon county numbers among its representative members Dr. Halbert Robinson of Loudon. He was born in this county on the 26th of January, 1187, a son of Thomas K. and Clara (Felts) Robinson, and a grandson of John W. and Mary (Smith) Robinson, natives of Tennessee. The father was born in 1854 and is superintendent of the John J. Lutz Manufacturing Company at Loudon. He is a business man of ability and stands high in the community. The mother was born in 1854 and is a daughter of Francis and Mary Felts.

The public schools of Loudon county afforded Halbert Robinson his early education and later he attended the Tennessee Medical College, from which institution he was graduated in 1909 with the M. D. degree. He immediately began practice in Loudon county and for many years he has enjoyed an extensive and important patronage in Loudon. In addition to his private practice Dr. Robinson served as county health officer for some time. Upon the entrance of the United States into the World war he was one of the first to put all personal interests aside and enlist in the army. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the medical corps and sent to Greenville, South Carolina, where he was assigned to the One Hundred and Nineteenth Infantry. He sailed overseas with the Thirtieth Division and participated in all of the engagements of that division. He saw active service in the Ypres canal sector, and St. Quentin, and did his part in breaking through the Hindenburg line. He received a gold chevron. Subsequently Dr. Robinson was ordered to the United States and was honorably discharged on the 24th of April, 1919, at Charleston, South Carolina. He immediately returned to London and resumed his practice. He is now commander of the American Legion Post, 120.

In Knoxville, February 1, 1914, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Robinson

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and Miss Willie Grubb, a daughter of Rev. S. G. Grubb of Tennessee. Mrs. Robinson is a woman of culture and refinement and is socially prominent.

Fraternally Dr. Robinson is a Royal Arch Mason and is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics; Woodmen of the World; and Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Along strictly professional lines he is identified with the American, Southern, Tennessee State and Loudon County Medical Societies. In politics he is a republican.

JOHN C. MASSEY.

John C. Massey, a prominent merchant of Lucy, was born in Shelby county, on the 23d of December, 1873, a son of Edward Jeremiah and Katherine (Bledsoe) Massey. Edward Jeremiah Massey, who was born in 1844, engaged in farming throughout his active life and was one of the most prominent and substantial citizens of the community in which he resided. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons and was an exemplary member of the craft. He passed away in 1889.

The public schools of Shelby county afforded John C. Massey his preliminary education and after putting his textbooks aside he engaged in the general mercantile business and has continued successfully in that occupation. He also has extensive farming interests in Shelby county.

In that county, on the 17th of December, 1898, was celebrated his marriage to Miss Annie Hill Baker, and to their union two children have been born: Alpine, whose birth occurred in 1899; and Edward, born in 1906.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Massey has given his political endorsement to the democratic party, having firm belief in the principles of that party as factors in good government. He is essentially public-spirited and his influence is ever on the side of advancement and improvement. Mr. Massey is a member of the Methodist church, in which he is serving as steward. He is held in high regard in Lucy by reason of his business ability, his high standard of citizenship and his constant effort to promote the best interests of the town, county and state.

ROBERT LUSK HARRIS.

A representative business man of Knoxville is Robert Lusk Harris, who is active in the conduct of a Good Roads Machinery business. He was born in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Kentucky, on his father's farm on the 20th of January, 1869, a son of William D. and Julia A. (Middleton) Harris. On both paternal and maternal sides he is descended from English ancestry. Peter Harris, the progenitor of the Harris family in this country, came from England some time in the seventeenth century. The paternal grandfather, Jordan Harris, was born in Virginia, and when a boy moved to Shelby county, Kentucky, with his parents. William D. Harris was born on the same farm as his son, near Shelbyville, Shelby county. He was a strong Baptist and one of the leading laymen of his day. His demise occurred in June, 1922, when eighty-six years of age. Mrs. Harris was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, a daughter of Robert W. Middleton, and her death occurred in 1917. Robert W. Middleton was born on his father's farm and there engaged in farming until his death. His father was Adam Middleton, who was born in Virginia and later, about 1780, located in what is now Shelby county, Kentucky, but at that time was a part of Jefferson county, Virginia. The deed given to Adam Middleton was signed by Patrick Henry and it is still in possession of the family, as is also the grant of land. It has always been known as the Brass Cross Keys farm. Adam Middleton ran the farm house as a tavern for many years and upon his death two of his sons, Adam, Jr., and Robert W., took over the farm. Robert W. married Letitia Willis and his brother married Mary Willis, daughters of Pierson Willis. The two families lived together and they were congenial in every respect, even having joint bank accounts.

In the acquirement of his early education Robert Lusk Harris attended the public schools of Shelbyville, Kentucky, and later entered a private school there. He then remained on his father's farm until he was twenty-five years of age, when he accepted a position as a traveling salesman, selling harvester machinery. He was active in that capacity for fifteen years, the greater part of that time being spent in the employ

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of the Warder-Bushnell-Glessner Company. He sold machinery throughout thirteen states and was one of the most popular and efficient salesmen in his line, having many friends in his territory. During those fifteen years he became familiar with many phases of the business and in 1911 came to Knoxville and established a road machinery business, in the conduct of which he has since been active. He sells all kinds of machinery for road making and also general motor trucks, and his trade covers East Tennessee. Although the greater part of his time and attention is devoted to this business, he has other interests, being a director in the American National Bank at Knoxville and of the American Trust Company.

On the 3d of October, 1899, Mr. Harris was married to Miss Emma Byrne, a daughter of Edward M. Byrne of Selma, Alabama. Her father was born in Selma and for many years was active in the cotton and lumber business. He served in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and was but sixteen years of age when he was wounded at the siege of Knoxville. His father, Ed Byrne, was also born in Selma. To Mr. and Mrs. Harris two children have been born: Robert Lusk, Jr., who is a student at the University of Richmond; and William Jordan, who is attending a private school in Knoxville. Mrs. Harris is a graduate of the Judson Seminary in Alabama, having specialized in music. She is superintendent of the Women's Missionary Union of Knox county and is very active in all church work. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have a lovely home on Gibbs Road, Fountain City, surrounded by some five acres of well improved land.

Although Mr. Harris is not actively interested in politics he is a stanch supporter of the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with Knoxville Lodge, B. P. O. of E., and his religious faith is that of the First Baptist church of Knoxville. He is a member of the Knoxville Board of Commerce and of the Travelers Protective Association. Socially he is identified with the Whittle Springs Golf & Country Club. Mr. Harris is very fond of hunting and fishing and follows all seasonable sports. He is public-spirited and is a dominant factor in promoting all good roads movements throughout the state.

WILLIAM ALBERT HOWARD, M. D.

Dr. William Albert Howard is owner and director of the Howard General Hospital in Cookeville and a representative member of the medical profession in Putnam county. He was born in Willow Grove, Clay county, on the 23d of November, 1886, a son of Baalam Nash and Elizabeth (Hogan) Howard, both natives of Tennessee. The father is a prominent farmer.

In the acquirement of his early education William Albert Howard attended the common schools of Livingston and upon graduation from high school engaged in teaching school for two years. He later enrolled in the University of Tennessee at Nashville, from which institution he was graduated in 1908, with the M. D. degree. Since graduation he has taken several postgraduate courses. He attended the Illinois Post Graduate School in 1916 and took a course of special training along surgical lines in Charity Hospital prior to entering the World war, and he attended the Mayo Brothers Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, in 1920. Dr. Howard began the active practice of his profession in Algood and remained there until 1916, when he came to Cookeville. He was enjoying an extensive and lucrative patronage here upon the entrance of the United States into the World war and he immediately put all personal interests aside and enlisted in the army. He served with the rank of captain in the medical department and was in active service overseas for eleven months. In July, 1919, he came back to America and received his honorable discharge on the 8th of July, immediately returning to Cookeville and resuming his practice. In 1921 he established the Howard General Hospital, of which he is owner and director, and this institution has been very successful. Dr. Howard holds to the highest of professional ethics and is accorded the confidence and esteem of both his professional brethren and fellow citizens.

On the 9th of October, 1912, was celebrated the marriage of Dr. Howard to Miss Elsie Epperson and to their union two children have been born: William Albert, Jr., who is deceased; and Clara Elizabeth.

Since attaining his majority Dr. Howard has given his political endorsement to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has never sought nor desired political preferment but he is active in party affairs and gives unselfishly of

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his time in the furtherance of any movement he deems essential to the development and improvement of the community. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, the Woodmen of the World, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. Along strictly professional lines he holds membership in the American Medical Association and the Southern Medical Association. He was president of the Putnam County Medical Society in 1910 and president of the Upper Cumberland Medical Association in 1922.

OTIS CHRISTOPHER KINZEL.

Otis Christopher Kinzel, train master for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Etowah, was born in Knox county on the 11th of November, 1866, a son of George J. and Emma D. (Hoffer) Kinzel. The father, who was a veteran of the Civil war, was born in 1836 and died in 1892, while the mother was born in 1842 and died at the age of fifty-six years. She was a daughter of Walker A. Hoffer, a native of this state.

In the acquirement of his education Otis Christopher Kinzel attended the common schools of Knox county and after graduating from high school became a telegraph operator and agent. In 1892 he entered the brick business and was active along that line until 1898, when he became chief clerk and freight agent at Knoxville. His close application to the thing at hand, intelligence and laudable ambition won for him constant promotion and he subsequently became chief despatcher and was transferred to Blue Ridge, Georgia. He is now train master for the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at Etowah. Mr. Kinzel is popular among his fellow citizens and takes an active interest in civic affairs.

In Knoxville, on the 12th of December, 1888, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kinzel and Miss Mary E. Kelly, a daughter of Charles O. and Susan B. Kelly of Tennessee. To their union five children have been born: Irene, who was born in 1889 and is the wife of A. B. Bayless of Hazard, Kentucky; Raymond, who was born in 1891 and married Miss Leta Bertram, now residing in Hazard, Kentucky; Clifton, who was born in 1894 and served throughout the World war; Martin, who was born in 1896 and married Miss Ruth Derweer, now living in Atlanta, Georgia; and Mariotis, whose birth occurred in 1908.

Mr. Kinzel has always given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Presbyterian church, and he is a generous contributor to its support.

GALE P. KYLE.

One of the vital and progressive business men of Rogersville is Gale P. Kyle, the present mayor. He was born in Oxford, Mississippi, on the 17th of February, 1871, a son of Captain L. N. and Jennie (Wilkins) Kyle. The father was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, a member of one of the pioneer families of that section of the state, who came to Tennessee from Philadelphia. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war, his sympathies being with the south, he enlisted in the Confederate army and was promoted to the rank of captain. He served throughout the war as captain of Company E, Twenty-ninth Tennessee Infantry. For some years Captain Kyle was deputy United States marshal, but for the greater part of his life, however, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Rogersville. His marriage to Miss Jennie Wilkins was celebrated in Oxford, Mississippi, in 1869, the Wilkins family having settled in Mississippi at an early day, and Mrs. Kyle was born and reared in Oxford. She had three brothers in the service of the Confederacy throughout the Civil war. Oscar and Reese Wilkins met their death in active service, the former near Richmond and the latter near Gettysburg. Porter Wilkins served with the rank of captain in the Confederate army. To the union of Captain and Mrs. Kyle six children were born, four daughters and two sons. Gale P., whose name introduces this review, is the oldest member of the family. Captain Kyle is deceased, but his widow still survives him.

The public schools of Rogersville afforded Gale P. Kyle his education, and he made his initial step in the business world at the age of fourteen years. He was connected with the grocery and meat business until he was thirty years of age, at which time

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he went on the road for the Stephen Putney Shoe Company of Richmond, Virginia, and remained with them for twenty years, covering all of Tennessee and a part of Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Arkansas. In 1914 Mr. Kyle determined to engage in business on his own account and established a men's furnishing business in Rogersville. He has one of the most up-to-date establishments in the community and carries a high grade and complete stock. In 1912 Mr. Kyle was elected mayor of Rogersville and served in that office until 1919; was reelected in 1922 and is now giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration. For three years he has been secretary and treasurer of the school board and for about ten years he was chief aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief of the Confederate organization, having charge of all sponsors. Mr. Kyle put forth his best efforts in an endeavor to get the Lee highway routed through Hawkins county and Rogersville and was successful. He has always been identified with good roads movements and has made many speeches in their behalf throughout the city and county.

In Corinth, Mississippi, on the 19th of November, 1913, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Kyle and Miss Gladys Boone, a daughter of Colonel J. M. Boone of Corinth. To their union two children have been born: Alma, now eight years of age; and Kate, six.

Mr. Kyle has always been a stanch supporter of the democratic party and has served as delegate to the national conventions at Baltimore and Denver. He was sergeant-at-arms of the Denver national convention. His religious faith is manifest in his attendance at the Presbyterian church and he is a zealous contributor to its support. Mr. Kyle is in every sense of the word a self-made man. The record of his career, even when offered in the succinct form which the limitations of this publication necessitate, offers both lesson and incentive, for he has wrought worthily and effectively and well merits the unqualified confidence and esteem which he enjoys in the community that has long been his home.

WILLIAM GEORGE SCHAMBERGER.

One of the most substantial business men in Gallatin is William George Schamberger, real estate owner and farmer and president of the Sumner County Bank & Trust Company. He was born near Evansville, Indiana, on the 6th of December, 1869, a son of J. G. and Helen (Schwab) Schamberger, both natives of Germany. Their marriage was celebrated at Evansville, Indiana, and the father was active as a merchant and farmer until his demise. In later life they removed to Mount Vernon, Indiana. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Schamberger two children were born, one boy and one girl, William George being the eldest.

In the acquirement of his early education William George Schamberger attended the public schools of Mount Vernon, Indiana, and Nashville and Gallatin, Tennessee. At the age of twenty-one years he made his initial step into the business world, opening a general store in Gallatin on a very small capital. The success of that venture was assured from the start and he conducted the store for a period covering some thirteen and one-half years. He then disposed of that interest and engaged in milling and farming for eight and one-half years and enjoyed the reputation of being the largest potato shipper in Middle Tennessee, shipping to all parts of the United States. In 1906 he sold his interest in the flour mill and devoted his entire time and attention to his agricultural pursuits and to buying and selling real estate, in which he has continued successfully. For the past sixteen years Mr. Schamberger has been president of the Sumner County Bank & Trust Company, of which institution he was one of the organizers. The bank is one of two in Gallatin, has a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars, a surplus of eighteen thousand dollars and average deposits of three hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Schamberger is a man of great executive ability and has been a dominant factor in the continued success of the institution. He is now active in the organization of the Asphalt Block Company, with a capital of one million, five hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Schamberger is always opening up new opportunities along business lines, being of a decidedly progressive nature.

At Gallatin, on the 22d of September, 1882, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Schamberger to Miss Mary Willie Harrison, who was a daughter of Dr. J. W. Harrison, one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Sumner county, this state. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Schamberger three children were born: Freddie May, who is

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the wife of Emmett M. McCullouch of Clarksville, now residents of Gallatin, where Mr. McCullouch is secretary and treasurer of the branch office of the W. A. Chambers Company of Nashville; H. L., who is vice consul of the United States in Valencia, Spain; and Mary Helena, who is completing her studies in the Randolph-Macon Woman's College at Lynchburg, Virginia. Mrs. Schamberger passed away on the 14th of September, 1921.

Fraternally Mr. Schamberger is identified with Gallatin Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Gallatin Lodge, K. P., and he has held many offices in both orders. He is past Noble Grand of Howard Lodge, No. 59, of the Odd Fellows at Gallatin and he has also served as chancery commander of Rowena Lodge, No. 51, of Gallatin. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal church and for many years he has been a steward. Mr. Schamberger is an eminently useful and valued citizen and he is an able business man, his success in life being entirely due to his own efforts. His friends in this community are legion and he well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all his fellowmen.

JAMES HENRY BRAKEBILL.

In recent years photography has become one of the fine arts and Knaffl & Brakebill, Incorporated, have won a reputation throughout the south for the style and quality of their photography. Mr. Brakebill has been engaged in this line of work for many years and as president and general manager of the corporation he has been a dominant factor in its continued success.

James Henry Brakebill was born on the 31st of January, 1869, on his father's farm, seven miles northeast of Maryville, in Blount county. On the paternal side he is descended from Swiss ancestors, the progenitor of the Brakebill family having come from that country to America in 1732, locating in Pennsylvania. The paternal grandfather was John Brakebill. The father of James Henry was also John Brakebill, who was born on the old home place in Blount county. In early life he engaged in farming and subsequently—in 1884—he moved into Knoxville and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until his demise in 1913, at the age of seventy-eight years. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war Mr. Brakebill enlisted in the Union army, becoming a member of Company A, Third Tennessee Cavalry. He was captured by the Confederates, but made his escape and was five days without food. He was offered a commission upon his return to the Union forces, but refused it, feeling that he could render better service to the cause by fighting in the ranks. He married Miss Nancy Jane Taylor, whose death occurred in 1917, in her sixty-eighth year. She was born in Greeneville, a daughter of Dr. Anderson Taylor, a prominent practicing physician of Greene county.

In the acquirement of his early education James Henry Brakebill attended Porters Academy in Blount county and after putting his textbooks aside accepted a position with Knaffl & Brothers in their photograph gallery. He found the photograph business much to his liking and decided to learn it from the ground up. In 1898 he opened a gallery on his own account in Knoxville and conducted it successfully for eleven years. At the termination of that time he bought an interest in the concern of which he was once an employe, becoming president and general manager. The original business was established in 1884 and today it enjoys an extensive and representative patronage and is well known throughout Tennessee for the excellent quality of the work it turns out. Mr. Brakebill is every inch an artist and he is sincerely devoted to his work.

On the 24th of September, 1895, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Brakebill and Miss Mary King of Knoxville, a daughter of Arthur M. King, a native of Sharon, Pennsylvania, who came to Tennessee at an early date. Her grandfather, John King, was for many years a coal operator in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Brakebill is a woman of much culture and refinement, is a musician of more than local reputation and for years sang in church choirs. To Mr. and Mrs. Brakebill one son has been born: James Henry, Jr., whose birth occurred on the 31st of October, 1916.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Brakebill has supported the republican party in national issues and has followed an independent course in local politics. His religious faith is that of the First Baptist church, in which he has been a deacon for over twenty years. For fifteen years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He is now one of the building committee having in charge the erection of the new three hun-

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dred thousand dollar First Baptist church in this city. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Masters Lodge, No. 241; Pearl Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Coeur de Leon Commandery, Knights Templars; Tennessee Consistory, No. 1, at Memphis; and he has attained Kerbela Temple of the Mystic Shrine by the Scottish Rite route. Mr. Drakehill is public-spirited and is never too busy to give his aid in the furtherance of any movement for the development of the community. He is an active member of the Rotary Club and of the Chamber of Commerce. For recreation Mr. Drakehill turns to the great outdoors and he is a follower of all clean sports. He occupies a position of prominence in art circles in this city and is a director in the Nicholson Art League.

GRANVILLE WESLEY HARP.

The present postmaster of Jellico is Granville Wesley Harp, who was born near Williamsburg, Kentucky, on the 5th of May, 1889, a son of Robert Franklin and Mary Elizabeth (Lee) Harp, the former a native of Claiborne county, Tennessee, and the latter born in Kentucky. The father was a prominent farmer and city official of Jellico.

Upon attaining school age Granville Wesley Harp entered the public schools of Jellico and after putting his textbooks aside became an employe of the United States government, in the mail service. He has worked for the government ever since, and served as assistant postmaster for a time prior to his appointment as postmaster on the 17th of January, 1922. He is a popular and efficient public official and is giving to Jellico the best mail service possible.

On the 18th of June, 1909, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Harp and Miss Ethel Hollingsworth, and to their union one daughter has been born, Daisy Mildred. Mrs. Harp is a woman of charming and magnetic personality and is prominent in the club and social circles of this community.

The political allegiance of Mr. Harp is given to the republican party and the principles for which it stands, and he is one of the most influential members of the party in Campbell county. During the 1920 congressional campaign he managed the campaign for J. Will Taylor in the Jellicoe district, north of LaFollette, and he was successful in his efforts. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Maccabees, and Junior Order of United American Mechanics. He is a prominent member of the Kiwanis Club and a zealous worker in behalf of the Baptist church. Mr. Harp is likewise a member of the National Association of Postmasters. During the World war he was active in the promotion of all drives, taking advantage of every opportunity to be of service to his country. He has won his success as the result of his own intelligently directed efforts and close application to the thing at hand. He is a man of pleasing and genial personality and his friends in the city and county are legion.

R. L. LEECH.

The legal profession of Tennessee finds a worthy representative in R. L. Leech, who has practiced in Dickson since 1899, and in point of practice is the oldest attorney in this community. A native of Dickson county, his birth occurred at Charlotte, on the 31st of July, 1869, a son of Jacob and Sarah (Lane) Leech. Jacob Leech was born in Virginia and came to Tennessee with his parents when a small boy, they being among the pioneer settlers of Dickson county. His father served as chaplain in the Forty-ninth Tennessee Regiment which was organized in Charlotte, during the Civil war. In the acquirement of his education Jacob Leech attended the schools of Dickson county and in early life took up the study of law. He was one of the prominent attorneys of his day and was likewise a most popular public official. He represented Dickson county in the state legislature for some time and was also a member of the state senate from this county. At Arkadelphia, Arkansas, Mr. Leech was married to Miss Sarah Lane, a native of that state. To their union ten children were born, five sons and five daughters, of whom two sons and two daughters are living, R. L., whose name initiates this review, being the fifth in order of birth.

In the acquirement of his early education R. L. Leech attended the Tracey Academy

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in Charlotte and remained on the home farm until 1882. In that year he left the parental roof, removing to Charlotte, and in 1893 he was called to public office, being appointed postmaster of that place. Subsequently he became circuit court clerk of Dickson county and he discharged the duties of that office to the complete satisfaction of all concerned. Prior to entering public office Mr. Leech had studied law in his father's office in Charlotte and entered practice in 1891. In 1899 he came to Dickson and has continued in practice here, enjoying an extensive and important clientele. Although Mr. Leech handles a great deal of general litigation in all state courts, he has made somewhat of a specialty of criminal and corporation law. He is now legal representative of the Citizens Bank at Dickson, as well as of other prominent financial institutions throughout the country. Mr. Leech has always stood for the best in his profession and he well merits the position he has attained among the leading attorneys of the Tennessee bar.

At Nashville, Tennessee, on the 13th of August, 1921, occurred the marriage of Mr. Leech to Miss Elizabeth May Wyatt, a daughter of K. A. Wyatt, a prominent resident of Dickson. Mrs. Leech is a young woman of much culture and refinement and is prominent in the club and social circles of this community.

Politically Mr. Leech gives his endorsement to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. He has served as state senator for the twenty-third senatorial district, comprising the counties of Cheatham, Dickson, Stewart and Houston. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in the blue lodge, and he is likewise affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His religious faith is that of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, to the support of which he is a generous contributor. Although Mr. Leech has been active in promoting progress and advancing the interests of civic organization, it is to law he devotes his attention principally and his success at the bar is due to his untiring efforts.

FAIN A. WITT.

Fain A. Witt, president and manager of the Morristown Flour Mills, is one of this city's most substantial citizens. He was born in Jefferson county, near New Market, on the 28th of July, 1878, a son of Elisha F. and Ellen (Bales) Witt. The paternal grandfather, Kimbrough Witt, served throughout the Civil war as a private in the Federal army and was wounded while in service. The maternal grandfather was for many years a Methodist minister and was well known throughout the state. Elisha F. Witt, who is now sixty-eight years of age, was born in East Tennessee, in Jefferson county, where his family located at an early date, and there he was reared and educated. Upon attaining man's estate he determined to enter the ministry and for many years he has followed that calling as a minister of the Baptist church. He is also engaged in farming, and he well merits the confidence and esteem in which he is held by all who know him. Elisha F. Witt and Ellen Bales were married in Jefferson county and to them seven children were born, Fain A. being the fourth in order of birth. Three of the children died in infancy and three sons and one daughter are living. Mrs. Witt was born in Jefferson county, a member of an old and honored family of this section of the state. She passed away in 1896, when in her fifty-second year.

The public schools of Jefferson county afforded Fain A. Witt his preliminary education and subsequently he enrolled in the Carson and Newman College at Jefferson City. In 1898 he made his initial step into the business world. In association with his father and his brother, J. O. Witt, he established a flour mill at New Market, starting on small capital. The enterprise was successful from the start and the mill was operated until 1902, when they disposed of it to other parties. In 1900 they had built another mill at Talbott, which they operated under the name of the Acme Milling Company and which is in operation at the present time, J. O. Witt being the manager. Fain A. Witt was actively connected with that mill until 1914, when he and his brother organized the Morristown Flour Mills and he came to Morristown as president and manager of the plant. This mill was organized with a capital of thirty thousand dollars and it is now doing a gross business of one million dollars annually. It is the largest mill between Knoxville and Johnson City, shipping flour throughout East Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. As head of the mill Mr. Witt has demonstrated his executive ability and he gives each department of the business his personal super-

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vision. He also holds stock in the Acme Milling Company at Talbott and he is a director of the First National Bank of Morristown.

In 1908, at New Market, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Witt to Miss Jessie Whitaker, a daughter of H. C. Whitaker, a prominent resident of that place. Mrs. Witt's father, Colonel H. C. Whitaker, was for some time a member of the state legislature, and he is prominently known in connection with the Grand Army of the Republic.

The religious faith of Mr. Witt is that of the Baptist church, in which he is a deacon. Since 1917 he has been a member of the city school board and from 1916 to 1920 he served as president of the Chamber of Commerce of Morristown.

EDWIN FLETCHER HUCKABA.

One of the well known young men of Lawrenceburg is Edwin Fletcher Huckaba, who is studying dentistry and is now an assistant to Dr. M. L. Lumpkin. He was born in Wayne county, Tennessee, on the 30th of May, 1898, a son of John Fletcher and Mary (Norris) Huckaba, and a grandson of Rev. Fletcher Huckaba. His grandparents on the maternal side were John and Mary Norris of Tennessee. John Fletcher Huckaba was born in 1844 and successfully engaged in farming in early life. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war he put all personal interests aside and enlisted under General Forrest, serving throughout the war and participating in many engagements. His death occurred in 1920 and came as a severe shock to his family and many friends. Mrs. Huckaba, who was born in 1865, survives her husband. To them six children were born: Merida, James, Lela, Ella, Laura and Edwin Fletcher.

Edwin Fletcher Huckaba received his early education in the public schools of Lawrence county and in due time enrolled in Vanderbilt University at Nashville. He is studying dentistry and has one more year to attend the university before receiving his degree. At present he is working under Dr. M. L. Lumpkin, a prominent dentist of Lawrenceburg, thereby gaining practical experience. In August, 1918, Mr. Fletcher enlisted in the United States navy at Nashville and was sent to the Great Lakes Training Station. Subsequently he was transferred to the naval air service and stationed at Pensacola, Florida, until February, 1919, when he received his honorable discharge and returned to Lawrenceburg.

Mr. Huckaba gives his political allegiance to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. Fraternally he is identified with the Delta Signa Delta, a college organization. He is an energetic and progressive young man and success is assured him in the professional world.

CAPTAIN THOMAS FLEMING HAZEN, JR.

Captain Thomas Fleming Hazen, Jr., engaged in the life insurance business in Knoxville, is a partner in the firm of Sanders & Hazen, general agents for the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company. He is also a veteran of the World war and though a young man his life has been one of continuous activity and usefulness. He was born at Hampton, Elizabeth City county, Virginia, on the 18th of July, 1893, and is a son of Thomas Fleming and Mollie Allen (Collier) Hazen. Brought to Knoxville in his youthful days, he attended the Baker Himel school of this city, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911. He afterward entered the University of Tennessee as a law student and gained his LL. B. degree at his graduation with the class of 1915. His initial step in the business world was made in connection with the automobile industry as representative of the firm of Rodgers & Company. Prior to the World war he engaged in the automobile business under the name of the Fleming Hazen, Jr., Company, Incorporated, and after the great world strife, was identified with the automobile business as manager for the Byrd Motor Company. On the 1st of June, 1921, however, he became a partner in the firm of Sanders & Hazen and has since devoted his attention to life insurance, the firm being general agents for the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, for which they are building up a substantial business. Already their agency has become a strong force for the company in this state, for the number of their clients is increasing substantially month by month.

There came an interruption into the business career of Mr. Hazen, however, for in

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April, 1917, immediately on the declaration of war, he joined the army and became a second lieutenant in the Tennessee Cavalry, being assigned to Troop D. In 1918 he was advanced to the rank of first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifth Trench Mortar Battery, and later in the same year was commissioned captain of that organization, so serving until mustered out. He was with the American Expeditionary Forces from May, 1918, until February, 1919, and saw service on the western front, becoming familiar with all of the phases of modern warfare.

On the 6th of April, 1921, at Hampton, Virginia, Captain Hazen was married to Miss Martha Louisa Catlett Phillips, a daughter of Edwin and Martha Louisa (Sinclair) Phillips. A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hazen on January 3, 1923, and named Edwin Phillips Hazen. The young couple have received warm welcome into the best social circles of the city and their own home is the abode of most pleasing hospitality. Captain Hazen is a member of St. John's Episcopal church. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party but is not an aspirant for office. He belongs to Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a college fraternity, and also has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He likewise belongs to the Civitan Club, of which he was president in 1922-23, and to the Cherokee Country Club, in which he is serving as a director for the same period. He is most widely and favorably known in Knoxville, where he has resided since his boyhood days and where the number of his friends is almost coextensive with the number of his acquaintances.

JOSEPH S. BACHMAN, M. D.

Thorough college training and postgraduate work has splendidly qualified Joseph S. Bachman for the onerous and responsible duties which devolve upon him as a physician and surgeon. He has now practiced continuously in Bristol for a third of a century and his developing powers have made his service more and more valuable to his many patrons.

Dr. Bachman was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, in 1866, a son of George M. and Margaret (Galbraith) Bachman. The father, a native of Sullivan county, Tennessee, is a son of Nathan and Ann (Peeples) Bachman, the former of whom came from Pennsylvania to Tennessee with his father, Samuel Bachman, a fur trader among the Indians. George M. Bachman and his five brothers were soldiers of the Confederate army during the Civil war, and the Rev. J. W. Bachman, a cousin of Dr. Bachman, served with the rank of captain. In the maternal line the Doctor comes of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His mother was a daughter of Joseph B. and Elizabeth (Hutchinson) Galbraith, the Galbraiths being of Scotch-Irish lineage. The Hutchinsons were pioneers of Hawkins county, and the Peeples family, with which Dr. Bachman is connected through the paternal line, were among the earliest residents of Sullivan county. To George M. and Margaret (Galbraith) Bachman there were born the following named: Thomas; Joseph S.; Leila A., who became the wife of J. C. Bayless; Margaret, the wife of David Seneker; and May.

While under the parental roof Dr. Bachman supplemented his preliminary education by study in King College, where he completed his literary course. In 1888 he entered Belleview Medical College, New York, and finished at Vanderbilt University as a medical student, winning his M. D. degree in 1890. He has since taken postgraduate work at Philadelphia and New York and has utilized every available means to promote his knowledge and advance his efficiency in his chosen calling. Everything is of interest to him that tends to bring to man the key to the complex mystery which we call life. He has carried his investigations far and wide into the realms of medical and surgical science and in his practice he has steadily advanced since opening his office in Bristol in 1890. During the World war he was a member of the medical advisory board.

Dr. Bachman was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Brewer, a daughter of William P. and Elizabeth (Netherland) Brewer. Their children are as follows: H. W., the eldest, served as a physician at the Mineola Aviation Field during the World war. He graduated from Davidson College and won his M. D. degree on the completion of a course in medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. He is now practicing surgeon in Bristol, having served three and one-half years on the surgery foundation at the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minnesota. He married Agnes Hanson. Phil M., who was in the civilian service during the World war, was a student in Davidson College and is now a wholesale

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hat merchant at Bristol. He married Ruth Cox. Joseph S., Jr., also a graduate of Davidson College, was a seaman in the navy during the world conflict and died of cerebro-spinal fever at Hampton Roads. Elizabeth, the only daughter, is the wife of Charles E. Burks, an attorney of Lynchburg, Virginia.

Dr. Bachman has long been a representative of Masonry and has attained the Knights Templar degree of the York Rite, while with the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine he has crossed the sands of the desert. He belongs to the Kiwanis Club and is a member of the Washington County Medical Society of Virginia, the Virginia State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Ever actuated by the spirit of advancement and achievement, he has marched steadily forward in step with the world progress in the field of medical and surgical practice and is the loved family physician in many homes of Bristol.

MATT G. LYLE.

A representative member of the legal profession in Clarksville is Matt G. Lyle, prosecuting attorney of Montgomery county. His birth occurred in that county on the 10th of October, 1872, and he belongs to one of the old and influential families of the state, having been identified with the Cumberland valley for several generations. The original home of the family, however, was in South Carolina, but this branch removed to North Carolina and thence to Tennessee. Mr. Lyle's paternal grandparents, James and Sallie Lyle, were natives of this state, and the grandfather was one of the most successful farmers and substantial citizens of his locality. The maternal grandparents were Sidney C. and Maria (Williams) Batson, the former a native of Montgomery county, the Batsons being likewise among the oldest families of the county. The parents of Matt G. Lyle were William J. and Elizabeth M. (Batson) Lyle, also natives of Montgomery county, the father born in 1842 and the mother in 1847, and both passed away in the year 1910. William J. Lyle was a man of varied interests and his life was crowned with successful achievement. He was a farmer, live stock dealer and merchant, and for a number of years was in the tobacco business. Politically he was a democrat, his fraternal affiliation was with the Masons, and both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist church, South. They had the following children: Sally Maria, residing in Nashville, who is the widow of Professor W. I. Harper, a well known educator, whose demise occurred in 1910; Henry Clay, who is living at Shamrock, Texas; Carney Batson, a prominent attorney of Clarksville and president of the First Trust & Savings Bank; Annie, who married Edgar Orgain and died in 1921; Elizabeth, who passed away in April, 1923; Matt G.; Robert, deceased; John Abram, a resident of Birmingham, Alabama; Lewis L., who is living on the old homestead in Montgomery county; James Russell, likewise a resident of Birmingham, Alabama; and Martha Catherine, the wife of C. B. Nix of Charlotte, Tennessee.

Matt G. Lyle received a liberal education in the public schools of Montgomery county and then entered Pleasant View high school, Cheatham county, where he was a student one year. For three years he attended Cedar Hill preparatory school, and subsequently enrolled in the Southwestern Presbyterian University at Clarksville, where he remained two years. His earliest ambition was to become a lawyer, and as a result in 1894 he entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, the LL. B. degree being conferred upon him by that institution in 1895. He did not immediately take up the practice of his chosen profession upon leaving the university but entered newspaper work, first as part owner and editor of the Clarksville Daily Times, and during a portion of the year 1897 he was associate editor of the Nashville Sun.

In the fall of 1897 Mr. Lyle established an office for the practice of law at Clarksville, and he has always practiced independently, preferring the advantages which such a course offers to the man of individual ability. He has a large and important clientele and has handled much litigation before the courts. In 1905 he was made assistant attorney-general of his district and he was active in that connection for fourteen years. On the 1st of March, 1919, by an act of the legislature that office was abolished and the office of prosecuting attorney created for Montgomery county. Mr. Lyle was appointed to serve out his unexpired term and is discharging the duties of that office to the complete satisfaction of all concerned; he is also county attorney and attorney for the Woman's Bank. His official duties and private practice absorb all his time and energies and he has never made any important excursions into the field of business.

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On the 14th of January, 1903, occurred the marriage of Mr. Lyle and Miss Love Rossetter, a daughter of James R. and Ethie (Trahern) Rossetter, natives of Kentucky, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Lyle is a woman of culture and refinement and is socially prominent.

Since attaining his majority Mr. Lyle has given his stanch support to the democratic party and the principles for which it stands. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church, while his wife is a consistent member of the Christian church. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and he has held several chairs in the Clarksville Lodge, No. 89, F. & A. M. He is likewise identified with the Knights of Pythias, being past chancellor commander of the local lodge; Clarksville Lodge, No. 601, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Clarksville Home Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and Clarksville Lodge, No. 1027, Loyal Order of Moose. Mr. Lyle is one of Clarksville's most substantial and reliable citizens and has wielded a great influence for good in his community. He is a man of proven ability and sterling worth and is well calculated to inspire all with his manly qualities.

JOHN BROWN GORDON BOWERS.

John Brown Gordon Bowers, a veteran of the World war, has practiced law in Sevierville since 1922. He was born in this county, on the 6th of July, 1898, a son of W. A. and Dixie Lee (Chandler) Bowers. The maternal grandparents were B. M. and Della Chandler of this state. W. A. Bowers was born in 1869 and was engaged in banking and in the practice of law for a good many years. He achieved financial independence and lived retired some time prior to his demise in 1914. His widow, who was born in 1863, survives him.

John Brown Gordon Bowers attended the public schools of Sevier county and subsequently enrolled in Murphy College and then in Wake Forest College, at Wake Forest, North Carolina. Upon the completion of his literary education he took up the study of law in Cumberland University at Lebanon, and was graduated from that institution with the LL. B. degree in 1922. He immediately located in Sevierville for the practice of his profession and has built up an extensive and important clientele. In addition to his profession Mr. Bowers is active in business circles, having an interest in the flour mill at Sevierville. Mr. Bowers enlisted for service in the World war in May, 1918, at Raleigh, North Carolina, and was sent to Fort McPherson, where he was assigned to the hospital unit. He sailed overseas in August, 1918, and was stationed at Base Hospital No. 65. He was promoted to a sergeancy, and in November, 1919, he returned to the United States and received his honorable discharge at Camp Gordon in December of that year.

Mr. Bowers is a stanch republican and is active in party affairs, and has for some time been a member of the board of aldermen of Sevierville. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons and he is likewise affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He belongs to the American Legion and is a consistent member of the Baptist church. Mr. Bowers is unmarried.

VELPEAU COMMODORE DAIL, M. D.

The medical profession in Tennessee has a representative member in Dr. Velpeau Commodore Dail, a prominent eye specialist at Knoxville. He was born on his father's farm in Grainger county, midway between Cumberland Gap and Knoxville, on the 2d of November, 1871, a son of Dr. Nicholas Gibbs and Elizabeth (Haun) Dail. The paternal grandfather, Abner Dail, was born in North Carolina and located in Tennessee when a young man, coming to this state with his two brothers. He married a Miss McDonald. Dr. Nicholas Gibbs Dail was born on the same farm as his son, in 1825. In early life he took up the study of medicine and the M. D. degree was conferred upon him by the Atlanta Medical College, in 1860. Soon after receiving his degree he returned to Tennessee and practiced in Grainger and Union counties until his demise. He was one of the most prominent members of the profession of his day. A man of genial and pleasing personality his friends were legion, and he was ever kindly, courteous and hospitable, though very outspoken. His demise occurred in 1906 and he was

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sincerely mourned by all who knew him. His wife, Elizabeth Haun, was born in 1836 in Whitesburg, Hamblen county, and her death occurred in 1916.

In the acquirement of his early education Velpeau Commodore Dail attended the public schools of Grainger county. Upon the completion of his preliminary education he enrolled in the University of Tennessee, graduating with the M. D. degree in 1891. He immediately entered practice in Union county, later removing to Grainger county and he practiced in the latter county for nine years. Then for one year he took post-graduate work in the New York Polyclinic, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. In 1901 he came to Knoxville and has since practiced here. He devotes his entire time and attention to his profession and has won more than a local reputation as an eye specialist.

Although Dr. Dail has never sought nor desired political preferment he is a stanch supporter of the republican party and takes an active interest in party affairs. He is well informed on all important questions and issues of the day. His religious faith is that of the Methodist church and he is a generous contributor to its support. Fraternally he is identified with the Masons, holding membership in Masters Lodge, and along strictly professional lines he is affiliated with the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association, the Tennessee Medical Society, and the Knox County Medical Society. He is very active in all civic affairs and is a member of the local Board of Commerce. Dr. Dail's hobby is farming. He owns and operates the farm on which he and his father were born and he has achieved substantial success as an agriculturist and stock raiser. He is essentially an outdoor man and he spends a great deal of his spare time in hunting, playing baseball and wrestling, and he is a great lover of dogs. Dr. Dail is a man of great intellect and has written many articles for various medical societies and journals. He stands high in the profession and well merits the confidence and esteem accorded him.

THOMAS L. CUMMINGS.

Thomas L. Cummings, a young attorney of Nashville, has proven his ability to cope with intricate legal problems and is a member of one of the leading law firms of the city. He was born at McMinnville, Tennessee, May 1, 1891, and is a son of William M. and Mary J. (Brewer) Cummings, natives of Warren county, this state. The father devoted his active life to agricultural pursuits and is now living retired on his farm in Warren county, but the mother passed away August 10, 1911. They became the parents of five children, of whom two died in infancy, the surviving members of the family being Claude, a prominent automobile dealer of McMinnville; Thomas L.; and Edgar J. The last named is a veteran of the World war, in which he served for two years, spending eighteen months of that period overseas. He participated in the battles of Chateau Thierry and Belleau Wood and was gassed. He spent thirty-five days in the front line trenches and the severe strain upon his nervous system caused him to lose his voice. For eighteen months afterward he was unable to utter a sound, but speedily recovered his vocal powers upon being suddenly aroused from sleep by Mrs. Cummings.

The public schools of his native city afforded Thomas L. Cummings his early educational advantages, and following his graduation from high school with the class of 1910, when nineteen years of age, he engaged in the grocery business in McMinnville in partnership with his brother Edward J. He was thus occupied for two years, when he entered the law department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, and completed his course in that well known institution of learning in 1915. He began his professional career in connection with Judge J. B. Newman and George M. Thomas, and after Judge Newman was called to the bench he formed a partnership with Mr. Thomas. Subsequently Mr. Cummings joined Judge E. F. Langford and C. K. Hart, and this relationship was maintained until Judge Langford's election to the bench, when the firm of Hart, Thomas & Cummings was formed. Later Mr. Hart was elected to the bench and the firm is now Thomas & Cummings. They stand high in legal circles of the city and the list of their clients is an extensive one. Although advancement at the bar is proverbially slow, Mr. Cummings has made substantial progress, thoroughly mastering the principles of jurisprudence and preparing his cases with precision and skill, while his arguments are forceful and convincing.

On the 17th of November, 1915, was solemnized the marriage of Thomas L. Cummings and Miss Ella Connell, a daughter of J. C. and Sarah (Hendricks) Connell, natives

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of Tennessee. The father has passed away but Mrs. Connell survives and resides with the subject of this review. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings have a son, Thomas L., Jr., who was born April 21, 1919. They reside at No. 1036 West Eastland avenue, Nashville, and are popular in social circles.

Mr. Cummings is a member of the Inglewood Golf & Country Club, of which he is a director, and he is also identified with the Richland Golf and Country Club and the Nashville Bar and Library Association. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of city, state and nation, and during the World war worked untiringly to secure the success of all local drives and campaigns. He is now concentrating his attention upon his profession, to which he gives his best efforts, being cognizant of the fact that success in any line of endeavor has its root in unabating industry and tenacity of purpose, and his ability and enterprise are carrying him steadily forward toward the desired goal.

CHARLES MILNE SEYMOUR.

Since 1905 Charles Milne Seymour has practiced law in Knoxville and he is numbered among the foremost at the bar. A native of Mississippi, he was born at Enterprise, Clarke county, on the 17th of July, 1882, a son of Digby Gordon and Josephine (Douglass) Seymour. His paternal grandfather, Charles Seymour, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and was graduated from Dublin University with the civil engineer's degree. He followed that profession in Europe for some time and then came to the United States, locating in New York city. He became a prominent civil engineer in this country, being one of the charter members of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and he located what is now the Louisville & Nashville Railroad from Nashville to Evansville. The great-grandfather on the maternal side was William Douglass, who came from the Wolfs Hill settlements, near Abingdon, Virginia. He was an extensive farmer. His son and the grandfather of Charles Milne Seymour, was George Preston Douglass, one of the pioneer settlers of East Tennessee. Upon the outbreak of the Civil war his sympathies were entirely with the north and he was forced out of Tennessee. He enlisted in General Wolford's regiment of cavalry in Kentucky and served throughout the conflict. He died in 1882 at the age of eighty years. Digby Gordon Seymour was born in Madisonville, Kentucky, and at an early age took up the study of civil engineering. He received his training at Phillips Exeter Academy and has achieved substantial success in that line of work. He is now living in Madisonville, Kentucky. His wife, Josephine Douglass Seymour, was born in Lebanon, Kentucky, and her demise occurred at Knoxville, Tennesse, in October, 1921.

In the acquirement of his early education Charles Milne Seymour attended the public schools of Kentucky, Indiana and Louisiana, and later received preparatory work in private schools in Kentucky and Tennessee. In due time he enrolled in the law department of the University of Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1903. While receiving his preliminary training and for two years after he was graduated from the University of Tennessee, he was engaged in civil engineering in connection with his father in several states, principally in connection with railroad construction. In June, 1905, however, he began the practice of law at Knoxville in association with the same firm of which he is now a partner. He has an extensive general civil practice and specializes in corporation law, having won an enviable position for himself among the leading attorneys of the city. He has handled much important litigation before the courts and was one of the counsel for defense in what is known as the Oil Flotation Patents Litigation at Butte, Montana, a case involving some eighteen million dollars.

On the 5th of June, 1906, occurred the marriage of Mr. Seymour and Miss Flora Nell Gloster. Her father was Arthur Willis Gloster of Gallatin, Tennessee, who was one of the prominent and successful civil engineers of his day and had charge of the engineers in the Confederate army during the Civil war. His demise occurred in 1902. The grandfather of Mrs. Seymour, Thomas Brehon Gloster, was a cotton planter and a native of Warrenton, North Carolina. His father was Thomas Ben Gloster, who located in Warrenton in 1786, having come to this country from Limerick, Ireland, and he was a son of Arthur Gloster, a prominent man of that city. Mrs. Seymour was born in Gallatin, this state, and after graduating from the high school there became a student at the State University, where she met her future husband. To the union of Mr. and Mrs.

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Seymour seven children have been born: Nell Gloster, Jane Scott, Charles Milne, Jr., Josephine Douglass, Arthur Gloster, Dorothy Gordon and Richard Caswell.

Although Mr. Seymour has always given his political allegiance to the democratic party he is not active in party affairs, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to his professional interests. His religious faith is that of the Episcopal church and for some time he has been a vestryman at St. John's church in Knoxville. Fraternally he is affiliated with Kappa Alpha, holding membership in the chapter at the University of Tennessee, and along strictly professional lines he is identified with the American, Tennessee State and Knox County Bar Associations. Through his ancestor Captain John Gordon, who was a captain of Virginia Troops and met death in the battle of Blue Licks, Kentucky, during the Revolution, Mr. Seymour holds membership in the Sons of the Revolution. The monument at Franklin, Kentucky, bears the name of Captain Gordon among those who gave their life that this country might live. The paternal grandmother of Mr. Seymour was a great-granddaughter of Captain Gordon. Socially Mr. Seymour is identified with the Cherokee Country Club and for recreation he turns to golf and other outdoor sports. He is a man of high intellectual attainments and is a great reader along historical and economic lines. He is well versed on all the important questions and issues of the day and as a public-spirited and liberal citizen is active in every movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare.

DAVID M. BAYER.

With industry and determination as dominant qualities, David M. Bayer has made steady progress in the business world, winning advancement as he has proven his worth and capability, and he is now filling an office of large responsibility and importance, being treasurer of the Cheek-Neal Coffee Company, which controls one of the leading commercial enterprises of Nashville.

He was born in Cumberland City, Tennessee, December 1, 1875, a son of John G. and Elizabeth (Baer) Bayer, natives of Germany, who came to the United States in early life, and in Pennsylvania their marriage occurred. The father was a cabinet-maker by trade and in 1869 he came to Tennessee, settling near Cumberland City, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture and coffins until his demise, which occurred in 1905, the mother having passed away several years earlier.

David M. Bayer acquired his education in the schools of Cumberland City, Tennessee, and afterward attended a business college at Indianapolis, Indiana. Returning to Cumberland City, he assumed charge of the business department of the Cumberland City Academy, of which his brother, J. H. Bayer, was principal, and for one year was thus engaged. On the 10th of June, 1901, he entered upon the duties of assistant bookkeeper for the firm of Cheek, Norton & Neal, wholesale grocers of Nashville, and on the 1st of September of that year he was placed in charge of the books of the Nashville Coffee & Manufacturing Company, now the Cheek-Neal Coffee Company. For two years Mr. Bayer did all of the bookkeeping for this firm, later having one assistant, and as time passed his efficiency and trustworthiness were rewarded by successive promotions until in 1905 he was made treasurer of the company, which office he now holds. This company now operates five plants and has become one of the largest coffee manufacturing industries of the world. Mr. Bayer's connection with the firm covers a period of more than twenty years and he is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business, which has greatly benefited through his intelligently directed efforts and earnest cooperation.

On the 6th of June, 1905, Mr. Bayer was married to Miss Lillian Scott, the only daughter of Dr. W. B. and Amanda Elizabeth (Wilson) Scott. Her father was a successful physician of Cumberland City, Tennessee, practicing his profession at that place for over forty years. Mr. and Mrs. Bayer have become the parents of three children: Helen Elizabeth, who was born April 13, 1906; David Scott, born October 20, 1910; and Bruce Martin, September 20, 1912.

The family reside at their country home, situated five miles from Nashville on Franklin pike. Mr. Bayer is an earnest and helpful member of the West End Methodist Episcopal church, which he is serving as a steward. He is also a member of the Methodist Men's Club of that church. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party, and he is ever ready to give his support to measures for the promotion of the public welfare. In the path of an orderly progression, each step being made at the cost of earnest labor and close application, Mr. Bayer has steadily advanced until

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he now occupies a prominent position in business circles of Nashville, and his life record is one in which excellent business ability and the recognition and utilization of opportunity are well balanced forces. His course has been characterized by integrity in every relation and commands for him the esteem and goodwill of those with whom he has been associated.

JOHN LAWSON GREER.

One of the most estimable public officials of Knoxville is John Lawson Greer, city recorder and treasurer, with offices in the city hall. He is a native of Knoxville, his birth occurring here on the 4th of January, 1898, and he is a son of Preston A. and Sarah Elizabeth (Mynatt) Greer. His paternal grandfather, Calvin Lawson Greer, was born in Grainger county and was a farmer for the greater part of his life. He was with the Federal army during the Civil war, having enlisted in the Third Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry. He participated in many engagements and a short time after being discharged from the army died of smallpox in Nashville. The Greer family came to East Tennessee from Virginia. Preston A. Greer, who was born in Grainger county, is living in Knoxville, where he is engaged in the mercantile business. He married Miss Sarah Elizabeth Mynatt, whose demise occurred in 1920. She was likewise a native of Grainger county and a daughter of John Mynatt, one of the most prominent merchants and farmers of that county, who served with the Union army during the Civil war. The Mynatts came to East Tennessee from North Carolina.

In the acquirement of his early education John Lawson Greer attended the public schools of Knoxville and was graduated from Central high school in 1915. He then entered the University of Tennessee and was graduated from that institution with the B. A. degree in 1919. On the 1st of October, 1919, he was appointed to his present office as city recorder and treasurer, and he has the distinction of being the youngest man who has ever held this office. In 1920 he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Greer is essentially a man of business and devotes his entire time and attention to the many duties devolving upon him as a servant of the public. He is vice president of the J. P. Nanney Lumber Company of Morristown.

On the 29th of July, 1920, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Greer to Miss Mary Sue Nanney, a daughter of J. P. Nanney, a lumberman of Jefferson City and president of the Nanney Lumber Company and the Jefferson City Lumber Company. Mr. Nanney was born in Union Mills, North Carolina, a son of William Nanney, who served throughout the Civil war in the Confederate army. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Greer: Sarah Elizabeth.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Greer has given his political allegiance to the republican party and the principles for which it stands. He has ever been active in party councils and is a constant student of the important questions and issues of the day. He is a member of the Burlington Baptist church and for some years he has been teacher of a Sunday school class. Fraternally he is identified with the Knoxville Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. As one of Knoxville's most prominent and progressive business men he holds membership in the Business Men's Club, and no movement for the development and improvement of the general welfare seeks his aid in vain. Along strictly professional lines he is a member of the State and County Bar Associations, and socially holds memberhip in the Whittle Springs Golf & Country Club. Mr. Greer has always been a lover of outdoor sports and spends a great deal of his spare time in hunting and fishing. When he was twenty he went to the Fort Sheridan Training Camp and finished the course, becoming second lieutenant of field artillery, with headquarters at Camp Taylor, Kentucky. Although still a young man, Mr. Greer has won for himself an enviable position among the leading citizens of his birthplace, and it is expected that he will have a most progressive and successful career.

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